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# THE TIMES

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# Civil servants' powers must be curbed, Commons report urges

MPs were involved in a fierce controversy yesterday after the publication of the Commons Expenditure Committee's report on the Civil Service. The report recommends big changes in the way the service operates but the main argument centred on the chapter written by Mr Brian Sedgemore, not accepted by the committee, which referred to "reactionaries" and a "Vichy mentality".

## Left-wing attack splits Labour

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

An extensive system of checks and balances designed to curb the power of civil servants, particularly in the higher ranks of the service, is recommended in a report published yesterday by the Influential Expenditure Committee of the House of Commons.

Leading MPs on the committee said that if their recommendations were accepted in full the report would revolutionize the Civil Service might and realize savings of up to £100m a year.

The main recommendations are concerned wit hincreasing parliamentary control over the Civil Service, more thorough checks on spending and manpower levels, and increasint ministerial control over their departments so as to avoid the possibility that powerful top civil servants might frustrate controversial policy changes.

Introducing the report, Mr Michael English, Labour MP for Nottingham, West and chairman of the sub-committee that has been taking evidence over the past two years, said he was amazed to discover that no select committee of the House of Commons had investigated the Civil Service since 1874. The committee did not intend to be neglected again by the Commons.

But, in spite of the continuing theme of control over the Civil Service by non-civil servants contained in the recommendations on recruitment, training, career management, relations with ministers and parliamentary surveillance, it is clear that a powerful group of Labour MPs on the committee would have wished to bind the hands of civil servants to a greater extent.

That group, not all on the left wing of the party, and led by Mr Brian Sedgemore, MP for Luton, West, attempted in the closing days of the committee's deliberations to alter the whole tone of the report by introducing a lengthy and alternative first chapter, highly critical of civil servants and their methods.

That chapter is included in the report but was defeated by votes to 11, with Conservative MPs and Mr English voting the majority. Various claims were made yesterday about what had happened to the seven other Labour MPs on the committee, who were available on the day. For one reason or another several of the Labour group did not take part in the division.

One of the most controversial passages of the chapter written by Mr Sedgmore, which he recognizes would alter the balance of power within the constitution, describes the "Vichy mentality which undoubtedly exists in some parts of the Foreign Office establishment". Mr Sedgemore says officials had advised ministers badly. He also maintains that the Home Office is "stuffed with reactionaries", that civil servants have little to offer in a practical way and that they frustrate the will of ministers by a variety of cunning devices.

Yesterday Mr Sedgmore said he stood by everything he had written in his chapter. He added that Sir Harold Wilson and Sir John Hunt had wasted the time of the committee by making statements that insulted the intelligence of the MPs on it.

Mr English said yesterday that even if the controversial chapter had been accepted it would not have affected any recommendations in the report. But other MPs on the committee took the view that it was a "wrecking amendment" and that if it was carried the report would have had to be rewritten.

Mr Sedgemore's chapter is, however, important, not for what it does to the report but because it reflects the attitude of a large number of Labour MPs towards the Civil Serfice.

Indeed, Mr Sedgemore made clear yesterday that his aim was not so much to get his views into the report as to fire the opening shots in what he expects will be a lengthy battle for total reform of the Civil Service. He has already presented his chapter for consideration by the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party and expects large sections of it to be incorporated in the party's next general election manifesto.

That all was not plain sailing during the committee's deliberations was evident from the tone of yesterday's press conference. While Mr English tried to emphasize the bipartisan manner in which most of the recommendations were carried, Mr Sedgemore insisted that an important party issue was involved.

A Conservative MP, Mr John Loveridge, intervened to suggest that if there was a party issue it was between the two divided parts of the Labour Party. Another leading Tory, Mr Nicholas Ridley, added that he was totally opposed to Mr Sedgemore's alternative chapter. It was worded in a highly emotive manner and was nothing more than an attempt to bend the bureaucracy to one particular creed.

Mr Ridley said the bulk of the report finally approved by the expenditure committee was a constructive and serious attempt to take proper measures to control the Civil Service and to turn the bureaucracy into an efficient and wel managed force.

In one important respect the report gives valuable support to those who are opposed to hiving off various functions of the Treasury. The committee says that to remove public expenditure fro mthe Treasury would be an irresponsible act. It also recommends that control of civil service efficiency should be transferred from the Civil Service Department to the Treasury.

As part of the general theme of control of the Civil Service by non-civil servants, the committee recommends regular reviews of the service by committees of the House of Commons and that those committees should consider appropriations of expenditure in detail.

The committee also accepts that biases in favour of Oxford and Cambridge graduates have crept in to the system of recruitment and that the Civil Service Commission has become rather too inbred, all its members being civil servants.

It recommends a new commissiOo containing a majority of outsiders and a recruitment system that places less emphasis on interviews and more on written examinations.

Other measures to reduce the power of civil servants include recommendations to enable ministers to rid themselves more easily of unwanted junior staff and the introduction of a greater number of special advisers of their own choice. Ministers, the report says, should be free to adopt any system they think fit for the efficient discharge of business.

Report and reaction, page 2
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## Briton jailed for drug smuggling

Belgrade, Sept 15.—A Briton has been sentenced by a Yugoslav court to two years' imprisonment for trying to smuggle 110lb of hashish into Yugoslavia, the British Embassy said today.

A consular official said that Jeff Cross, from Reading, was arrested after customs officials found the hashish in a hidden compartment of his car, when he crossed into Yugoslavia from Greece o nAugust 4. He was also fined £2,000 and his car was confiscated.—Reuter.

## Confident Mr Lance moves to offensive

From Franz Vogl
Washington, Sept 15

Mr Bert Lance confronted the Senate governmental affairs committee today and sought to demonstrate both his innocence of all charges made against him and his qualifications for remaining as Director o fthe Office of Management and Budget.

In a crowded Capitol Hill hearing room, he dealt with great effect with his accusers on the Senate committee. His two-hour opening statement was greeted with applause from many in the public gallery who had queued for several hours to gain admittance to what Mr Lance has termed "my day in court".

The applause clearly irritated the senators, as did Mr Lance's defiance and at one point the committee chairman, Mr Abraham Ribicoff, declared that "this is not a circus".

Mr Lance stated that "I did not ask for this fight, but now that I am in it, I am fighting not only for myself and my family but also for our system. Is it part of our American system that a man can be drummed out of government by a series of false charges, half-truths, misrepresentations, innuendos and the like?"

The embattled Budget Directors outlined at great length the reasons why each of the specific charges that have been made against him are groundless. But he did not content himself merely with a defence. He also moved to the offensive, emphasizing that several of the committee members had done him great damage by publicly making baseless charges and that their actions "pointedly ignored" the American principle of justice and fair play.

His charges struck home and several of the committee members, notably Senator Charles Percy, were deeply embarrassed. Mr Percy swiftly stated

Continued on page 6, col 4

The Danish topsail schooner Mercantic II arriving in St Katharine's yacht haven, London. Built to an early-nineteenth-century design and restored in the past two years, she is now equipped as a cruise, conference and exhibition vessel.

## University library to have Kipling documents

By Philip Howard

The Kipling papers, which Kipling's daughter, Mrs Elsie Bambridge, left to the National Trust when she died last year, are to go to Sussex University Library, in Brighton.

The trust and the university are working out the terms of the formal agreement, but both sides are very willing that they should go to Sussex. The National Trust would have faced a difficulty in making the archive available to scholars if it had remained at Wimpole Hall, Mrs Bambridge's huge Georgian mansion near Cambridge. The decision will disappoint Cambridge University Library, the British Library and any number of American universities, but

God gives all men all earth to love,
But since man's heart is small,
Ordains for each one spot shall prove
Beloved over all.

Kipling rejoicod that the lot had fallen to him on fair ground: Sussex by the sea. His house, Bateman's, in the little village of Burwash, is close to Brighton. The decision will bring nearly all the important Kipling manuscripts into one locality.

It is intended that Sussex University Library and the curator of the Bateman's collection should collaborate in mounting exhibitions and making their documents available to scholars.

Mr Michael Beaumont, of the National Trust, said yesterday: "Sussex University Library is the right place. It has a very good reputation both for the security it gives its documents and for making them accessible to scholars. And Kipling thought of himself as a Sussex man."

The Wimpole archieve includes several hundred letters from and to Kipling illustrating every period of his life; manuscript volumes of his writing; many volumes of press cuttings; the Bateman's visitors' book with annotations by Kipling; and much other literary, personal ,and business material.

Mrs Bambridge asked her executors to burn the diaries kept by herself, her mother, and her late husband, Captain George Bambridge. That has been done.

## French left-wing alliance faces worst crisis

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Sept 15

The Union of the Left, the French electoral alliance of left-wing parties, has been plunged into its worst crisis since it came into being in 1972 b y the decision of the left-wing Radicals to walk out of a meeting of party leaders yesterday in protest at the Communists' intransigence.

Even if the breach is eventually healed, the talks are resumed, and an agreement reached on a revised common programme, it is bound to be a patched up job and to leave deep scars. The credibility of the Union of the Left, most commentators agree today, has been seriously undermined, and its electoral chances impaired.

The Left-sing Radicals' spectical but reflects a fundamentacular move is not purely tactal difference of opinion on the nature of the social changes a left-wing Government would seek to put into effect. Nor was it a plot concocted in advance with the Socialists, who are also members of the alliance, to try and reduce the Communists' pretensions. Both the Socialists and the Communists were taken completely by surprise and their embarrassment was perceptible in their leaders' statements today.

The Left-wing Radicals acted on their own, quite deliberately. In so doong, they were not only reminding their two bigger partners who in their running controversy throughout the summer had tended to ignore them, that they were not to be taken for granted. They also wanted to reassure their middle class supporters, alarmed by the communist policy of extensive nationalization, that they stood for a large measure of free enterprise and opposed state capitalism and collectivism.

M Francois Mitterand, the Socialist Party leader, and the man who more than any other for the past 10 years had embodied the hopes of the united Left, spoke in solemn terms this morning, after giving himself the night to think things over. Millions of Frenchmen and women had "learnt with sadness that through the twin effects of overbidding and political manoeuvring" (an obvious reference to the Communists) the Union of the Left was in peril.

"The common programme is a good programme", he said. "Let us keep it. It must be adapted to the realities of the day. . . . But we must see to it that we preserve this fundamental pact which has enabled the Left to become in a few years the first political force in the country." He concluded by saying: "We remain solidly hopeful."

He refused the invitation of M Georges Machais, the Communist leader, to carry on without the Left-wing Radicals, the discussions interrupted yesterday. He made it clear that he would make no move before his party's national executive had discussed the situation next Monday.

The Left-wing Radicals, in fact have put the Socialists on the spot. After yesterday's clash, it will no longer be possible for M Mitterrand to skirt around the fundamental ambiguity of the Union of the Left. What *Le Quotidien ee Paris* calls a patched up alliance between those who want a collectiveist society, those who do not and the even bigger numbers who want to compromise between liberalism and socialism.

All three party leaders last night refused to envisage a permanent breakdown of the discussions on the updating of their common programme and a break-up of the Union of the Left. M Marchais regretted this morning that the Socialists had refused his invitation to carry on the talks. If they had accepted, he said, the Left-wing Radicals would probably have changed their attitude. He added that his party was ready at any time to resume negotiations on a "good updating of the common programme".

But there was no indication of any readiness on the part of the Communists to yield on what they described as the "unnegotiable" demands

Robert Fabre, leadc,r of the Left-wing Radicals, insisted that ,he was not seeking a breach, but that it w,as necessary for each party of th eUn,ion,of the Left to think things over. "in the interest of the Union of the left, it is necessary for the,Communist Party to return to better sentiments. We wan to stay loyally in, the union of the Left, but not at the price of disowning our principles and our ideas."

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Leading article, page 15

## Lecturer will mediate in bakers' dispute

By Our Labour Staff

Dr Norman Ross, senior lecturer in employee relations at Birminhgam University, was named yesterday as mediator in the bakery workers' dispute.

He will consider pay and conditions associated with holiday working; arrangements to ensure that bakers working on holidays are not worse off than in a normal working week, and whether any payment should be made for last August Bank holiday and a premium payment made for any rest day worked in that week.

*Price freeze call:* Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, yesterday called on independent bakers still producing bread to freeze prices at their levels of September 5 (Hugh Clayton writes).

## tatic money upply may cut nterest rates

ere was probably no growth in the money pply in the banking month to mid-August—d this has increased pressure for the Bank England's minimum lending rate to be cut day by as much as a half a percentage point. e authorities were quick to stress that too ch should not be read into one month's ures, particularly as the Government's rrowing requirements had been erratically and there had bee nhigh sales of gilt ed stocks Page 17

## idnappers warned

r Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, appealed to the terrorists who have n holding Herr Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the ustrialists' leader, for 11 days to give up ir "insane" kidnapping. Speaking in the ndestag, he told the terrorists: "We will let ourselves be infected by your madness" Page 5

## African cyclotron

th Africa is to build an open sector cyclo-n, a sophisticated nuclear installation ar sent owned only by the United States, Russia, est Germany and Switzerland. A statement ued yesterday by the state-run Council for entific and Industrial Research said it would used mainly for cancer therapy Page 6

## lack students held

th African police arrested 1,200 African dents holding a memorial meeting for Mr ve Biko, the young black leader who died detention on Monday. Police with dogs rounded the singing students on the campus Fort Hare University and ordered the men lorries. There was no violence Page 6

## fficial boost for Bupa

work of the British United Provident ociation Bupa) is being promoted in the dle East by the government-sponsored sh Tourist Authority. The object is to st Britain's invisible earnings because rs coming for medical treatment usually d for than the average tourist Page 3

Mrs Thatcher, photographed with her husband yesterday after returning from the United States, has been attacked for allegedly criticizing Britain during her visit. Mr Grant, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, who is in Washington, accused her of "blacklegging on Britain" at a time when the country was getting out of its difficulties. Mrs Thatcher had proved to be the "arch-priestess" of Britain's self-denigration Page 2

**Public order:** Chief constables are to discuss whether changes are needed in the Public Order Act, 1936, in view of recent violent demonstrations 2

**Ulster views:** Protestants in Northern Ireland hold a more favourable view of Roman Catholics than Catholics do of Protestants, a survey says 3

**Rabies concern:** Local authorities say they have not enough equipment to contain a serious outbreak of rabies in Britain 3

**The Ogaden:** A journalist meets Ethiopians taken prisoner in their own land by Somalis who claim it as their 6

**Middle East:** Mr Dayan, Israeli Foreign Minister, leaves for Washington saying he will veto any invitation to Palestinians to take part in peace talks 6

**Rome:** Jesuits answer Marxist challenge by asserting that the Christian message is "not opium, certainly, but dynamite" 16

**Guide to Productivity in the Office:** A three-page Special Report, the last section of five-part guide to be reprinted in booklet form 11-13

## The Times

Times Newspapers Limited apologize to all those readers who have not received recent copies of *The Times* and for those misprints that have appeared in the paper. These have resulted from labour problems.

## Claims fear

The three main local authority associations want the Government to introduce legislation to prevent local councils from being swamped with claims for damages over defective buildings after recent High Court rulings Page 3



## Tests show safety of fast-reactor fuel

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The success of a remarkable experiment to test the safety of fast-breeder nuclear reactors showed the need for a large power station using the fast reactor to be built as a demonstration model, Sir John Hill, chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, said yesterday.

The aim would be to provide necessary experience and information to be able to build such stations on a commercial base and to demonstrate the efficiency, safety and environmental acceptability of fast reactors as electricity generators, he said in introducing the authority's annual report.

In the experiment nuclear fuel elements were deliberately allowed to overheat and melt. The tests were made as the last project with the experimental Dounreay fast reactor, which was shut down last March, after being used for research and development work for 16 years.

A few stainless steel canisters containing fuel were left in the core of the reactor and the flow of liquid sodium used for cooling blocked. As the temperature in the core rose the residual sodium began to boil.

Eventually the canisters and their fuel turned into a molten lump that burnt through the reactor into a safety container intended for such a contingency.

The amount of fuel was small. But the potential hazards in any nuclear reactor, if a stream of cooling material is lost, have been a continuing subject of discussion in debates on the safety of atomic power plants. The main fear is that radioactive substances would be released in a series of catastrophic events connected with the melting of the core.

The tests at Dounreay were among evidence used by Sir John to suggest that the fast reactor was "the most stable and docile" reactor operated by the authority ,and to support a renewal of his request to the Government for permission to build a large power station demonstrating a design of fast reactor for commercial purposes. He argued that that was necessary to meet future energy demand. "World recession has produced a short-term energy glut that is masking, at least for the public, the more serious shortge that is to follow."

On the accounting basis of historic costs, nuclear power stations of the Central Electricity Generating Board were now producing electricity 40 per cent more cheaply than oil-fired stations built over the same period, and 30 per cent cheaper than coal-fired stations. He quoted the present electricity generating costs of the electricity board as 1.07p a kilowatt-hour for coal, 1.27p for oil, and 0.69p for nuclear.

He added that on present costs, or estimates of future costs, the difference was not so great. But the figures showed that nuclear power would continue to be cheaper for electricity generation at high-load factors than other fuels.

His survey of nuclear weapon proliferation described the issue as a real and serious problem facing the leaders of the great powers. The reprocessing of irradiated fuel could make an important contribution to world energy resources by providing plutonium for fast recators and uranium for reuse.

The dangers of potential pro proliferation from reprocessing were best solved, according to the authority's report, through an international system of reprocessing and plutonium storage centres.

Doubts were expressed in the report whether halting reprocessing and fast-reactor programmes alone would substantially limit the spread of nuclear weapons.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT

# Big changes in work methods, recruitment, spending curbs and in relationships with ministers are urged by committee

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

*Aspects of the Civil Service* should be regularly reviewed by Commons committees, the first House of Commons inquiry into the Civil Service for 104 years, *published yesterday, says as its* first recommendation. The Commons Expenditure Committee, which prepared the report, says it is prepared to do so. Although many reviews of the Civil Service have been set up by governments the committee recommends periodic assessments by bipartisan groups of politicians.

The report admits that the security service and the Northern Ireland Civil Service have been omitted from the inquiry and, because the review of the foreign service was not completed in 1976, the committee also omitted that part of the Civil Service.

The subject of open government *is not fully discussed because the* Government's proposed Official Information Bill is expected to be introduced in the next session of Parliament. The report says the inquiry has tried to concentrate on matters principally affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of the Civil Service.

The committee records its high opinion of the Civil Service, which its says has served the country well but could do a good job better in the light of the recommendations. They include the following:

**Recruitment**: The service should provide a career open to all the talents, entry to which is achieved *by fair competition. Evidence* was received, however, indicating that recruitment of administration trainees, who are promoted with special rapidity, may be biased. That charge concerns solely the selection of about 200 administration trainees out of 10,000 people recruited in 1976 by the Civil Service Commission and should be seen in perspective.

It was made by Lord Crowther-Hunt, who alleged bias in favour of graduates from Oxford and *Cambridge, former pupils of fee*-paying schools and arts rather than social or natural science graduates. In the statistical sense the existence of those biases was accepted by Sir Douglas Allen, Head of the Home Civil Service.

The committee concludes that those three biases in Civil Service *selection do exist*, but that the bias in favour of Oxford and Cambridge graduates may be expected if the Civil Service Commission is seeking to recruit the most able *graduates. The committee cannot* be certain about the reasons for the other two *biases* but says it is clear that the Civil Service Commission has laid itself open to a charge of prejudice. The committee says there may be something wrong with the constitution of the commission.

All four members of the commission are civil servants in the Civil Service Department of deputy or under secretary rank. Three have been civil servants all their working lives. The committee says that that may make the commission rather inbred and recommends the addition of part-time *outside commissioners, who will* form a majority of the new commission. The new commissioners should be people with experience of personnel selection in large organizations or relevant trade union experience. The final selection boards, which are appointed by the commission, should also *have a majority of outside mem*bers, representing a wide variety of organizations.

The new commission should also be given the job of changing the *Method 2* entry system to the service, which is almost bound to inspire criticism since it depends more on interviewing applicants than on written examinations. The new system should be seen to be fair, and its objectivity demonstrated to the public.

**Training**: The committee recom*mends abolition of the administ*ration trainee scheme. Graduates with good degrees should be recruited, but by a different method. They should be given jobs in the service in which all *their abilities*, not just the academic ones, can be assessed.

They should then compete on *even terms* with non-graduates for entry to a new, higher management training course. The committee says that as a normal practice, no one should be promoted *beyond the* rank of assistant secretary or equivalent unless he or she has completed this course, which would consist of an academic course, on-the-job training, seminars on subjects primarily determined by the students and problem-solving case studies. An on-the-job posting should last for between two and six months, while the other three activities would last for rather more than the 20 weeks of the present administration trainee college course. National Health Service, local government staff and civil servants *in the Foreign Service* should be admitted to the new course.

**Career Management**: The report says it would not be difficult to extend the open structure to give a measure of uniform grading downwards to assistant secretary and equivalent levels. That should be done as quickly as possible. It would take longer to extend the open structure to lower grades but the committee advises the Civil Service Department to reactivate its original proposals and to begin work on an extension to the level of principal at least.

The committee sees merit in the growing practice in industry of annual reports written by *superiors on their subordinates* being shown to and discussed with the individuals concerned. Some method is also needed of reporting on prospective top Civil Service managers so as to spot, as quickly as possible, any administrative talent among those recruited as scientists or in some other professional capacity.

Students on the new course from the NHS and local government may wish to join the Civil Service and the committee says they *should be eligible to do so. Civil servants* should also be assisted to transfer if they wish. The committee would like to see more transfers between the Civil Service and industry but recognizes the difficulties that might arise over pensions. Precautions would also have to be taken against conflicts of interest.

The committee was surprised at the absence of regulations requiring civil servants of the rank of under secretary and above to *obtain government permission* before accepting, within two years of resignation or retirement, offers of employment in business and other organizations with close financial links with the Government. It had been suggested that such jobs could be offered to civil servants as a means of *influencing* them before they leave the service. The report therefore recommends a contractual relationship requiring individuals to obtain the Government's permission in such cases. Companies that appoint former civil servants without obtaining government approval should be penalized.

**Pay**: The Pay Research Unit, which determines civil service pay by comparison with comparable jobs in commerce and industry, should be responsible to a board that might include the present members of the steering committee of the National Whitley Council and outside appointees. The new board should present its choice of director to the Prime Minister. The director and some members of his staff should not invariably be civil servants.

Another feature of the present system of determining civil servants' pay, which excites public suspicion, is its secrecy. Although valid comparisons may be made by the Pay Research Unit, members of the public do not always think so. The committee says anonymity should be retained but PRU reports *should be published* in agreement with the firms with which pay comparisons are made.

The committee found very little evidence that, in general, the middle and lower ranks of the Civil Service are underpaid. But there was some evidence that the top ranks, under secretary and above, are underpaid by comparison with top executives in organizations outside the Civil Service. Top civil servants should be paid the rate for the job, the committee says, and the Top Salaries Review Body (TSRB) *should determine what that rate* is. It should not reduce salaries it believes to be fair but should leave that to governments if it was thought necessary. Top Civil Service salaries are relatively low and that has the undesirable consequence of "grade drift", admitted to the committee by Sir Douglas Allen.

In conjunction with new higher rates now being introduced, the committee says the Civil Service Department should review all the relevant posts to ensure that they are correctly graded. The committee welcomes the TSRB's intention to consider a range of pay for those grades.

**Pensions**: The Pay Research Unit (PRU), suspended during phases one and two of the income policy, should be reactivated as soon as *possible. The report points out* that the suspension of the PRU stopped the Government Actuary's annual recalculations of the amount to be deducted from Civil Service pay in respect of the value of inflation-proofed pensions. No one realized at the time that that could benefit the civil *servants and the net result of the* two opposite effects of the suspension is now a matter of conjecture, the committee says. Those effects need to be assessed.

The system whereby the Government Actuary has sole responsibility for forecasting future trends should be changed, so that other *government professional staff*, such as Treasury officials, are brought into the discussion. Forecasts of future trends should be published and subjected to informed criticism.

The report also criticizes the "hotchpotch" of public service pensions. They should be rational*ized and the committee says* there are strong arguments for the CSD and DHSS considering what measure of uniformity in public sector pension schemes can be achieved.

**Reducing Costs by Policy Changes**: Governments should consider more seriously the connexion between new legislation and the *number of civil servants. The com*mittee says the Exchequer and Audit Department should check the financial and manpower estimates published with Bills against eventual costs and staffing more stringently.

The committee says the Civil Service should make a serious effort to reduce costs through administrative simplification. A programme of regular surveys of methods of reducing costs through policy changes should be started and Parliament should be regularly told of potential savings from policy changes.

**Machinery of Government**: The committee is convinced that the Civil Service could be better managed. Recommendations fall into two parts: changes in organization to secure efficiency, and new systems of control to monitor that efficiency. Responsibility for efficiency and control of spending should be vested in a single department.

The committee has not been convinced of the need to split the Treasury and believes the removal of controls over public spending from the Treasury would be an irresponsible act. It would ensure more effective control of the Civil Service, but would seriously interfere with the management of the economy. That would be too high *a price to pay*.

Control of public spending must be combined with responsibility for efficiency and must remain with the Treasury. Those parts of the Civil Service Department concerned with the control of manpower and the efficiency of the Civil Service should be transferred *to the Treasury. The CSD should* retain responsibility for personnel, appointments, recruitment, training, pay and pensions. That recommendation will cause some disruption, but should mean the removal of no more than 200 people from the CSD to the Treasury.

*Organization for efficiency*: Hiving off section of government departments is viable only in limited areas and should be approached with caution. Experiments conducted so far show how difficult it is to operate in practice. Hiving-off reduces the area of ministerial control and the committee thinks more attention should be paid to the development of proper control mechanisms for hived-off bodies. Accountable units in all areas of executive work and where possible, *in administrative work should be* introduced in an effort to improve efficiency.

On public accountability, the committee says the advantages of a complete reconstruction of the present system of accounting to Parliament would outweigh the disadvantages. Comparisons with *the private sector should be normal* practice, wherever possible.

**Monitoring efficiency**: Cash limits are welcomed as an important advance in the control of public expenditure in conditions of inflation. There is considerable scope for adapting cash limits to the committee's proposals for the control *of the Civil Service*. The committee agrees with the Government that effective cash limits should be fixed before pay negotiations are entered into.

A reappraisal of the entire apparatus of parliamentary control over expenditure is overdue and cash limits should also be reviewed from that point of view. Cash blocks must be negotiated with the Treasury at departmental level if public spending is to be effectively controlled. At the same time the cash blocks must be systematically broken down, to coincide with the individual accountable units within each department.

Information about each department's spending plans should be public, just as information on cash limits is public. Ultimate responsibility for monitoring and con*trolling the efficiency of the man*agement services should be vested in the Treasury. Management services should be on the same basis as staff inspection, in that entry into departments should be compulsory, but not their recommendations.

**Incentives**: Productivity indices *should be published, the committee* suggests, and more research should be done into ways of relating pay and promotion to performance. The system used in the United States of spending or withholding increments should be introduced as soon as possible. It would depend on each individual's efficiency, but subordinates must be given a right of appeal if an increment is withheld.

**Relations with local government**: A small committee of senior civil servants and local authority chief executives should review relations *between the Civil Service* and the local government service, possibly on a permanent basis. The new system for approving capital spending in the recent Green Paper *should not involve approval of* individual projects within an approved programme, unless the project is unusually large.

**Ministers and civil servants**: Many people who have had ministerial responsibility believe that ministers do not always get the service civil servants say they get. Some departments, ministers say, have firmly held policy views. It is often very difficult for a new minister to change those views.

The committee says that per*manent secretaries should* be entirely responsive to the wishes of their ministers and should invoke the ultimate responsibility of the head of the Civil Service and the Prime Minister only in the most extreme circumstances. It should be normal practice for the minister's wishes to be implemented.

Contrary to present practice, ministers should be able to require permanent secretaries to make certain junior staff changes. Special advisers brought in by ministers should be an accepted feature of administration. Cabinet ministers should not be limited to two each. A minister should be free to adopt any system he thinks fit for the efficient discharge of business including groups of advisers or even backbench MPs, without executive authority in the department.

The committee says ministers should be paid at the level determined by the Top Salaries Review Body. On the secrecy of papers, the report says the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition should jointly consider the present rule that no Administration sees the papers of its predecessor of a different party. A relaxation of this rule might be advantageous to members of successive governments.

**Parliamentary surveillance**: The present system of public audit is out of date and needs revision. The new principle should be that the Exchequer and Audit Depart*ment may audit any accounts in*volving public money. Where public money is the bulk of receipts, they should always audit them. The Comptroller and Auditor General should assume responsibility for the district audit from the Department of the Environment.

Staff capable of carrying out *those extended audits should be re*cruited. The relevant select committee of the House of Commons should be consulted about the appointment of future Comptrollers and Auditors General, who should not always come from the Treasury.

The committee finds it undesirable that final control over parliamentary staff should be vested in the Treasury and the Civil Service Dept. The proposed House of Commons Commission should *discharge, in relation to the ser*vices of the House, the functions discharged by the Treasury in relation to other estimates. The House of Commons would then be in the position to determine its own expenditure upon its own staff. The Comptroller and Auditor General should be obliged to initiate an inquiry if so requested by the House or one of its committees.

Finally the committee recommends the creation of a comprehensive set of select committees specifically related to the departments of state, with adequate supporting specialist staff. They should be required to consider appropriations of expenditure in detail, so enabling the House to regain control of the process of appropriating expenditure. In an *appendix*, the committee suggests than an agreed definition of a civil servant should be worked out jointly by the Civil Service Dept and the general subcommittee of the expenditure committee.

The present vagueness in the definition has given scope for a fruitless statistical juggling in *which numbers of "civil ser*vants" are bandied about, which are almost meaningless for the purpose of sensible discussion.

*The Civil Service: Eleventh Report from the Expenditure Committee together with minutes of evidence taken before the general subcommittee in sessions 1975-76 and 1976-77 and appendices. House of Commons Paper 535-I.* (Stationery Office. Volume 1, Report: Price £1.60; Volume 2 parts 1 and 2, Minutes of Evidence: Price *£16.50 (for two parts)*: Volume 3, appendices: Price £4.60).

Leading article, page 15

Labour MPs with conflicting views: Mr Sedgemore (left) and Mr Michael English.

# Mr Sedgemore tells of reactionaries and Vichy mentality

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

The alternative first chapter to the report of the Expenditure Committee submitted by Mr Brian Sedgemore, Labour MP for Luton, West, says civil servants exist to serve elected politicians and the fact that they do not do so as effectively as they should is too well established to merit long debate. His chapter, presented to the full expenditure committee, *was defeated by 15 votes to 11* but has been included in the report.

Mr Sedgemore says the experience of MPs and ministers conflicts sharply with the evidence given to the *committee* by Sir Harold Wilson and by the present Secretary to the Cabinet, Sir John Hunt, in so far as their evidence related to the relationship between ministers and civil servants. Those eminent witnesses, he adds, who could have helped the committee so much had they been frank with it, did not behave with the openness it would have liked or that Parliament and the public would have expected.

From the point of view of politicians, he continues, most of the difficulties of the Civil Service arise from the fact that top civil servants misconceive their role in society. They come to the Civil Service with what Balliol men used realization of effortless superiority", though judging from the evidence received from Sir Douglas Allen, Head of the Home Civil Service, their superiority is becoming less unconscious.

Their self-appointed superiority brings them almost immediately up against their obvious and almost complete lack of experience. Nor does that lack diminish as much as it might with work, experience or training. In short, there is a conflict between their superior intellect and the little they have to offer in a practical way.

There is no role in society for people with little to offer in a *practical way, but civil servants* have got round that by inventing a role: that of governing the country.

They see themselves, to the detriment of democracy, as politicians writ large. As such they seek to govern the country according to their own narrow, well defined interests, tastes, education and background, none of which fits them on the whole to govern a modern, technological, industrialized, pluralist and urbanized society.

Mr Sedgemore says civil servants justify that role to themselves and to others by reference to their superior intellect and by the difficulties, real or imagined, of ministers deciding or being told *about the ver ylarge number of* important decisions that have to be taken.

They can and do relegate ministers to the second division through a variety of devices, which include delay, interpreting minutes and policy decisions in ways not wholly intended, slanting statistics, giving ministers insufficient time to make decisions, by taking advantage of Cabinet splits and even by going behind ministers' backs.

*In doing all those things civil* servants act in what they conceive to be the public good. Some would say they perceive that good in the interest f their own class; others *that they see it in terms of the* tenets and taboos of their caste. But civil servants are frustrating democracy and arrogating to themselves power that properly belongs *to the people and their represen*tatives.

Mr Sedgemore believes that our own bureaucracy is more dangerous than some others be*cause it is intelligent and hard*-working. It would be foolish, he adds, not to recognize that Labour governments seeking to alter society in a socialist direction have more difficulty with civil servants than do Conservative governments, who wish to leave things roughly as they are. Commenting on theremark of Sir Bryan Hopkin, Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury, that politicians had "messed up capitalism", Mr Sedgemore says it *might* be truer to say that Sir Bryan and others at the Treasury had messed up everything over the past 25 years.

The committee was embarrassed by civil servants *arguing the im*possible, even to the extent of producing mutually exclusive theories, he says. Civil servants at the Department of Industry, he maintains, have been culpable in frustrating the interventionist industrial policies of the present government. In that case political bias may have played a part, with the result that instead of an industrial strategy we have a series of industrial problems.

Civil servants at the Department of Trade are also known to be hostile to any meaningful form *of industrial democracy, although* it is Labour Party policy.

Mr Sedgemore describes the Home Office the graveyard of free thinking, and says it is stuffed with reactionaries ruthlessly pursuing their own reactionary policies. As for the EEC, he says officials have on more than one occasion badly advised ministers. Some Foreign Office officials interpret being a good European as synonymous with selling out British interests. "The Vichy mentality which undoubtedly exists in some parts of our Foreign Office establishment does not to the best of our knowledge and belief, reflect the views of her Majesty's ministers," he declares.

It is urgent that steps should be taken to reestablish, or possibly *establish* for the first time, political power and authority in the land, he thinks. That would require more than fundamental changes in the recruitment, training and organization of the Civil Service. It would call for a conscious effort r obuild up countervailing political power.

It would require more open society and that ministers and the Cabinet should be given weapons to take on the Civil Service. Parliament and backbench MPs should be given weapons to help the Cabinet in combating the power of the bureaucracy and to help to check what the executive itself is doing.

The chapter recognizes that the proposed changes would alter the balance of power within the constitution. Mr Sedgemore says he is conscious that in a country where democracy has gone to sleep there will be profound resistance to the changes. But those changes should provide a more relevant and efficient Civil Service, a bureaucracy accountable to the executive, an executive accountable to Parliament and an executive and a Parliament that accept the reality of the party political struggle as being the essence of democracy in Britain today.

Mr Sedgemore concludes his chapter with the comment that nothing in the report is intended to be construed as in any way criticizing the loyalty, dedication and hard work of most civil servants. They serve their country well and are not over-rewarded for that service.

He deplores the fashionable *sniping* at civil servants and regrets that among the snipers are ill informed politicians, whose main aim is to make our public servants, including civil servants, a scapegoat for economic ills that cannot properly be laid at their door.

# Cash-limit pay controls anger unions

By Tim Jones
Labour Reporter

*Civil Service unions yesterday* warned the Government they would not allow their pay to be pegged by cash limits while the rest of the community indulged *in the benefits of free collective* bargaining.

Responding to the expenditure committee's report, Mr William Kendall, general secretary of the staff *side* of the *Civil Service* National Whitley Council, said: "I can confidently forecast massive industrial action and confrontation if this happens.

"It would arbitrarily impose a second-class status on the Civil Service and the public sector whilst the remainder of the employed population indulge fully in free collective bargaining."

Mr Kendall, who speaks for more than 500,000 non-industrial civil servants in nine unions, said *the committee's recommendations* "confirm our worst fears that cash limits will be a covert form of income policy subject to parliamentary control of finance".

*The report and its recommenda*tion on pay will be closely studied by leaders of a million local authority manual workers who earlier this week drew up a seven*point claim which, if conceded*, would make nonsense of Mr Healey's limit of 10 per cent on wage increases.

Mr Kendall said he believed the staff side would be *bitterly* opposed to any proposal to transfer Civil Service Department functions to the Treasury. Such a move would be completely wrong and unworkable. "It would reduce the remainder of the Civil Service Department to a pitiful rump".

Mr William McCall, general secretary of the Institution of Civil and Public Servants, agreed. He said: "This proposal does not provide a clear or sensible line *of demarcation between the* Treasury and the Civil Service Department and would leave the department a weak, small body, capably only of producing tea *and sympathy instead of being* a strong and effective instrument of management.

His union would also oppose "in every way we can" the cash *limit proposals* as they affected pay.

The Society of Civil and Public Servants announced a series of 40 mass meetings "to protest at the Government's intention to ignore their pay agreement and impose a 5 per cent to 6 per cent cash limit settlement".

Mr Campbell Christie, the union's deputy general secretary, said: "This policy is blatant discrimination against public servants and a cynical disregard of the Government's own pledge to return to normal collective bargaining. Our members will not be mucked about like this. We have the full backing of the TUC against *the use of cash limits*, and the Government would be well advised to think again".

HOME NEWS

# Police chiefs to discuss state of law on marches

From Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent
Preston

Chief constables are to hold a two-day meeting in November to consider whether the Public Order Act, 1936, remains adequate in view of recent extremist demonstrations, Mr Peter Matthews, Chief Constable of Surrey, said yesterday.

He was speaking, as retiring president of the Association of *Chief Police* Officers of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, at a press conference after the association's autumn conference at *Preston*. He said chief constables would consider what changes they should recommend in the legislation. They would also decide whether to make any suggestion about operational redeployment of manpower and what equipment would be needed in the future.

The police are finding themselves under increasing pressure at a time of stringent economy, and Mr Matthews said that if the situation continued they would find it difficult to maintain freedom under the law.

The economies have led chief constables to consider urgently how the community should be *encouraged to take some of the* burden off the police.

Mr John Alderson, Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, sugegsted setting up community policing consultative groups. They might include the police, probation officers, magistrates, social workers, voluntary bodies and similar organizations. Their task would be to exchange information and offer mutual help to reduce criminality in their community.

Such groups would require police leadership to draw them together and sustain them but ideally the community should be seen to be helping itself, the police playing a supporting role.

Another idea was the use of free telephone calls, now being *tried experimentally in Mr* Alderson's area, to provide communications "between a reluctant public or a remote public and the police to the mutual enlightenment of both". People could ring up to ask advice and to seek or give information.

Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, said later that people had an idealized view of what the police could do. "In recent years people have opted out of their social responsibilities. If they want to live in a civilized community, they have to do something about it themselves."

Among the high-rise flats and decaying inner-city areas where crime flourished people very often knew who, for example, had committed vandalism. If Willie Smith had done it, perhaps Willie Smith's father could be told to deal with it, he said.

Although the police chiefs want to involve the community more in policing itself they are *firmly against people* taking the law into their own hands or forming vigilante groups. But, as Mr Alderson told the conference: "*Policing is far too* complex and important to be left to the police."

# Mrs Thatcher accused of 'bashing Britain'

From Patrick Brogan
Washington

Mr Grant, Under-Secretary of *State* for Employment, delivered a brisk attack on Mrs Thatcher yesterday as she headed home after her visit to the United States. Mr Grant, who is also visiting America, said: "Mrs Thatcher has been blacklegging on Britain. At a time when we are clearly emerging successfully from our difficulties, she has done little other than bash Britain."

Mr Grant took exception to a speech Mrs Thatcher delivered in New York last week, in which she expressed doubts about the efficacy of the Government's *economic* policies. Mr Grant said: "If there is a British sickness, it is self-denigration, and Mrs Thatcher *has proved to be the* arch-priestess, not for the first time."

Mrs Thatcher saw a number of *senior officials* while she was in America, most notably President Carter. This encounter has provoked some *comment, because* the President recently let it be known that he would not see M Mitterrand if he visited Washington. The *French Opposition* leader's visit was therefore cancelled.

Commentators have deduced that Mr Carter was thereby *demonstrating* his greater sympathy for Mrs Thatcher's policies than for M Mitterrand's. Officials deny there is any truth in this, or that Mr Carter hoped to influence the French elections by showing his partiality.

They say Mr Carter decided some time ago that he did not have time to see opposition leaders, and would not do so in future. His commitment to see Mrs Thatcher was given some time age and he kept it. This excuse is not universally believed.

**Michael Hatfield writes**: Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, is to appear on television on Sunday when her colleagues are hoping she will bring to an end the embarrassing conflict over the closed shop within Conservative ranks.

The Conservative leader has already denied that there was any split inside the Shadow Cabinet. Many Tory backbenchers feel that more has to be said before the party conference in October.

Further indication that the matter has not been settled came yesterday when another attack was launched upon Mr Prior, shadow spokesman on employment, by Mr *Robert* Moss, who divides his undoubted energies between occasionally helping Mrs Thatcher *with her speeches* and being a director of the National Association for Freedom.

In the latest issue of the *organization's journal*, Mr Moss accuses Mr Prior of choosing to "hide behind the skirts of his absent leader by claiming *that she* had backed him and his policy".

The National Association for Freedom, which has a number *of Tory* backbenchers among its numbers, is organizing a rally at the party conference under the banner "Ba - nthe Closed Shop".

Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, a vice-chairman of the Conservative Party, last night joined the controversy over the National Association for Freedom. In a speech to the Stoke Newington and Hackney North Conservative Association he said that democracy was in peril from both right and left. "I see no difference between the Socialist Workers Party and the National Front, both of whom have ideologies which mean the end of our democratic functions."

Turning to the immediate issue facing the Conservatives, he said: "I am not a member of the National Association for Freedom, but find it quite monstrous to hear even so-called moderate Labour MPs calling it extreme right wing or rascist."

# North Islington defies a Labour Party ruling

By *Peter Strafford*

The stormy affairs of North Islington Labour Party have come to a head again with last night's recommendation by the executive that Mr Mark de Weyer, a member of Islington borough council, should be expelled *from the party*.

Labour's national executive had ruled out such action, as Mr William Jones, deputy general secretary of the London Labour Party, emphasized at last night's meeting.

The question is whether the North Islington party should be disbanded, or perhaps reorganized. There have been frequent calls for disbandment over the past few years after accusations of mismanagement.

Mr Reginald Underhill, the party's national agent, will *receive a report from Mr* Jones and decided whether the issue should go to the national executive, perhaps at its meeting on September 30, *on the eve* of the party conference.

The affairs of the constituency Labour Party are tightly *controlled* by Mr Michael O'Halloran, MP, and his associates, many of them Irish.

His opponents tend to be the *more recent* arrivals in North Islington, who are anxious to reform the party.

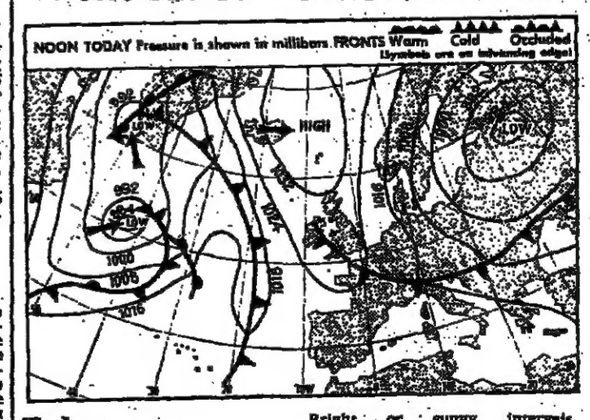
Mr Van de Weyer is one of the opponents. He agreed to give evidence about the North Islington party's activities to an inquiry set up by the national executive, and that led to the local party's vote last night. The expulsion recommendation will go to the local party's general management committee next Wednesday.

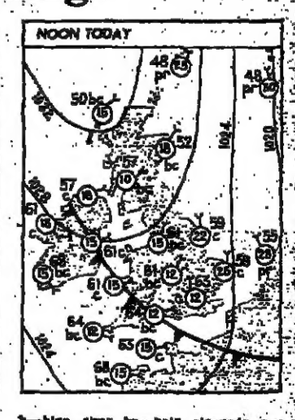
**Appeal upheld**: Labour Party's *organizational subcommittee* has upheld an appeal by a former Labour councillor, Mr Patrick Lally, against Glasgow *Labour Party's severe censure* of him for his handling of a house-letting scandal in Glasgow district council (our Glasgow *Correspondent* writes).

Mr Lally was the Labour member for the Hutchesontown ward, where Mrs Catharine Cantley, a fellow councillor for the same ward and a former magistrate, was disowned by Labour just before the last district council election for her part in getting a transfer to a better council house for her son.

Mr Lally, then chairman of the housing committee, Mrs Cantley, and Mr Richard Dynes, leader of the council's Labour group at the time, lost their seats.

# Weather forecast and recordings




b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

## Today

Sun rises: 6.37 am  Sun sets: 7.13 pm
Moon rises: 10.18 am  Moon sets: 8.39 pm
First quarter: September 20.

Lighting up: 7.43 pm to 6.8 am.
High water: London Bridge, 4.21 am, 7.7 m, (25.4ft); 4.35 pm, 7.8m (25.5ft). Avonmouth, 10.2 am, 13.5m (44.4ft); 10.15 pm, 13.6m (44.5ft). Dover, 1.25 am, 6.7m (22.1ft); 1.44 pm, 6.9m (22.7ft); Hull, 8.38 am, 7.7m (25.2ft); 9.6 pm, 7.4m (24.2ft). Liverpool, 1.32 am, 9.7m (31.8ft); 1.57 pm, 9.6m (31.4ft).

A ridge of high pressure extends S over Britain with a colder N airstream over most parts.

**Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:**

*London, SE England central 8*, central N, NW, Midlands, N Wales: Dry, sunny intervals developing; win NE, moderate; max temp 17°C (63°F).

*E, SE, NE England*: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind N, moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

SW England, S Wales, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods developing; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 18°C (64°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW & NW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, mainly dry; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered light showers; wind N, moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Moray Firth, NE & NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional light showers, sunny periods; wind N, *moderate* or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Mostly dry with sunny intervals, but rather cloudy near E coast *with some rain or drizzle*; generally rather cold.

Sea Passages: S North Sea: Wind N, light in W, fresh or strong in E; sea slight in W, rough *in E*.

Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind mainly NE, slight perhaps moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind mainly N, light or moderate; sea slight.

## Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 22°C (72°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 13°C (55°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 60 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 9.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,023.9 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

## 30-day forecast

The Meteorological Office yesterday issued the following forecast for the next 30 days: The period is expected to show some preponderance of N weather types. Spells of relatively quiet anticyclonic weather are expected but interludes of cyclonic activity are indicated. Mean temperature is expected to be below average over most of England and Wales but much below average in NE England and in Scotland and N. Ireland. Total rainfall will probably be near average in all districts. Sunshine amounts and frequency of fog should be near average, but a higher incidence of frost than usual is likely.

**WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY**: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

| | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abervstwt | s | 28 | 82 | Cardiff | s | 17 | 63 | Jersey | s | 18 | 64 | Naples | s | 27 | 81 |
| Algiers | s | 27 | 81 | Cologne | c | 16 | 61 | L Palmas | f | 23 | 73 | Nice | s | 22 | 72 |
| Amsterdm | c | 18 | 64 | Copenhgn | s | 14 | 57 | Lisbon | f | 26 | 79 | Oslo | c | 14 | 57 |
| Athens | s | 26 | 79 | Dublin | d | 14 | 57 | Locarno | s | 22 | 72 | Paris | s | 21 | 70 |
| Barcelona | s | 25 | 77 | Edinburgh | c | 18 | 64 | London | s | 21 | 70 | Reykjavik | f | 10 | 50 |
| Beirut | s | 29 | 84 | Florence | s | 25 | 77 | Luxembrg | s | 18 | 66 | Rome | s | 25 | 77 |
| Belfast | c | 16 | 59 | Funchal | s | 24 | 75 | Madrid | s | 26 | 79 | Ronaldswy | f | 17 | 63 |
| Berlin | f | 15 | 59 | Geneva | s | 18 | 64 | Majorca | s | 27 | 81 | Stockholm | f | 11 | 52 |
| Biarritz | s | 26 | 79 | Gibraltar | f | 23 | 73 | Malaga | s | 26 | 79 | Tel Aviv | f | 28 | 82 |
| Birmingham | s | 19 | 66 | Guernsey | c | 17 | 63 | Malta | f | 26 | 79 | Venice | s | 22 | 72 |
| Bristol | c | 16 | 61 | Helsinki | r | 8 | 46 | Manchstr | c | 16 | 61 | Vienna | s | 21 | 70 |
| Brussels | c | 18 | 63 | Innsbruck | s | 20 | 68 | Moscow | r | 5 | 41 | W'ssw | c | 14 | 57 |
| Budapest | s | 20 | 68 | Istanbul | f | 21 | 70 | Munich | s | 18 | 64 | Zurich | s | 15 | 59 |

**At the resorts**
24 hours to 6 pm September 15

| | Sun hrs | Rain in | Max temp °C | Max temp °F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. COAST | | | | | |
| Scarborough | 9.7 | — | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| Bridlington | 3.4 | — | 17 | 63 | Sun ints |
| Lowestoft | 3.7 | — | 15 | 59 | Sun ints |
| Clacton | 7.5 | — | 19 | 66 | Sun pds |
| Margate | 7.1 | — | 18 | 64 | Sun pds |
| Herne Bay | 5.7 | — | 18 | 64 | Sunny |
| S. COAST | | | | | |
| Hastings | 10.7 | — | 20 | 68 | Sunny |
| Eastbourne | 11.3 | — | 19 | 66 | Sunny |
| Bognor R | 9.0 | — | 19 | 66 | Sunny |
| Brighton | 10.8 | — | 18 | 64 | Sunny |
| Southsea | 8.7 | — | 19 | 66 | Sunny |
| Shanklin | 10.3 | — | 19 | 66 | Sunny |
| Bournemouth | 9.4 | — | 20 | 68 | Sunny |
| Swanage | 10.7 | — | 20 | 68 | Sunny |
| Torquay | 11.7 | — | 19 | 66 | Sunny |
| Falmouth | 10.5 | — | 18 | 64 | Sunny |
| W. COAST | | | | | |
| Morecambe | 6.5 | — | 19 | 66 | Sun pds |
| Blackpool | 3.6 | — | 17 | 63 | Sun ints |
| Anglesey | 0.5 | — | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| Ilfracombe | 11.9 | — | 18 | 64 | Sunny |
| Newquay | 11.0 | — | 18 | 64 | Sunny |

**Overseas selling prices**
Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, Bfr 28; Canaries, Pes 65; Denmark, Dkr 4.00; Finland, Fmk 3.25; France, Frs 3.50; Germany, Dm 3.00; Greece, Dr 50; Holland, Dfl 2.50; Italy, Lire 600; Luxembourg, Lf 28; Madeira, Esc 20.00; Malta, c. 18c; Norway, Kr 4.50; Portugal, Esc 22.00; Spain, Pes 50; Sweden, Skr 4.00; Switzerland, SFr 2.50; USA/Canada $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

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# Councils seeking help to stop claims for defects in buildings

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

With the backing of the three main local authority associations, MPs are to press the Government to introduce legislation in the coming session to prevent local councils from being swamped with claims for damages relating to defective buildings.

Two High Court judgments have made clear that a local council can be sued for damages over an indefinite period by the purchaser of a property if negligence can be proved against a council officer in respect of inspections carried out under building regulations, where a house or block of flats is being built.

What has upset local councils most is that under the Defective Premises Act, 1972, a builder can escape liability for any defects appearing more than six years after completion, but the local authority, whose responsibility is secondary to the builder, can remain liable for an indefinite period.

Mr Keith-Stainton, Conservative MP for Sudbury and Woodbridge, who has been pressing the Government for amending legislation, said yesterday: "It is illogical and unfair that builders should have their liability limited, yet local councils can be sued over events that may have taken place twenty years ago."

Local councils were becoming exposed to legal action over these regulations that they would be obliged to protect themselves by making charges for building inspections, which would include contributions to an insurance fund.

The cases that have caused the upheaval are Saidee Dutton v Bognor Regis Urban District Council (1971) and Anns and others v the London borough of Merton (1977). The decision in the Anns case, according to the local authority associations, has clear implications for inspections carried out by local authorities under other statutes.

The Association of County Councils said yesterday that the real burden for councils was the part of the judgment in the Anns case that laid down that for the purposes of the Limitation Act, 1939, time begins to run from the date that the damage first becomes apparent rather than from the date when it is alleged the authority was in breach of the duty of care.

"Practical results from that part of the decision will be truly enormous when one takes into account the wide field of local authority activities where the duty of care is to individual members of the public", he said.

In response to Mr Stainton's representations, the Government has promised merely that there will be a statement after the parliamentary recess on the question of charges for building inspections. The implication seems to be that it is prepared to allow the councils to continue to be liable for damages for an indefinite period.

# Advance in research into multiple sclerosis

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

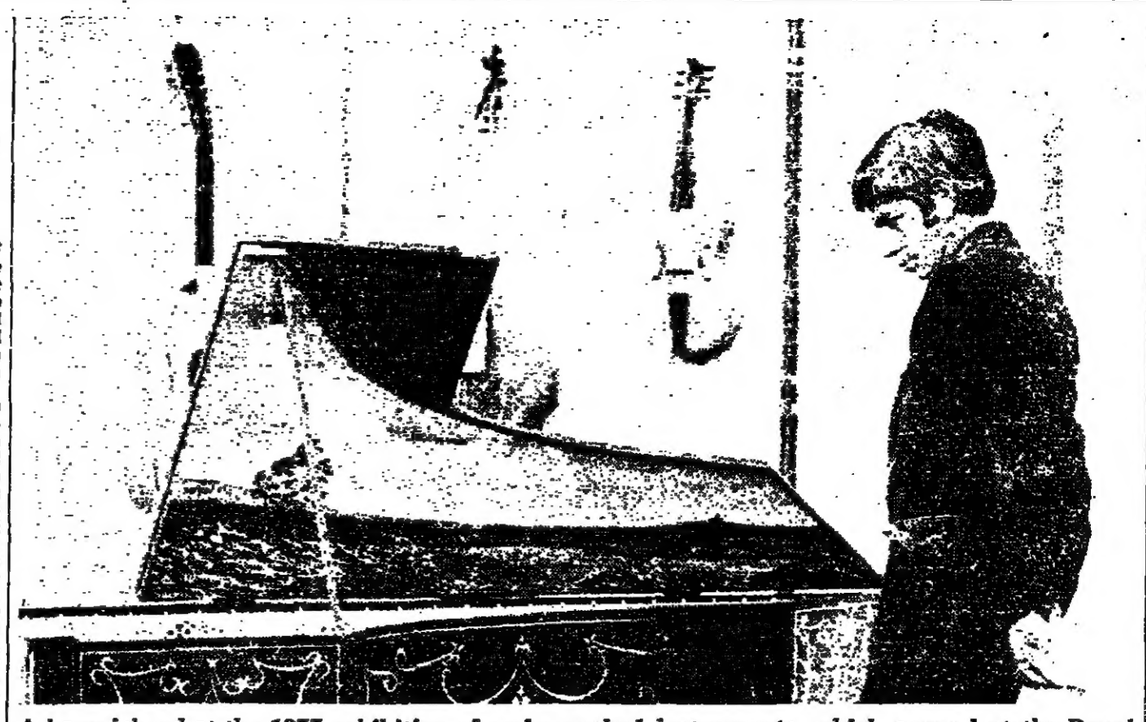
Research into multiple sclerosis, the crippling disease for which there is at present no cure, has taken a leap forward because it can now be produced in guinea pigs, Professor Alan Davison, a world authority on the condition, said yesterday.

Professor Davison, in an address to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, in Sheffield, said he was hopeful that it might become possible to treat some secondary effects and reduce permanent brain damage. Scientific effort had been concentrated largely on finding an explanation and cure for the disease. But increasingly efforts were being directed to devising methods to prevent some of the distressing results of the disease from developing.

Professor Davison, professor of neurochemistry at the Institute of Neurology, The National Hospital, London, said it might be possible to prevent the body mechanism from over-reacting during an attack by the use of immuno-suppressive or anti-inflammatory drugs. In the past these reactions were considered to be of secondary importance. It was that over-reaction in patients that caused inflammation in the brain

## Station for sale

Barber's Bridge station, near Newent, Gloucestershire, which was closed 13 years ago, is to be sold by auction today.



A harpsichord at the 1977 exhibition of early musical instruments, which opened at the Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall, Westminster, yesterday. It continues today and tomorrow.

# Bupa's work boosted by government body

By A Staff Reporter

The British Tourist Authority, a government sponsored body, is promoting abroad the work of the British United Provident Association (Bupa). Pamphlets in Persian, Arabic, Greek and Turkish are being sent to embassies and consulates in the Middle East, saying that visitors wanting to visit Britain for medical treatment should go to Bupa's overseas medical advisory service.

The aim, according to the BTA, is to boost Britain's invisible earnings because visitors for medical treatment usually spend more than the average tourist. There was nothing wrong in a publicly funded body promoting the work of Bupa, since the latter was a non-profit-making organization, which provided a useful clearing house for treatment.

The leaflet, whose existence was revealed in today *General Practitioner* magazine, states that for a £20 fee a patient could be treated at the Bupa centre, for minor ailments and referred to a specialist for any serious ailment. It makes clear that the National Health Service can be used only in emergencies.

The BTA estimates that 54,000, or 15 per cent, of visitors from the Middle East last year came for medical treatment. On average, each tourist from that area spent £426, so the total spent by those coming for medical treatment was probably well over £23m.

About twenty or thirty people a week are using the Bupa service at present, of whom about 30 per cent are Greek, 40 per cent Arabs, 10 or more per cent Africans and the rest mainlyl Europeans.

# Counties fear cost of rabies outbreak

By Penny Symon

Local authorities fear that they might not be properly equipped to contain a serious outbreak of rabies in Britain.

It would be their responsibility, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, to round up stray animals in the event of an outbreak. That would involve the use of expensive protective clothing and special equipment. It would also be the responsibility of local authorities to destroy animals that had not been claimed.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has suggested that animals could be kept in such places as tennis courts, drill halls and empty warehouses, but has not offered any extra funds to local authorities for buying special equipment, of which they have been advised to begin stocks now.

Rabies was rediscovered in France in 1968 in the north-eastern Moselle area and is now approaching Paris. Health authorities say it spread from Poland, through Denmark, West Germany, Switzerland and Belgium.

The ministry would retain overall control of an outbreak providing veterinary services. However, the role of local authorities is vital, and they think they should receive a special government payment to buy the necessary equipment.

The Association of County Councils has repeatedly asked the ministry to provide regional pools of special equipment, rather than rely on individual councils. Mr David Bays, the association's senior administrative assistant, said: "We feel it is unfair to ask authorities to spend the money they are expected to use for all their services on special equipment to deal with a national problem."

County councils were trying to build up stocks and were confident that they could deal with isolated cases. But a more serious outbreak would be very worrying, Mr Bays said. Some had made informal arrangements to borrow equipment from neighbouring counties, but that would be impossible if the outbreak spread, because each county would need all its equipment.

A ministry official said there were no immediate plans to provide funds for the purchase of equipment, as it was clearly the responsibility of the local authorities to do so under the Act.

The concern of local authorities was shown in a report from East Sussex County Council's public protcion committee, which said there had been a steady increase in the calls by its inspectors over suspected rabies cases during the summer.

The council, which covers the busy Shoreham cargo port as well as Newhaven, said more equipment would be needed for a serious outbreak.

West Sussex, which has Chichester's yacht harbour in its area, has a small amount of equipment stocked, enough to deal with an isolated outbreak.

Mr Michael Wadsley, assistant chief officer in the trading standards department, which is responsible for animal diseases, said: "We should like to see equipment available on a regional basis, and think it unfair that it should be funded by the ratepayers, rather than the ministry."

In London, dockworkers have joined in the campaign to stop rabies coming into the country through the Port of London by volunteering information about animals on board ships.

In his report for 1976 Dr D. T. Jones, Medical Officer of Health for the Corporation of London, said that in one case that had led to the discovery of a dog that the crew had concealed, fearing it would be destroyed if found on board.

# £10 fine for 'no helmet' race rebel

From Our Correspondent
Luton

Robert Relf, the man who was jailed for contempt of court after refusing to remove a sign advertising his house for sale to "an English family", was fined £10 yesterday for riding a motorcycle without a crash helmet.

As he arrived bareheaded at the court at Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, on his motor cycle he was stopped by a policewoman and told that he could be prosecuted again for failing to wear a helmet.

Mr Relf, a bus driver, of Cowdray Close, Leamington, Warwickshire, told the court that while in prison he had become converted to the beliefs of an American-based religious sect, the Church of the Creator. "My religion forbids me to wear any headgear at all", he said.

He added: "It is a disgrace that a special law should allow immigrant Sikhs to go without crash helmets when an Englishman is prosecuted.

Mr Barry Kochanek, for the prosecution, told the magistrates: "The law states that the only exception to the law on crash helmets applies to Sikhs wearing turbans".

Mr Relf, who was charged with riding his motor cycle without a helmet at Bletchley in June, said he would appeal against the fine. After the case he said: "I shall go on riding my motor cycle without a crash helmet. If Sikhs are allowed to, then I demand the same right".

# Prince's aircraft to be catapulted

The Prince of Wales will be catapulted as a passenger in a Buccaneer jet aircraft from the deck of the aircraft carrier, Ark Royal, for the first time, next Wednesday.

The aircraft will make a full carrier landing, coming to an abrupt stop by hooking on to the ship's arrester wire, and will be launched on the carrier's steam catapult.

# Ulster fault of misjudging other side's attitudes

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

Protestants in Northern Ireland hold a more favourable view of Roman Catholics than Catholics do of Protestants, and each group assumes the other has more hardened attitudes than is actually the case.

Those are among the findings of a survey by a Jesuit, the Rev Edward O'Donnell, based on a sample of 840 Protestants and 840 Roman Catholics in Londonderry, Enniskillen and Belfast. The survey, entitled *Northern Irish Stereotypes*, is published by the College of Industrial Relations in Dublin.

The survey finds that in describing Catholics, Protestants begin by using the terms "ordinary people" and "Irish", whereas the first two words that Roman Catholics use are "power holders" and "bigoted". The Catholics furthermore use "murderers", a much more negative term than any used the other way around.

The Protestant stereotype of Roman Catholics includes the terms "priest-ridden", "brainwashed" and "superstitious"; the reciprocal one includes "Orangemen" and "brainwashed": choices presumably reflecting the religious dimension of the stereotypes.

In sum, the stereotype that Protestants have of Roman Catholics is that they are ordinary enough people but Irish - nationalistic - republican. They are seen as brainwashed by priests, having too many children and as being superstitious and bitter.

Roman Catholics, on the other hand, think Protestants are in control of the country and are determined to remain in control even at the cost of murder. That is because they are seen to be loyal Orangemen and ordinary British people.

The survey says that in Northern Ireland it may be that people think and behave in the way they do because of some misconceptions about what others think of them, the others being those of the other religious persuasion.

It blames the media, finding that what Protestants and Roman Catholics are communicating is not what the outside world is receiving. "One wonders if it is the media that are perpetuating the image of a religious war, and if they have a vested interest in doing just that", Father O'Donnell says.

# Bank employees' pay dispute put to arbitration

A pay dispute affecting 200,000 English clearing bank staff is to be put to an independent arbitration tribunal. The result is expected in November.

The staff were due for a phase two £2.50 to £4 deal on July 1 but the non-TUC Confederation of Bank Staff Associations yesterday pressed a 10 per cent claim

A formal "failure to agree" was recorded for the second time at the Banking Staff Council in London

# New Zealand challenge on butter for Britain

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

New Zealand farmers said yesterday that they wanted to supply a quarter of Britain's butter needs. They rejected demands from the entire EEC dairy lobby, led by its British branch, that they should be denied preferential treatment for sales to the EEC.

Mr Bernard Knowles, general manager of the New Zealand Dairy Board, said in London that New Zealand shops sold butter at the equivalent of about 26p a pound. The lowest shop price for British butter in Britain, after payment of an EEC subsidy, is 43p a pound.

Mr Lawrence Friis, chairman of the board, rejected suggestions from EEC dairy farmers that New Zealand should abandon her traditional place in the British market and seek new outlets.

Some statements by EEC farming leaders on trade with New Zealand had been deliberately misleading, he said. Stability in dairy trading outside the EEC was disrupted by persistent dumping of surplus produce by the Community. That produce was heavily subsidized at the expense of EEC taxpayers.

"The EEC is effectively crippling New Zealand's efforts to develop new markets at realistic price levels", Mr Friis said. "We are not the cause of EEC surpluses. If we were excluded from the Community market that problem would not go away."

The present EEC agreements on access for specific quantities of New Zealand dairy produce for Britain will expire at the end of 1977 for cheese and at the end of 1980 for butter.

Mr Friis said his country would be content to send the 1977 cheese quota to Britain in 1978 and wanted to be assured of a quarter of the British market for butter after 1980.

# Spain, Portugal, Greece 'not ready for EEC'

By Our Agricuhural Correspondent

British farmers voiced detailed objections for the first time yesterday to the entry of Greece, Spain and Portugal to the EEC. The National Farmers' Union and its counterparts in Scotland and Northern Ireland said in a policy paper about the common agricultural policy: "Their entry would pose a new threat to the cohesion of the community."

The unions did not object in principle to enlargement of the Community, but they did not think the three applicant countries were ready for it.

"The market organization for some products will need to be strengthened," the farmers said. "This may mean in particular the extension and improvement of the reference price system for horticultural products."

They were worried about the impact of enlargement on markets for olive oil, wine, tobacco and some fruit and vegetables. Those commodities had absorbed 15 per cent of the EEC budget for farm support in 1976 and would take more if the Community was enlarged, they argued.

British growers of tomatoes, cucumbers and strawberries, the farmers said, would want "some measure of protection

The farmers, who are campaigning for the preservation of traditional British marketing schemes against opposition elsewhere in the EEC, said: "The need must also be stressed for the adjustment of production and marketing structures in the applicant countries before entry and the modification of national measures that conflict with EEC policy."

# An underground asset moulders away

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

One of the nation's greatest capital assets is mouldering away, ill maintained and largely forgotten, underground. The standing technical committee on sewers and water mains today publishes its estimate that the replacement value of the existing network at January, 1975, prices was £28,000m.

It adds the sad rider: "There is a serious lack of information relating to the lengths, diameters, age, material and condition of both sewers and water mains."

From the information it could gather the committee put forward its "best estimate" that at January, 1975, the total cost of constructing the existing public sewers anew would have been £19,000m, and for water mains £9,000m.

To keep sewers and water mains in good order, an average annual renewal expenditure of about £215m would be required. With maintenance to keep the system in good condition the cost would be about £260m a year.

The committee is concerned that from the figures supplied it does not appear likely that present expenditure on maintenance and renewal can be more than £150m a year. It is believed "that existing expenditure on renewals is inadequate and there is strong evidence to suggest that a considerable backlog of work exists", the committee says.

But the annual expenditure of £260m would not be required immediately. Since no one was certain when most pipelines were laid, spending on renewals in the next few years might be less than average.

But if so, the required expenditure in subsequent years would be higher still. The £260m is the average thought to be required over the next 100 years. The committee supposes that when the age distribution brings the existing pipelines to the peak of their failure rate, spending will be more than double the average requirement.

The estimates are only the direct costs of works. There has been no evaluation of such incidentals as the cost of traffic disruption when roads are torn up for sewerage works.

The structural life of installations varies greatly. Many of Sir Joseph Bazalgette's trunk sewers for London, built between 1856 and 1874, are still in use and in sound condition. They are not expected to fail structurally "in the forseeable future".

But other pipelines have had structural failures within the first few years of service.

To minimize future calamities, the committee recommends gathering more detailed information about maintenance and renewal costs, and giving urgent attention to developing new methods for the repair and renovation.

*Sewers and Water Mains—a National Assessment* (National Water Council, 1 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1. £1, plus 20p postage and packing).

# Legislation considered on car fuel consumption

By Our Motoring Correspondent

The Department of Energy is considering a proposal of legislation to compel car manufacturers to achieve big improvements in fuel consumption by the mid-1980s.

The suggestion from the department's Advisory Council on Energy Conservation is being examined as part of the review of conservation policy announced by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, in July.

If the advisory council's idea is adopted, cars made in 1985 will have to be a quarter more economical than present models, or be capable of 35 miles to the gallon. The law would apply to both home producers and importers.

A report in 1974 by the Central Policy Review Staff estimated that cars on British roads returned an average consumption of 27 miles to the gallon. Since then, several manufacturers have announced more economical models.

# Bladder cancer link with saccharin 'unimpressive'

By Our Medical Correspondent

Taking the unusual step of criticizing one of its own articles, *The Lancet* says today that evidence from Canada linking saccharin with human bladder cancer is "unimpressive".

The National Cancer Institute of Canada released preliminary results of its findings to the North American press some weeks ago, but the full report has not been published until its appearance today in *The Lancet*.

The Canadian research team questioned 480 men and 152 women with bladder cancer about their use of artificial sweeteners and compared the results with answers given by an equal number of healthy controls. They found a small but apparently significantly increased proportion of users of saccharin in the men, but not women, with cancer.

However, *The Lancet's* leading article states that the weaknesses in the study cannot be overlooked. First, when the data for men and women are added together, the association of cancer with saccharin loses its significance and there is no ground for believing that the sweetener would have different effects in the two sexes.

Secondly, the Canadian study takes insufficient account of the known association of bladder cancer with smoking, and smokers use a lot of artificial sweeteners.

# Naval measures to protect sea weapon range

The Royal Navy yesterday announced new measures to protect a top secret underwater weapon test range from damage by trawlers. The Bute C range, in sheltered waters around the island of Raasay and the Applecross peninsula on Scotland's west coast, will be patrolled day and night by small vessels, scanned by radar and swept by searchlight.

Commander Tom Kinna, resident naval officer at the range, where torpedoes are tested and developed, said that last October £200,000 damage had been caused to underwater cables by illegal trawling.

The Navy said: "If the new protective measures are ignored, people infringing the by-laws could face prosecution and a civil claim."

# Councils urged to fight for local democracy

From Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent
Eastbourne

Local authorities are responsible bodies and should be allowed to do their job without constant interference from the Government, Commander Duncan Lock, chairman of the Association of District Councils, said yesterday. He was addressing the Rating and Valuation Association's conference at Eastbourne.

He argued strongly against any further reorganization of local government and against regional government. In England, he said, there would be no territorial loyalties beyond county boundaries. Regional authorities would be expensive and would be the antithesis of local democracy.

The present county and district structure should be maintained and improved in the light of the experience of the past three years.

Local authorities should be permitted to get on with their job within overall guidelines and without the continual requirement to refer things to Whitehall, which was costly, time-wasting and frustrating. The present Government had gone some way along the path of decentralization, but should go faster and farther.

The regional offices of government departments should be brought under more democratic control and made more accountable. Duplication of functions between the tiers must be sorted out, and flexibility should be built into the system so that functions were performed by the authority nearest to the people best able to meet the commitment.

"I believe the task of the local authority associations in the coming months is going to be vital to the future of local government. They have got to unite and stand up to Government and say with one voice: 'We will not accept any action or policy which does not encourage or maintain local democracy'".

Commander Lock said that within the framework of overall government control over spending local authorities must be given the widest discretion possible. "What is at stake is far more than central/local government relations: it is local democracy itself."

He condemned efforts by some government departments to secure the introduction of specific grants, and criticized the Government's proposal for a unitary grant system.

Commander Lock also criticized the Conservative Party's plan to abolish domestic rates. It was fundamental

# SNP says Scots must run oil industry

By Our Correspondent
Aberdeen

Scots will take over the running of the Scottish sector of the North Sea oil industry under an independent government, Mr Gordon Wilson, the Scottish National Party's energy spokesman, said yesterday when the party released further details of its post-independence energy policy.

Mr Wilson, MP for Dundee, East, and that party's deputy leader, said the oil boom might have been a bonanza for oil companies and the British Government, but Scotland was still the beggar at the feast.

Pressure would be put on oil companies to introduce training programmes for Scots so that they could finally take over, he continued. "Work permits would be issued for a limited period and would be withdrawn as and when skills were obtained, or if the company had made no effort to train people."

Other features of an independent Scotland's energy policy would be the establishment of a Scottish Department of Energy, and a state oil corporation and offshore supplies office to direct more work to Scottish companies.

HOME NEWS

# Printers may vote to end backing for NUJ dispute

From Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent

*Darlington*

A decision whether to continue to support the 161week-old strike of journalists at the Westminster Press Group's North of England Newspapers at Darlington may be taken by *the National Graphical Association* tomorrow when officials, including the NGA president, Mr Leslie Dixon, address about sixty fathers of chapels (chairman of office branches).

For eight weeks the NGA has *been partly responsible for preventing* publication of the *Northern Echo*, which has the largest circulation of any provincial morning newspaper in England, and the *Evening Dispatch*.

Members of the NUJ went on strike on June 3 in support of a post-entry closed shop, refusing to work with a non-union subeditor, Miss Josephine Kirk Smith, of the *Darlington and Stockton Times*, who has since joined the Institute of Journalists, which is not affiliated to the TUC.

Newspapers were printed in abbreviated form until the NGA, the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa) and the Society of Lithographic Artists Designers, Engravers and Process Workers (Slade) joined the strike eight weeks ago. Now the NUJ has agreed to accept mediation.

Natsopa, which has about a *hundred members on strike*, held a branch meeting at Darlington yesterday, but no decisions on the dispute were taken. Mr George Lambie, its northern district secretary, said: "The national executive of the union *made the decision to pull our* people out and they will decide when there is to be a return to work."

Slade, which has only 12 workers involved in the strike, is to hold a branch meeting today, but any decision to return to work will be deferred until net Saturday.

Both Natsopa an dSlade recognize that the NGA is the only union that has the teeth when it comes to stopping publiction. Everything seems to turn on whether the NGA takes a decision tomorrow.

Mr Michael Duggan, of the *Darlington NUJ chapel, said* last night: "The printing unions came out on an issue of trade union principle, and we should like to think they would stick by that principle. We are grateful for the support *they have given us and we hope* they will continue to support the strike."

## Byways of government 1: The National Debt Office

# Taking care of one thing that goes up and never comes down

*By Stewart Tendler*

When the National Debt Office opened its doors in 1786 the debt stood at £238,231,248 5s 2¾d. Nearly two centuries later the figure is approaching £60,000m and shows every *sign of still growing.*

Mr Micawber's advice has clearly gone to waste in his native land. Surprisingly, no energetic MP has jumped to his feet to ask why the office and its staff of 50 have not done more to check the rise. After all, it is the home of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

*But the commissioners, who* include the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, have not met formally since 1860, apart from a dinner in 1960 to celebrate having done nothing for 100 years.

In fact the title National Debt Office is nowadays something of a misnomer and an anachronism. The computing of the debt and its control are a matter for the Treasury and the Bank of England.

But every year members of the public still appear at the *office building in the City* to offer their contributions to reducing the debt. Mr Francis Ashby, Comptroller General, National Debt Office, remembers one instance, just after war had been declared in 1939, when a bundle of jewelry was handed in. After traipsing round the West End with it he raised £3.

*Each year the gifts and be*quests produce about £60,000, although 1978 will be a bumper year. A fund set up fifty years ago by the Inchcape family to commemorate a daughter who died in a flying accident will mature and produce £4m to set against the debt.

Mr Ashby and his staff also manage a sinking fund with £6m a year, which is used to buy in government stock. All the Victory Bonds issued in 1919 have now been paid up, using a computer to make annual draws by which holders are recompensed.

But it will be *the year 2005* before the last stock issued for the purchase of land in Ireland to give to tenants in the last century is cleared. In that case the annual draws are made by using numbered discs.

*In its* time the office has become the repository for many weird and wonderful funds. When the first of the Cunard *Queens was launched the office* was used to provide government guarantees because it was thought that the risk was too big for normal insurance methods.

The oldest fund still held by the office dates back to 1817 and the formation of the Trustee Savings Bank under government regulation. After *slavery* had been abolished the office handled compensation claims by the slave owners.

Much of the work today is far less unusual. The office has developed an expertise in investment, which is used for the management of various public funds, including the National Insurance Fund and the National Savings Bank.

None the less its functions are diminishing. The national debt is now seen by economists as a respectable monetary vehicle. *Even if it was not, the* chance to eradicate it is probably long gone. In 1815 the office almost made it, but then Napoleon escaped from Elba.

Next: Colonial Lighthouse Service

# More than a million children depend on supplementary benefit for income

By Pat Healy
*Social Services Correspondent*

More than a million children, about 8 per cent of all children in Britain, are growing up in families that depend on supplementary benefit for their incomes. New data published yes*terday show that their poverty* is likely to blight their future.

They will grow up in poor housing conditions, it is stated, do comparatively worse at school than their peers and want to leave school at the *earliest possible moment* to get jobs.

The new information comes *from the national child develop*ment study of the National Children's Bureau, which has been monitoring the progress of all children born in Britain in a single week in 1958. The 16,000 children in the study are representative of the national population, and the new data compare children on supplementary benefit or family income supplement when they were 16 and 11 with their peers in families not on benefit.

*The study shows that children* in one-parent families are much more likely than others to be living on supplementary benefit, and to do so for a long period of their childhood. Half the families who were on benefit when the child was 11 and *16 were without their fathers*, and two fifths of all the children in such families had been on benefit at 11, 16 or both.

More than half the families on benefit when the child was 16 felt they suffered from *financial hardship, eight times* as many as other families with children aged 16. An even higher proportion, almost two thirds, had suffered financial hardship when the child was 11 and the family was on benefit.

*Their living conditions* were worse than those of families not on benefit. About twice as many lived in houses lacking any of three basic amenities: sole use of an indoor lavatory, hot water supply and a bathroom. Nearly *six times as many* of the children aged 16 whose families were claiming supplementary benefit in addition to unemployment pay were living in overcrowded housing. The families on benefit were much less likely *to* have a refrigerator, telephone, car or colour television; those on unemployment benefit were the least likely to have them.

The children were given less pocket money than their peers and had poorer school attain*ment, academic motivation* and adjustment to school.

Those results, published yesterday in the annual report of the Supplementary Benefits Commission, confirm findings of official surveys that families on *benefit* are seriously disadvantaged in their ability to take part in the normal social system. The report points out that the growth of unemployment and of the number of one-parent families has led to a large increase in the number of families with children having to depend on benefit.

Last December there were 654,000 unemployed people and 303,000 one-parent families drawing supplementary benefit, *double the number 10 years* ago. The 40,000 unemployed claimants with four or more children, the group most likely to have similar incomes on benefit as in work, far from living comfortably on benefit, were the ones who found it hardest to manage, the report says.

# Support for parents of handicapped children

By Annabel Ferriman

The birth of a handicapped child is a shattering experience for a family, and if no outside *help is immediately available*, remorse and misconceptions may destroy the parents' relationships with each other. That may inhibit the creation of a stable family background, which is essential for the child's development.

A report, published today by the National Children's Bureau, outlines the difficulties of parents of handicapped children and looks at eight schemes that have helped parents to cope. In each case parents and professionals *have worked together* to produce a solution.

The Southend group therapy scheme for parents is one of the projects described. Apart from providing group meetings for parents of children suffering from Down's syndrome it arranges for a doctor and a parent to visit mothers who have just given birth to such *children to help them in coping* with the initial shock.

The scheme started in 1970, when Dr M. R. Mellor, then Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Southend-on-Sea, began to observe that families with mentally handicapped children had a profound need of support immediately after the child's complaint had been *diagnosed.*

He approached the local society for mentally handicapped children, and a group for parents of children with Down's syndrome was set up. The consultant paediatrician at the local hospital agreed to tell Dr Mellor and a member of the group whenever the birth of such a child occurred, and *to ask the parents whether they* would accept a visit from them.

The group has proved very helpful in providing advice, information and support for parents whose misapprehensions range from imagining their child will be an inert vegetable to thinking it will be an aggressive, unattractive monster. Like the other seven groups described, it provides information on how the children's development can be maximized, and practical advice on allowances, trips and holidays, and on the many voluntary organizations concerned *with the handicapped.*

The report originated from a postal study carried out by the National Children's Bureau in 1975 during which education and social service departments and health authorities showed great interest

*Shared Care: Support services for families with handicapped children* (Book Sales, National *Children's Bureau, 8 Wakley* Street, London EC1V 7QE, £1.20, and 75p to bureau members).

PARLIAMENT, September 15, 1977

# EEC Commission hopes that more will be spent on reducing high level of youth unemployment

European Parliament
Luxembourg

It was hoped that by the end of the year the Council of Ministers for Social Affairs would have met *to consider new proposals* being drafted by the Commission in an effort to reduce the high level of youth unemployment in Europe, Mr Henk Vredeling, Commissioner for employment and social affairs, said.

The Commission hoped, he added, that the Council of Ministers would commit themselves to greater expenditure than in the past although the Council of Finance Ministers had been stringent over the threshold of the EEC social fund. So far the fund had only made a modest contribution towards easing youth unemployment *in the Community.*

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe, Lab), initiating the debate, said youth unemployment was the most *urgent* and frightening problem in Europe. The EEC social fund could not provide work for each young person looking for a job but it could be used to bring together all the resources of individual states and ensure they were used in the most effective way.

It was depressing that the Council of Finance Ministers in considering the 1978 budget appeared unprepared to move the emphasis of the budget away from agriculture and into resources needed for the social fund and such things as youth unemployment.

The United Kingdom had a number of imaginative short-term programmes including work experience and job creation. But we cannot (she said) continue to seek *palliatives while not changing* the original disease and in this instance the Community is a weapon that can be used to attack the fundamental illness.

Europe had an army of depressed young people. They had seen what had happened in the thirties in Europe, the dangers of that kind of political and economic depression. She feared they would see it again if urgent action was not taken.

Mrs Winifred Ewing (Moray and Nairn, Scot Nat) wondered if enough was being done to assist the transition from school to work. Should not employers be compelled to take a proportion of young people in the same way as they employed the disabled? She recommended the *Commission to* consider the workshop experience scheme being carried out in Motherwell.

Mr Vredeling said youth unemployment was part of the general malaise in society. Many young people did not want to resort to violence. They simply wanted to work, and yet for them the situation was pessimistic. People below the age of 25 represented about 40 per cent of EEC unemployment.

The tendency for employers not to employ young people represented a negative attitude but often the problem was that the *education* and training received by the young people were unsuitable or unadjusted to the work being *offered. That was why in the* general labour market preference was given to older experienced workers. This phenomenon would have to be tackled through vocational training.

There was still a demand for qualified workers which could not be met, emphasizing the need for better training. The effects of the baby boom of the sixties had aggravated the situation. Some 35 per cent of provisions for the social fund were going to special training measures for young people and the Commission were seeking in the budget to raise this *to 50 per cent.*

Vocational training must go hand in hand with the creation of suitable jobs but certain proposals *with this in mind had been met* with reservations when put to the Council of Social Affairs Ministers.

It was hoped that by the end of the year social affairs ministers would consider new proposals from the Commission. To date one problem had been the fact that the ministers only met twice a year.

The proposals to be submitted were being designed to have a more direct influence on the creation of jobs. An exchange of information and a comparison between measures in the member states would be useful. One worrying factor was that the duration of the unemployment of young people was lengthening. Social affairs ministers should show more will in tackling youth unemployment.

Mrs Elaine Kellett-Bowman (Lancaster, C) *said the attack on and* underminding of capital had caused many of the problems. They had priced the legislated *young people out of jobs.*

In the United Kingdom the so-called Employment Protection Act had probably been responsible for more unemployment than any other legislation.

It made employers cautious in taking on young untrained, untried school leavers because if they proved unsatisfactory it was difficult to get rid of them.

# Report soon on imports of cheese from New Zealand

The Commission were considering measures which would allow imports of New Zealand cheese into the EEC after December 31 this year, Mr Finn Gundelach, vice president of the Commission with responsibilities for agriculture, said in reply to Mr Michael Herbert (Ireland, Dep).

Mr Gundelach said under the Dublin agreement special terms were established for these cheese imports in declining quantities up to the end of 1977. From January 1, 1978, the Community had under the Dublin agreement no obligation contrary to what was the case for butter, but the Dublin agreement asked the Commission to submit a report on imports of New Zealand cheese before the end of the year.

Consequently the Commission was considering the matter. In *doing so they had to take into* account the difficult dairy situation in the EEC but also the problems of New Zealand who were close *trading partners.*

They had to consider the matter in an international context. Since the multilateral trade negotiations *were entering an important phase* the report would not be available until later this autumn.

Mr Herbert asked how the Commission justified the continued entry into the EEC of New Zealand cheese when within the Com*munity there were such massive* surpluses of dairy products largely contributed to by continued importation of butter from New Zealand.

Would the Commission not agree that the first step in the reduction of these surpluses would be application of the concept of Community preference?

Mr Gundelach said naturally the Commission were respecting the rules on Community preference but the Commission also had to respect international obligations entered *into. The amount of butter* and cheese imported from New Zealand were in accordance with agreements and he intended to keep those agreements. (Conservative cheers.)

He did not think he would have any difficulty in getting the Community to abide by its international obligations. The cheese imports for 1978 were a matter for consideration—not a precise *obligation like butter—and as* there was an obligation to consider then that would be done.

# Reservations on scheme to aid data processing

A long and detailed resolution was carried setting out reservations on the Commission's four-year programme to help the Community's data-processing and computer industry. The resolution asked the Commission, which is to consult further with the industry, component manufacturers and users, to adapt its plans which cover the years 1978 to 1981.

The resolution also called on the commission to draw up as soon as possible a directive on "data processing and freedom" which would provide maximum protection for the individual against abuses in data-processing before any contradictory national legislation could be enacted.

## Youths break up rock concert

Milan, Sept 15.—Youths hurling heavy iron bolts, stones and petrol bombs broke up a concert here by the American rock group Santana last night because, they said, the 2,500-lira (£1.62) admission price was too high.

هكذا من الاصل

WEST EUROPE

# Herr Schmidt urges terrorists to give up 'insane' kidnapping

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Sept 15

Federal Chancellor, today appealed to terrorists to give up the "insane" kidnapping of the West German industrialists' leader, Herr Hanns-Martin Schleyer. He warned them that they could not undermine West Germany's free, democratic institutions.

"You are wrong", Herr Schmidt told the terrorists from the podium of the Bundestag, the Lower House of Parliament. "We will not let ourselves be infected by your madness."

Parliament would not allow the state to be forced on to the road towards the downfall of its free, democratic foundations as the terrorists intended, he said.

Contrary to the terrorists' belief, "the state is in no way impotent. It will defeat the terrorists in the end because the broadest masses of our people abhor terrorism".

Herr Schmidt's statement, the first since the evening Herr Schleyer was kidnapped in Cologne 11 days ago, was in general terms. He gave no indication of the present stage of the Government's contacts with the terrorists for fear of jeopardizing the dialogue and endangering Herr Schleyer's life.

The kidnappers, who shot Herr Schleyer's three bodyguards and chauffeur, are demanding that 11 jailed terrorists be released and flown to a country of their choice in exchange for Herr Schleyer's life.

As Herr Schmidt spoke, anxiety about Herr Schleyer's fate was growing. There has been no convincing evidence that he is still alive for several days and no message has been received since the terrorists set yet another deadline for Tuesday night.

But Dr Denis Payot, the Swiss lawyer and human rights campaigner who is acting as go-between, said he believed his mission would continue and expected a message dring today.

The Government's aim in the Schleyer case, Herr Schmidt said, was "to reach a solution in accordance with its moral and legal obligations."

The terrorists' idea that they were fighting a war was absurd, he said. The Government would not be put in the wrong. "It will prevent further bloodshed. It does not want a military solution. We will continue these contacts with perseverance and patience".

Herr Schmidt rejected suggested measures to combat terrorism that went far beyond the bounds of the constitution, including the shooting of jailed terrorists for every person killed by their comrades. He reminded Parliament that he and his ministers had sworn to defend the laws and constitution.

But he defended the Government's decision to forbid both convicted terrorists and young people awaiting trial for similar crimes to see their lawyers until the Schleyer case was over.

The authorities strongly suspect that many lawyers act as couriers for jailed terrorists and enable them to direct or collaborate in crimes by their comrades outside.

# British MPs divided on EEC aid to blight areas

From David Wood
Luxembourg, Sept 15

Bitter controversy has broken out among British MPs in the European Parliament over EEC aid policies to depressed regions.

A Socialist document, to be launched at a conference in Brussels next week on a far from unanimous vote, argues that EEC aid should be switched from areas of "economic congestion", like London and south-east England, and proposes that there should be a "decongestion tax" on the Paris model.

Led by Mr Ronald Brown, MP for Hackney South and Shoreditch, and Mr Christopher Price, Lewisham West, 10 predominantly British members of the Socialist group voted against the document and others abstained. About 20 Socialist MPs voted for it.

In spite of the Socialist group's decision, Mr Brown and his associates are continuing to campaign against proposals which they consider to be highly damaging to central city areas in Britain.

The document insists on what it calls a Socialist analysis to achieve geographical equality, with an eye on the consequences of Portugal, Spain and Greece joining the EEC.

In London and other conurbations in the past few years scores of thousands of jobs have been shifted from city centres, which have now themselves become blight areas, the MPs claim.

Parliamentary report, page 4

M François Mitterrand, left, and M Georges Marchais, leaders of the French Socialist and Communist parties whose alliance is in jeopardy.

# Moscow's broadside at Eurocommunism

Moscow, Sept 14.—Moscow today fired a fresh propaganda broadside at the doctrine of Eurocommunism, alleging that Western politicians saw it as a chance to divide East and West European communist parties.

Like the controversial denunciation last June of Señor Santiago Carrillo, the Spanish Communist Party leader, the attack on Eurocommunism was published in the foreign affairs weekly *New Times* and issued in advance of publication by the official news agency, Tass.

The article avoided condemning leading Eurocommunists directly but concentrated instead on statements about the new doctrine by the Western press and politicians, including Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser.

Although Eurocommunism has been publicly espoused by the Spanish, French and Italian communist parties, *New Times* said it was a slogan that had been advanced by Western propaganda to make the struggle against growing communist influence more effective. The course of political events was increasingly revealing its bourgeois, anti-communist content, it said.

The Moscow weekly alleged there were four main aims which Western politicians linked with Euro-communism: splitting Western communist parties from those in power in Eastern Europe; driving a wedge between the Soviet and other ruling communist parties; dividing Western communist parties by encouraging them to move closer to Western Socialists.

To support its claims, *New Times* quoted Mr Brzezinski as saying that he hoped the communist movement could be turned into "a mosaic as variegated as the nations that make up humanity". It also cited a call by Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, for communists to "don the mantle" of all Social Democrats.

The weekly argued that there had been no change in the "hostility of the imperialist bourgeoisie" towards communist parties "Regardless of the peculiarities of their (the communist parties') approach to this or that problem. . . the ruling class in the countries of capital will struggle against the growth of their influence, and about this there can be no illusions."

Like numerous other Soviet statements on inter-party relations, *New Times* emphasized Moscow's commitment to the idea that there were different paths to socialism. But it also underlined the need for "proletarian solidarity" between ruling and non-ruling communist parties.

Since the attack on Señor Carrillo, which brought an outcry from foreign communist parties, Moscow has changed tack in its efforts to discredit Eurocommunism.

But observers said the *New Times* commentary was a further clear sign of continuing resentment towards Eurocommunist leaders, whom it accused in effect of helping communism's opponents. — Reuter.

# Soviet general impressed by Nato exercise

Hundshausen, West Germany, Sept 15.—A Russian general, the first official Soviet observer to attend Nato exercises, complained today that he was not seeing all that he wanted to see.

Major-General Alexander Knyrkov, told reporters that he was impressed by what he had seen so far during two days of mock battle. "Unfortunately, we don't see everything. We see isolated incidents and episodes", he said.—Reuter.

# Spanish police back down after doctor's evidence

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Sept 15

Police today backed down from their original assertion that a Barcelona man critically injured four days ago had been trampled by demonstrators, and admitted that he might have been hit by a rubber bullet after newspapers published remarks by a doctor who attended the man.

The guarded police confession was preceded by a heated debate yesterday in the Congress of Deputies, the Lower House of the Spanish Parliament, about whether Señor Rodolfo Martin Villa, the Interior Minister, should resign after an incident in which police beat a Socialist deputy after a demonstration in the northern city of Santander. The resignation demand had considerable support but was defeated.

The man who was hurt in Barcelona, Señor Carlos Gustavo Frechel Solana, aged 26, has almost no chance of recovery, according to the Barcelona social security Hospital. He has a fractured skull.

The doctor who administered first aid to the man in a doorway was quoted in several newspapers as saying: "I noticed a serious impact of a rubber bullet when I attended him . . . I also observed a possible fracture of one eye socket, and for a moment his pulse was no longer noticeable. I did not find any other bruises on the body of the victim, and therefore my observation contradicts the report which I read in the papers regarding bruises received as a result of his being trampled by demonstrators."

# Premier gives evidence on Milan explosion

Catanzaro, Sept 15.—Signor Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister, went on the witness stand here today to give evidence in Italy's courtroom drama of the decade—the complex inquiry into a 1969 Milan bomb explosion in which 16 people died.

Photographers' flash bulbs popped as the Prime Minister told about his knowledge of Signor Guido Giannettini, a former journalist, alleged to have been a secret service informer at the time of the blast in Milan's Piazza Fontana.

Signor Andreotti, a former defence minister, said he had been misinformed about Signor Giannettini, by General Vito Miceli, the secret service chief, who is a witness here and on trial in Rome for conspiracy in a coup plot.

# Fair play given the boot at St Etienne

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Sept 15

An indestructible British virtue in French eyes has always been their sense of fair play, so much so that the phrase is used here for lack of an adequate French equivalent.

Last night's behaviour by supporters of Manchester United at St Etienne has dealt this a serious blow. It revived painful memories of that day in 1974 when drunken supporters of Leeds United went on the rampage through the residential Sixteenth Arrondissement after a match at the Parc des Princes with Bayern Munich.

Before last night's game with St Etienne in the European Cup Winners' cup, fighting broke out between supporters of both sides. Thirty-three people, five British, were injured and admitted to hospital. Some were suffering from cuts and fractures. About 20 others were sent home after treatment.

The night before the game, a small group of Manchester supporters, some with knives, broke shop windows, ransacked the hall of an hotel, and looted a shop in the industrial city. Five were arrested and will appear in court.

An hour before the kickoff about 100 Britons started a fight behind one of the goals. Armed with bottles, sticks and knives they went for the supporters of the French team. Panic-stricken spectators rushed down towards the wire netting round the pitch where they piled up. People following jumped over the bodies to the safety of the pitch.

The rest of the crowd shouted "Les flics, les flics", because the riot police on hand were slow to intervene. It took three charges by truncheon-swinging police to clear the battlefield, expelling most of the Manchester supporters.

M Roger Rocher, the president of St Etienne, said he had never witnessed such violence in a stadium. "Awful things happened, but the police were really slow to intervene. I am really wondering whether it is wise for us to send our supporters to Manchester.

"I am really shattered, for such a thing had never happened at St Etienne. Hooligans had to come and provoke incidents. The police confirmed that some of them were armed with long knives."

M Paul Dijoud, the State Secretary for Youth and Sports declared: "Although it was the acts of uncontrolled elements who have nothing to do with real sportsmen, it gives sport a sad image and we must fight it." Sportsmen themselves must see it stops, he said.

Norman Fox, page 8

# Vandals blamed for rail crash

Vienna, Sept 15.—Forty people were injured in a rail crash believed to have been caused by teenage football vandals here last night.

Police said they suspected that supporters returning from a late football match pulled the emergency alarm to halt a suburban train, causing another train to plough into the last carriage. The carriage was in darkness because rampaging teenagers had ripped out light fittings.—Reuter.

# Austria asked to return Briton

Vienna, Sept 15.—British authorities today asked Austria to hand over Frank Maple, a Briton wanted in connexion with the theft of £8m from the Bank of America in London in 1975.

Mr Maple is due to be extradited from Greece to Austria shortly to face charges of robbery at a Tyrol ski resort. Austrian authorities said the British extradition request would be considered after he had stood trial.—Reuter.

# Lisbon attempts to avert strike by airline pilots

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, Sept 15

The Portuguese Cabinet, the pilots' union and the management of the TAP airline are trying to avert a pilots' strike due to begin at midnight and last through Friday and Saturday.

It is the second pilots' strike to be called by the union within five days. On Sunday they grounded 54 of the company's 59 scheduled flights. The strike is over delays in drawing up a new labour contract and grievances about working conditions.

The company has expressed fears that the union intends to prolong the strike indefinitely.

This afternoon's Cabinet meeting, presided over by Dr Mario Soares, the Prime Minister, received a detailed report from Senhor Rui Vilar, the Transport Minister, on the situation in the TAP company which it will consider before taking any decision over the strike.

Labour troubles are also reported today in the hotel industry, where some 65,000 workers held a four-hour strike, to be followed by a similar stoppage tomorrow. Hotel waiters and barmen are among those involved.

## Speeding fines up

Rome, Sept 15.—Italy today increased fines for speeding on all roads and reduced speed limits in a move to cut down traffic accidents.

## Sweden signs pact

Strasbourg, Sept 15.—Sweden has become the second country after Austria to ratify the European anti-terrorist convention signed here on January 27.

OVERSEAS

# Police arrest 1,200 students at memorial meeting for African leader who died in detention

King William's Town, Sept 15.—South African police today detained more more than 1,200 students at Fort Hare black university near here who defied a ban and held a memorial meeting for Mr Steve Biko, the black leader who died in detention on Monday.

All the arrested students were men. Police said they are being held for violating the Riotous Assemblie Act.

Mr Biko, aged 30, who was stated to have died in Pretoria after a seven-day hunger strike, had been restricted to the King William's Town area for the past five years and was detained last month for the second time. His death, the twenty-first of a black political detainee in 18 months, has aroused wide protest here and abroad.

More than 1,500 students at the memorial meeting were singing when they were surrounded by police with dogs, witnesses said.

As the students continued the meeting in an orderly way, police asked the women students to leave, but they refused. The men were then ordered into a convoy of police lorries, which they entered without resistance, and were driven away.

Protest meeting over the death of Mr Biko, honorary president of the Black People's Convention, inspirer of the black consciousness movement, and founder of the black South African Students' Organization, were planned for various South African cities and universities today.

In Cape Town, police successfully applied to a magistrate for a ban on all student gatherings at Cape Town University. But security police later had the ban withdrawn. There was no immediate explanation.

When the meeting was held, Mr Donald Woods, editor of the liberal East London *Daily Dispatch*, challenged Mr James Kruger, Minister of Justice and Prisons, to resign if inquest findings showed the Prisons Department had not done everything to prevent Mr Biko's death.

In Maseru, the Lesotho Government expressed "shock and indignation" at Mr Biko's death and accused the South African Government of the "selective elimination" of black opponents".—Reuter and AP.

Johannesburg, Sept 15.—Mr J. Krugger's offie said today that Mr Biko was intraveneously fed before he died.

Mr Kruger had made no mention of such treatment earlier this week when he announced Mr Biko's death. Yesterday he said that a man on a hunger strike exercised a "democratic right" and "you cannot force him to ear."—AP.

Cape Town, Sept 15.—Mr Robert Sobukwe, the African Nationalist leader underwent surgery at Groote Schuur Hospital here yesterday, the hospital announced. His condition was said to be "satisfactory"

Mr Sobukwe, aged 53, former leader of the banned Pan-African Congress, has been restricted to kimberley since his release from Robben Island prison in 1969.—Agence France Presse.

# Mr Lance says his conscience is clear

Continued from page 1

that he regretted the charges he may have made in public and in his defence he could only claim that the press may have misreported his comments.

At a press conference later, President Carter said he will review with Mr Lance the allegations made against him and assess the Budget Director's position at the weekend. He thought the press had been fair in its reports. At this moment, "I have no reason to feel Bert Lance is dishonest, incompetent or that he has acted unethically".

Mr Lance did not turn the tables on the committee today and it is he, rather than the senators, who still remains in the dock. Nevertheless, should Mr Lance's statements about his personal affairs and his dealings with members of the committee's staff prove to be accurate, then Senator Ribicoff and his colleagues will widely be seen as having been incompetent in conducting both the previous hearings into Mr Lance's affairs and this present investigation.

The question now is one of proof and Mr Lance looked extremely confident today. He entered the crowded hearing room holding hands with his wife and accompanied by his son. He greeted friends, smiled to the television cameras and the dozens of newspaper photographers and warmly greeted press reporters. With Mr Clark Clifford, his lawyer, at his side, he slowly and clearly read out loud a 49-page prepared statement. In the next two days he will have to answer detailed questions from the senators on the points he made in his statement.

Several of the committee members outlined the main purposes of this hearing, with Senator William Roth, a Republican from Delaware, summing-up the committee's views. He said the task of the committee is to determine if Mr Lance is qualified for his top government position and if he meets the ethical standards the public has a right to expect from its public officials. He also noted that the committee must determine why it did not receive all the information it needs to judge Mr Lance's qualifications at the time of his confirmation last January.

On this latter matter the points made by Mr Lance, if proven valid, will greatly embarrass the committee. He stated that last January he provided the committee with detailed information about his personal and financial background. He had authorized the committee to make as extensive an investigation into his affairs as it desired.

Most importantly, he disclosed that he had had detailed informal conversations with leading staff officials last January, where he outlined his personal overdrafts and loans and banking dealings, where he disclosed the nature and conclusions of Government investigations into the affairs of the banks he managed and where he comprehensively reviewed "the various financial matters which now are the focus of this hearing".

Mr Lance puts his case to the Senate investigators.

Mr Lance said he believed in the American system of justice and the American sense of fair play and welcomed the American people "as the jury in this proceeding, for I a msecure and comfortable that my conscience is clear and that the people's verdict will be a fair and just one".

He went on: "Certain persons (on the committee) have publicly, in effect, brought in a verdict of 'guilty' before I have been given the opportunity to present my side of the case. Charge has followed charge. Accusations have poured forth, accompanied by prompt and destructive interpretations, by certain members of this body.

"Ready-made opinions have been offered affecting my character, my ability and my integrity. The rights that I thought that I possessed have, one by one, gone down the drain."

Most of Mr Lance's statement concerned the specific charges made against him. He showed that all statements by government investigators indicated that there is no truth to the charge that he unfairly and illegally took advantage of his banking positions to get favourable loans from big banks in New York and Chicago.

The suggestion by SeSnator Percy that he had engaged in tax fraud was a "savage charge" and he claimed that at no time did he avoid declaring on his ta xreturns all dividend income, nor did he ever backdate cheques to avoid tax payments.

He presented five sworn affidavits to prove he had no connexion whatever with a convicted embezzler in Georgia and demonstrated that his use of company aircraft greatly helped his banks.

# Mr Dayan stands firm on Palestinian issue

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Sept 15

Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, left for the United States today assuring Israelis that he will stand up to any American pressure and invoke Israel's right to veto any invitation to a Palestinian delegation to attend the Geneva peace talks.

In an airport interview, he made it clear that Israel opposes the presence not only of the terrorist Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) but of any separate Palestinian delegation. He explained that Israel's consent to their attendance might be construed as "acceptance of some kind of Palestinian state or entity of whatever you call it apart from Jordan."

Had the Arabs accepted the Israeli proposal that Palestinians be included in the Jordanian delegation, he went on, there would have been no problem. While the Israelis refused to talk to the Arab terrorists under any circumstances, they would welcome meetings with Palestinians representing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to discuss "living together". "But Geneva is a conference for getting peace treaties between states," he said.

Mr Dayan also rejected the American proposal of a single Arab delegation to Geneva to get around the problem of a Palestinian presence. "You can't sign a peace treaty with three countries in a single delegation", he said.

It was thought here that the confrontation between Washington and Jerusalem that many forecast but did not take place when Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, went to Washington in July and Mr Vance, the American Secretary of State, visited Jerusalem last month, is now imminent.

The controversial statement by Mr Hodding Carter, the State Department spokesman, that a Palestinian role is essential for the success of the peace making process, was widely interpreted here as a deliberate warning to Mr Dayan on the eve of his mission to bring proposals that would break the impasse over Geneva.

Mr Begin has already proposed to President Carter various alternatives if the Arabs and the Soviet Union, as co-sponsors of Geneva, refuse to attend without the Palestinians. The alternatives aim for the Americans to arrange bilateral meetings between Israel and each neighbouring Arab country or "proximity talks" with an American mediator shuttling between the Israeli and Arab negotiators.

Something like this may take place this month when Mr Vance meets Mr Dayan and Arab foreign ministers who will be in New York for the United Nations General Assembly.

An Israeli model for a peace treaty with Egypt sent about a fortnight ago to Washington for possible discussion in this forum, Mr Dayan said he had no illusions that the Arabs would accept it but said it was "a plan to work on".

The draft is quite specific about peacetime relationships between the two countries but does not take up the territorial issue. This is dealt with in a covering letter which the Americans were asked not to show to the Arabs because they believe this should be negotiated directly.

mr Dayan said today that the covering letter set out principles but did not draw lines or maps. "If these principles are accepted by the other party, we can try to interpret it on the ground on territorial lines," he said.

He said that if the Arabs or the Americans showed interest in his concept for the West Bank which would allow the Arabs to run their own affairs apart from security and foreign affairs, he would go into details during his mission.

# Escape by diplomat stabbed in his sleep

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Sept 15

After being stabbed in his sleep and abducted, Colonel Iqbal Singh, the Indian military attaché, escaped from his attacker early today by crashing the getaway car which he was being forced to drive.

His assailant, said to be blond, bearded and apparently Australian, escaped into the bush about five miles out of Canberra. A lorry driver took Colonel Singh to hospital where his condition was said to be satisfactory after an operation for stab wounds to the chest and side.

The attaché and his wife Darshan were asleep when the man broke into their home in Canberra and drove a dagger through the bedclothes into Colonel Singh's chest, piercing a lung. At gunpoint, he then forced the Singhs, still in their pyjamas, to drive south towards the Snowy Mountains. As the wounded colonel drove, their attacker held a rifle at his head and a dagger towards his wife.

About five miles outside Canberra, Colonel Singh, aged 45, swerved off the road into bushes. He was stabbed again as he and his wife grappled with the man who fired a shot through the car's roof before the rifle was broken in the fight. The attacker jumped out of the car and fled.

In Parliament, Mr Andrew Peacock, the Foreign Affairs Minister, called the abduction "a deplorable incident".

# S Africa builds its own cyclotron

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, Sept 15

South Africa revealed today that it is to build a sophisticated nuclear installation, to be used mainly for cancer therapy.

The announcement, by the state-run Council for Scientic and Industrial Research, comes after an international furore over suspicions that the country is about to test a nuclear weapon.

The installation, an open sector cyclotron, or accelerator, will make South Africa a member of an exclusive nuclear club. According to the council, the only open sector cyclatrons at present are in the United States, Russia, West Germany and Switzerland.

The statement said that the cyclotron, locally planned and designed, would be built in the Western Cape and was scheduled to come into operation in about six years. It gave no indication of the cast. Presumably, it will be established near the country's first nuclear power station now being built north of Cape Town.

The statement said: "The new nuclear facility is being designed for multi-disciplinary use and will be employed mainly for cancer therapy, basic research and the production of radio isotopes."

# Pakistan politicians upset by scrutiny of assets

From Richard Wigg
Karachi, Sept 15

The files that Mr Bhutto, the deposed Prime Minister, kept secretly on the business affairs of his ministers, parliamentary supporters and provincial chief ministers and followers, will be used for comparison by the martial law authorities when they get down to scrutinizing the assets declared by candidates for next month's general election. They were seized by the Pakistan Army.

Mr Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party was the most affected by a requirement that all who were members of the National Assembly or the provincial assemblies between December, 1970, and July this year must declare the assets they had acquired in that period.

But now the country's military rulers have been made aware that their decree has also upset leading figures of the anti-Mr Bhutto Pakistan National Alliance.

The decree has placed fresh obstacles in the way of the election. Under pressure of time, General Zia, the chief martial law administrator, has already had to put back the final date for declaring assets, set for next Monday, by five days after which the papers will be vetted by mixed commissions of officers and lawyers.

# Hongkong tries to recover money in bribe case

Hongkong, Sept 15.—Hongkong's Attorney-General has obtained a court order to recover $HK4.1m (£500,000) that the wife of a police superintendent jailed for corruption may be holding.

A writ naming Mr Peter Godber, a former chief superintendent jailed in 1975 for four years for accepting bribes, and his wife Jean, now in England, was filed last May, court officials said today.

Judgment was obtained against Mr Godber last month, and after yesterday's hearing in the High Court here, Mr F. T. Jones, Crown Counsel, said: "As Jean Godber failed to answer the writ within the statutory period, we have obtained court judgment in our favour by default."

Mr Jones said that the state was claiming the money from either party.

The writ said that when Mr Godber slipped out of Hongkong in 1973 while being investigated by anti-graft officers, he had about $HK4.4m (£550,000) in different currencies in bank accounts in England, Canada, the United States, Singapore and Hongkong.

The Attorney-General claimed $HK4.1m after deducting Mr Godber's salary and reasonable living expenses.

Mr Godber, extradited from Britain to stand trial here, is to be released on October 3 with remission for good behaviour. He is expected to fly out of Hongkong immediately.

Mr Jones said it would be necessary to follow up the writ with civil proceedings in the High Court in England.—Reuter.

# Union demand for uranium referendum rejected

Canberra, Sept 15—The Australian Government and Trade unions appeared tonight to be on a collision course over uranium exports only an early general election would resolve.

At its biennial congress in Sydney, the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU), representing the majority of the unions, challenged the Conservative coalition to hold a national referendum on its decision to mine and export uranium or suffer a complete labour ban on all uranium projects.

It demanded that a referendum on this controversial issue be authorized within the next two months. In the meantime a 12-month moratorium would be imposed on new uranium projects.

The Government reacted angrily, rejected the referendum demand and strongly hinted that the unions' declaration could force an early election. Mr Doug Anthony, Deputy Prime Minister, who is also National Resources Minister, accused the unions of seeking a confrontation and said their "defiance of what the Government has said" could lead to an election.

Outstanding uranium contracts with Japan, the United States and West Germany, negotiated by the former Labour Government, had to be honoured, Mr Anthony said. To default would be serious for Australia's reputation. He would be very willing to fight an election on "the case of the trade union movement challenging the authority of a democratically elected Government".

Four powerful unions, railways, building and metal and shipwrights, called for a tougher stand at today's meeting of the council, pressing for an all-out moratorium for at least two years. Mr Robert Hawke, Actu president, said that if "blood on the streets" was to be avoided, a referendum must be held.—Reuter.

# Transportation is finished, British judge told

Canberra, Sept 15.—Mr Michael MacKellar, the Australian Immigration Minister, today rejected an English judge's ruling that a Londoner who admitted sabotaging a car belonging to his ex-wife's boyfriend should emigrate to Australia.

In a reference to the shipping of convicts to Australia when it was a British penal colony, Mr MacKellar told Parliament: "I emphasize that the days of transportation ended in the last century."

Mr Roy Rossiter, aged 37, admitted last week that he had tampered with the brakes of the car because he was depressed about the failure of his marriage. But the judge accepted a defence recommendation that he go to work on his aunt's Australian farm instead of being sent to jail.

Mr MacKellar told the House of Representatives: "On the information available to me, I would not be prepared to approve entry—Reuter.



# Concorde high on agenda in Barre visit to Washington

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Sept 15

Further evidence of the French Government's warmer approach to Washington under President Giscard d'Estaing was shown here today when M. Barre, the French Prime Minister, began two days of talks with President Carter and other Administration leaders.

M Barre, who is the first French Prime Minister to visit the American capital in more than 20 years, was subjected to the traditional 19-gun salute when he arrived at the White House.

In his welcoming remarks, Mr Carter acknowledged the existence of shared problems including the arms race, nuclear proliferation and continuing high unemployment and inflation. In response, M Barre said he had no doubt that a basic agreement on objectives would emerge from his meetings in Washington, even if the two nations sometimes approached problems in different ways.

M Barre took a scheduled Concorde flight to Washington, where Mr Carter and his advisers are about to decide on landing rights for the supersonic airliner. The French leader will doubtless seek to persuade the Americans to authorize landings at several airports, which is one of the options at present under scrutiny in Washington.

Other topics on the agenda are likely to include the faltering French economy, for which M Barre will probably seek American stimulation, and traditional foreign policy issues like the Middle East and southern Africa.

For his part, Mr Carter will want his guest's views on the 1978 parliamentary elections in France. Washington has made no secret of its preference for the ruling coalition of centrists and conservatives over the Socialist-Communist leadership.

Indeed M Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, recently cancelled a visit to the United States when he learnt that Mr Carter would be unable to meet him. The American President's excuse was that he never received opposition leaders from other countries, but he did meet Mrs Margaret Thatcher earlier this week.

M Barre has helped to cement friendly relations with the new Administration in Washington. He gets on well with Mr Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who shares his orthodox financial views, and with Mr Michael Blumenthal, the Secretary of the Treasury. In a recent conversation with President Carter, the Treasury Secretary was overheard paying M Barre the compliment of being a "solid" operator.

During his short stay here, the French leader will renew his friendship with Mr Burns, and meet Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, and Mr James Schlesinger, the new Energy Secretary. He is to address the National Press Club before he leaves tomorrow.

## Third World report

# Curbs on access to information

By Denis Taylor

In spite of criticisms from third world countries that they do not get a fair coverage in the Western press, most developing nations fail to allow their citizens adequate access to information about their own affairs.

In some countries censorship is directly imposed by the authorities. In other places editors may have to judge whether to opt for a quiet life or to approach the limits beyond which they risk the banning of their papers. Sometimes the press is vigorous and able to question the wisdom of the government of the state where it is published. The difference between the frank treatment of foreign news and the circumspection about domestic affairs is often striking.

If the local press is curbed, this may to a certain extent be counterbalanced by the availability of imported newspapers. Outside publications which offend the sensitivities of a régime even in a single paragraph may be banned; often this prohibition applies only to individual issues.

Arab and African governments seem particularly sensitive to what is written about them abroad. This reaction may be heightened by the spread of English and French in Africa and the Middle East and the speed with which newspapers can be sent by air from Europe. The fact that it was then possible to buy *The Sunday Times* in the street in Nairobi on a Sunday morning explained why the authorities were not disposed to allow the free circulation of the paper's allegations of high-level corruption in Kenya in a series of articles two years ago.

Westerners tend to react to the very different state next door, Tanzania, in opposite ways. Either they admire its ideology of African socialism based on self-reliance, or they criticize it as a one-party state. The Tanzanian press is part of the system and as such heavily committed, noticeably in its reporting of white-ruled southern Africa. The press is able to expose corruption and other social and economic shortcomings, but Tanzania's particular socialist road is not questioned in print. Nevertheless, the Dares Salaam press seems almost the epitome of free speech compared with that of Uganda, which serves as a noticeboard for President Amin.

Iran and Brazil are often bracketed together by critics of repressive régimes. But there is a sharp difference between the degrees of freedom they permit their newspapers. While the Shah allows some discussion and criticism of internal social and economic problems, anything which could be construed as journalistic questioning of his authority would not be tolerated.

So tight are the limits on freedom of expression in Iran that a visitor travelling straight from Teheran to Istanbul is particularly struck by the degree of choice offered to readers of the Turkish press.

In Brazil, allegations of ill-treatment and torture of dissidents do appear in the papers. Moreover, during the single television broadcast permitted to the opposition party, the Movimento Democratico Brasileiro, speakers forcefully attacked the military Government of President Geisel. An attempt by the authorities to prevent transmission of the prerecorded programme at the end of June, the speeches and the repercussions, were all reported in detail.

Brazilian editors and their staffs do, however, have reason for caution. In the past newspapers have been closed and journalists detained and tortured.

Apart from India, the outstanding example in Asia of a country suddenly deprived in recent years of a well-established free press is the Philippines. While normal service has been resumed in Delhi, the martial law imposed by President Marcos in September 1972, continues.

Until that date, the Filipinos had a vigorous political life expressed in the English learnt during 50 years of American tutelage. But now an official blandness has descended on the once-energetic Manila press.

# Ethiopians prisoners of war in their own land

From Laurent Chenard
Egeladi, Ethiopia, Sept 15

Ethiopian regular troops captured during the "liberation" of parts of Ethiopia's Ogaden province were shown to foreign journalists today by the Western Somalia Liberation Front. It was the second trip organized in the Ogaden for journalists.

The 190 Ethiopians, prisoners of war in their own country, are held in a fort in this Ogaden town seized on July 27. A red sand track, traced by American oil prospectors, provides the only land access from the town of Werder.

All the prisoners were captured around Geladi and Dudub while in retreat, a Front officer said. Some gave themselves up without resistance. They are now herded into the garrison yard under heavy escort. In olive green or Khaki uniform, barefoot or wearing American-made black boots, they sit on the ground, some smoking, under the scorching sun.

Many have beards of several weeks and their fine features, dark big eyes and hooked noses clearly indicate they are from Ethiopia's high plateaus. Their nervous guards forbade journalists to speak to them.

There was no evidence that they were ill-treated, although some coughed frequently. "We feel no hatred towards them. We give them courses of political education to rehabilitate them", the officers said.

Asked what their fate would be and whether the International Red Cross had been contacted, he would only say it was up to the front's central committee in Mogadishu to decide.

In the meantime, the Ethiopians are prisoners with virtually no chance of escaping. Any attempt would be tantamount to suicide or slow death. No one in Ogaden, except the natives, can hold out more than 24 hours without water or without shoes—the area is covered with vicious thorn bushes.

Besides, the local population, all ethnic Somalis, would co-operate fully in the search.—Agence France-Presse.

Dire Dawa, Ethiopia, Sept 15.—The Eethiopian military today displayed Somali tanks, lorries and heavy artillery pieces captured a month ago after two days of fighting for this city, the thirrd largest in Ethiopia.

Visiting journalists were driven on the dirt roads that wind into the surrounding hills to see the debris of war. Two heavy T55 tanks, Soviet manufactured and bearing the five-point star of Somalia, lay dead in their tracks in a dry river bed.

From the evidence produced here it is clearer than ever that the conflict is not a border skirmish or a guerrilla campaign but a fully mechanized war of two well-equipped armies.—New York Times News Service.

# Zaire President reprieves former minister

Kinshasa, Sept 15.—President Mobutu today reprieved Mr Nguza Karl-I-Bond, Zaire's former Foreign Minister sentenced to death for high treason earlier this week, the official Zaire news agency reported. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Mr Nguza, was accused of withholding from the President advance warning about the invasion of Shaba province by exiles in neighbouring Angola earlier this year.

Several high ranking Zaire officers and civil servants have also been sentenced to death in connexion with the invasion but it is not known whether the sentences have been carried out.—Reuter.

هكذا من الاصل

# ENTERTAINMENTS

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## OPERA AND BALLET

COLISEUM Credit cards 01-240 5258 Reservations 01-836 3161
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight 7.30 the Barber of Seville. Tomorrow & Tues La Boheme: Wed 7.30 The Rhinegold: Thurs 7.30 La Traviata: Fri 7.30 La Bohème. 104 Balcony seats always available night of perf.

COVENT GARDEN. 240 1066
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
THE TROJANS
The Royal Opera House regrets that owing to contractual problems it will now only be possible to perform
PART II OF THE TROJANS:
THE TROJANS AT CARTHAGE
which will be given complete and will start at 7.30 pm. Seat prices will be reduced from Schedule C to B and relevant refunds on tickets already purchased can be obtained on the evening of the perf. (or 10th post later) on production of the ticket counterfoil. The Trojans at Carthage 21, 24, 27, 30 Sept., 3, 8, Oct. 7.30.

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373. Mon. Fri. 7.30. Sat. 2.45 & 7.30.
ROLANDE PETIT'S BALLETS De MARSEILLE
NOTRE DANE de PARIS
Special Ballet Line: 734 8961

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE Rosebery Ave. EC1. 837 1672
SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET
Eve 7.30. Sats Mat 2.30 Tonight, tomorrow & Mon. Coppelia. Tue. Wed & Thurs The Four Temperaments. The Fields, Soft Blue Shadows, Pineapple Poll.

## CONCERTS

FAIRFIELD HALLS, CROYDON
ANDRE PREVIN
PAUL TORTELIER
Dvorak: Cello Concerto
R. Strauss: Ein Heldenleben
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
01-925-3775
Box Office 01-688 6291
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WIGMORE HALL. 935 2141. Tonight 7.30. GABRELI STRING QUARTET. with PETER KATIN piano. Works by Haydn, Dvorak, Brahms.

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ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611. 7.30. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 4.0
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THE MUSICAL MUSICAL
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INSTANT CONFIRMED CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS ON 01-836 7611.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Evenings 8 Mats. Thurs. 3. Saturdays 5.30 & 8.30
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DENIS QUILLEY
TWO MASTERLY PERFORMANCES"
Bernard Levin, Sunday Times.
CANDIDA
by Bernard Shaw
"IMPOSSIBLE NOT TO SUCCUMB TO CANDIDA'S SPELL." D. Mail.
Directed by Michael Blakemore.

APOLLO. 01-437 2663
Opens Sept. 22 at 7.0
EMLYN WILLIAMS
as SAKI
(Previews Sept. 20 & 21 at 8.0.)

ARTS THEATRE. 836 2132
Hilarious. See "S.T."
TOM STOPPARD'S
DIRTY LINEN
Eve's 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7 & 9.15

BARBICAN THEATRE. 01-628 8795. Evenings 8.0. Mats. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
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2nd GREAT YEAR
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Dinner & Top-price seat £7.75 inc.

BIRMINGHAM REPERTORY THEATRE. 021-236 6591. Tonight 7.30 The Rivals. Tomorrow & Sat. The Tempest. Mon. Tues. Wed. Twelfth Night.

BRISTOL OLD VIC. 0272 24601. Tonight 7.30 The Rivals. Tomorrow & Sat. The Tempest. Mon. Tues. Wed. Twelfth Night.

CHICHESTER. 0243 88333
Last Perf. Tonight at 7.0
JULIUS CAESAR
Perfs. Tomorrow at 2.0 & 7.0
THE APPLE CART

CHURCHILL. 460 6677
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COMEDY (01-930 2578). Evenings 8.0 Wed. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
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OTHERWISE ENGAGED
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HILARIOUSLY FUNNY." N.o.W.

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Gabriel Pavlow as MISS MARPLE in
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MURDER AT THE VICARAGE
Third Great Year!

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GARRICK. 836 4601. Mon. to Fri. at 8. Sat. at 5 & 8.30. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.40
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PETER WOODTHORPE
PHYLLIDA LAW in
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JOHN MORTIMER'S DEVASTATINGLY FUNNY PLAY. "S. Tel. "I JOYED IT HUGELY." D. Mail.

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RATTIGAN REVEALS HIS MASTERY." S.T. "A powerful drama." "Glynis Johns plays brilliantly."

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An Evening of Story Telling
Eamon Kelly. This Week Only.
next week Phantom, Captain Scientific Humility.

HOLBORN ROAD THEATRE. 242 7489. Thur. 9.0. Fri. Sat. 7.30. 9.30.
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IN ITS 5TH ROCKING YEAR

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DEAN
CHARGE OF NEON LIT SHOWBIZ EXCITEMENT.—GDN.
Some seats available tonight

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"A sharp, bright comedy." Guardian
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Stalls Tkts. £3.50-£1.50. Combined Dinner/Theatre 1st. £5.95.

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OLIVIER (open stage): Ton't 7.30 Tomor 2.15 & 7.30 STATE OF REVOLUTION by Robert Bolt.
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OPEN SPACE. 905 Euston Road, NW1. Tel.: 01-387 6969. Until Oct. 1. Tues.-Fri. 8 pm. Sat. W. 4.30 & 8.0. Oxford Lit Velarity with Amanda Boxer, Mike Kitchen and Jim Hooper in Twelfth Night. "Absolutely magical." Irish Mt Mech. Tickets £1 £3. Meals. Bar

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"The funniest show I have seen in years."—Guardian.

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KENNETH MORE
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A GLITTERING EXOTIC STAGE SPECTACULAR.

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DON'T BOTHER TO DRESS
A New Comedy by NEVILLE SIGGS.

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Ton't 8.15 (sold out)
MACBETH
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All seats £1.50. Advance bkgs. Aldwych Th. Seats day of perf Aldwych until 1.00 then Warehouse. Students £1 day of perf. from Warehouse.

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283. Evgs. 8. Sat. 5.30 & 8.15. Mats. Wed. 3.
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JOYCE HERON,
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Classic comedy thriller for all the family. London's funniest revival.

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WOMEN BEHIND BARS
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Maggie Fitzgibbon, Gay Soper
David Firth & Robin Ray in the
BRILLIANT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
SIDE BY SIDE BY SONDHEIM
"GO TWICE"—S. Morley. Punch.
"GO 3 TIMES"—C. Barnes, N.Y.P.
Trans to Garrick Theatre on Oct 4.

WYNDHAM'S 836 3028 Transfers from Royal Court Th on Oct 4
"ENORMOUSLY RICH. VERY FUNNY" Times
Mary O'Malley's smash-hit comedy
ONCE A CATHOLIC
"Sure-fire comedy on sex and religion"—Daily Telegraph.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. From 8.15. Dnr./Dance 9.30. Supper Revue
RAZZLE DAZZLE
and at 11 p.m.
TONY MONOFOLY

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## CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE
1: EXORCIST II . . . THE HERETIC (X). Wk. & Sun. 2.00. 5.30. 8.30 Late show tonight & Sat. 11.30.
2: A STAR IS BORN (AA). Wk & Sun. 2.00. 5.10. 8.10 Late show Sat. 11.10. 70mm Stereo Sound.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Buster Keaton in THE NAVIGATOR (U). Progs. 1.15. 3.45. 6.15. 8.45

ACADEMY TWO 437 5129. Shakespeare Season. Olivier in RICHARD III (U). Progs. 2.00. 5.20. 8.15.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Kurosawa's RASHOMON (X). Starring Toshiro Mifune 4.30. 6.40. 8.50.

CAMDEN PLAZA. Camden High St. NW1 (opp. Camden Town Tube). 485 2443. Hitchcock Double Bill THE 39 STEPS (A) Progs. 2.35. 5.05. 7.20 & THE YOUNG AND INNOCENT (A). Progs. 1.25. 4.00. 7.15. Tue Wed. 21 Sept. Late Night (X) 11.00 p.m. Viscontl's THE DAMNED (X). 11.00 p.m.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). THE SENSUALIST (X). Progs. 2.30 (not Sun.). 5.15. 8.50. FIVE EASY PIECES (AA). Progs. 1.50. 7.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m. THE SENSUALIST only.

COVENT GARDEN CINEMA CLUB. 99 King St. WC2. 836 1436. Membership 200. Subs £1. MARX BROS. in COPACABANA 5.40. 7.00 (Sat. Sun. 2.30). + A NIGHT IN CASABLANCA 3.30 (Sat. Sun. 4.30). Fri. & Sat 11.15: REEFER MADNESS, SEX MADNESS, COCAINE FIENDS.

CURZON. Curzon St. W.1. 499 3737. INGRID BERGMAN'S 3 WOMAN (AA). Showing at 1.50 (not Sun.). 4.0. 6.15 and 8.40.

DOMINION. Tott Crt. Rd. (580 9562). THE SPY WHO LOVED ME (AA). Cont. progs. Dly. 2.20. 5.10. 8.00. Sun 2.20. 5.10. 8.00. Late show Fri & Sat. 11.00 p.m.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post.
THE OTHER SIDE OF MIDNIGHT (X). Progs. Daily 1.25. 4.30. 7.45.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 727 5750. Francesco Rosi's LUCKY LUCIANO (X). Progs Sep. Perfs. 12.15. 2.15. 4.15. 6.30. 9.00. PAT GARRETT AND BILLY THE KID (X) and THE MARX BROS. GO WEST (U). 11.15

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). BRIDGE TOO FAR (A). Sep. progs. Wk. 3.00. 7.45. Sun 1.00. 7.15. Late show Fri. and Sat. 11.45. Bkgs kbble for 1st perf. Mon.-Fri. and all progs Sat. & Sun. except late shows.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011). A BRIDGE TOO FAR (A). Sep. progs. Wk. 3.00. 7.45. Late show Sat. 11.45 p.m. Advance booking 7.45 perf. Mon.-Fri., both progs. Sat. & Sun.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). NEW YORK, NEW YORK (A). Sep. Progs. Wk. 1.25. 4.30. 8.00. Sun. 3.00. 6.40. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m.

ODEON, St. Martins Lane—Home of Disney Movies—BORN TO RUN (U). For info. 240 1071. Sat. Oct. 8th. 1411 Sep. progs. Wk. 2.30. 5.45. 8.30. All seats bkble.

OTHER CINEMA, Tottenham St., (opposite Rit cinema). W.1. 637 0698. 4.30 THEMROC (X). 6.30 THE MAN FROM MAISINICU (Club). & 10 Robert Altman's THAT COLD DAY IN THE PARK (X). 11.15 HOLLYWOOD COWBOY (X) and PAT GARRETT (X).

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 1592. Bergman's Swedish HEART OF GLASS (A) Progs. 4.30. 6.10. 8.25.

PHOENIX, East Finchley. 883 0611. Jansson's PRIVATE VICES & PUBLIC VIRTUES (X). Italian English subtitles. Progs. 4.10. 6.05. 8.20.

PLAZA 1 off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Seats bookable for Last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all matls. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. BLACK SUNDAY (AA). Progs daily 12.45. 3.15. 5.50. 8.20. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.15 p.m.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. Fellini's CASANOVA (X). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.). 1.30. 5.00. 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats bkble (except 1.30 perfs.). Box Off Dly. 10-8. Sun. 12.30-8. Lic'd. Bar.

SCENE 1, 2, 3, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470.

SCENE 1. THE STREETWALKER (X). Progs. 1.00. 3.35. 5.25. 7.00. 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 12.35.

SCENE 2. PERFORMANCE (X). Sun. to Thurs. 1.00. 3.30. 6.10. Fri. & Sat. 1.00. 3.50. 6.40. 12.35. THE HARDER THEY COME (X). Sun. to Thurs. 3.20. 7.15. Fri. & Sat. 2.50. 6.45. 10.50

SCENE 4. The Original EMMANUELLE (X) at 7.40. Progs. 1.40. 4.10. 6.50. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.25.

STUDIO 1, Oxford Circus. 437 3300. THE MESSAGE (A). Arabic version. Sep. perfs. Seats bkble. 12.00. 3.45. 7.00. Sun. 3.45. 7.30.

STUDIO 2, Oxford Circus. 437 3300. THE MESSAGE (A). English version. Sep. perfs. Seats bkble. 12.30. 4.15. 8.00. Sun. 4.15. 8.00.

## ART GALLERIES

CAMPBELL & FRANKS FINE ARTS 37 New Cavendish Street, W.1. Watercolours by Ian Armour-Chelu and John Carlar, R.B.A., R.I.

DRIAN GALLERIES, 7 Porchester Place, W.1. LACASSE, CECIL STEPHENSON, PORTWAY, ZACK, ZIELINSKI. 10-5. Sats. 10-1. Till 23rd Sept.

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116. JUBILEE SUMMER EXHIBITION

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's, S.W.1. 01-839 3043. BRETT WHITELEY—Recent Paintings, Drawings and Graphics. Until 8 October. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sats. 10-12.30.

IRAQI CULTURAL CENTRE GALLERY 177 Tottenham Court Rd., W.1. Tel. 01-637 2611. Exhibition of CERAMICS by David Kanikanian Sept. 8-Oct. 2 Mon.-Sat. 10-6. ADMISSION FREE

LEFEVRE GALLERY. — Contemporary Paintings and Drawings. Weekdays 10-5. Sats 10-1. At 30 Bruton St., London, W.1. Tel. 01-493 1572.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle Street, W.1. VICTOR PASMORE "RECENT WORK". 14 Sept.-15 October. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30, Sat. 10-12.30.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY at 15 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1. 01-930 8511. Portraits by Graham Sutherland. Until 16 Oct. 100 works incl. 11 studies of Churchill. Adm. 40p. Wkdys. 10-5. Sat. 10-6. Sun 2-6.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' GALLERY, 8 Oxt. Newport St., W.C.2. 240 1969. Till September 23: GRANT MUDFORD, FRANCO FONTANA and TOSHI MORINOR.

REDFERN GALLERY SUMMER EXHIBITION 2006 Contemp. Paintings, Drawings, Sculpture, Graphics. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2. 01-240 2081/2/3. LONDON & THE THAMES. Three centuries of paintings. Until 9 Oct. Mon.-Fri., 10-9. Sat. & Sun. 10-5.30. Adm. £1 & 60p

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. WHISTLER AND HIS INFLUENCE IN BRITAIN and BACON. Until 30 Oct. Wkdys 10-6. Suns 2-6. Adm. free.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Kensington. FABERGE: goldsmith to the Imperial Court of Russia. Extended to 23 Oct. Adm. 50p. Mon.-Thur. 10-5.50 Last adm. 5. Closed Fridays. Sat. 10-6 & Sun 2.30-6: last adm 5. CHANGE & DECAY: the future of our churches. Until 16 Oct. Adm. 60p. Wkdys. 10-5.50. Closed Fridays. Suns. 2.30-5.50. Last adm. 5.15 daily

## EXHIBITIONS

BRITISH GENIUS Exhibition, Battersea Park, until Oct 30th. 10 a.m.-6 p.m. (except Mondays Sept. 12th-Oct. 24th, open 2 p.m.-6 p.m.). Admission £1.00, children, students, OAPs 60p. Last admission 1 hour before closing.

CHELSEA ANTIQUES FAIR
Chelsea Old Town Hall, S.W.3. Daily 11 a.m.-7.30 p.m. (excluding Sundays) until September 24th. Admission 60p.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gdns., W.1. The world's greatest collection of art and material culture from the tribal societies of five continents. Free film shows except Mondays. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

THE ENERGY SHOW, OLYMPIA. Solar, wind, wave, tidal, wood-burning conventional systems, plus demonstrations, films, lectures. 1-9 weekdays, 10-9 weekend. Sept. 8th-18th inclusive.

## ART GALLERIES

AITKEN DOTT & SON. Paintings and Sculptures by Gaudier-Brzeska. Illustrations and Watercolours by Jessie M. King. Scottish Paintings by Glasgow School Artists, the Scottish Colourists, Redpath, Gillies, MacTaggart and others. 26, Castle Street, Edinburgh. 031 225 5955.

ANTHONY COFFEY, 9, Dering St. W1 NIGEL HENDERSON 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. 01-629 1578.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176. Oriental Scenery. Coloured Aquatints of India by T. & W. DANIELL. Until 23 September. Mon-Fri. 9.30-5.30.

BELGRAVE GALLERY
17 Motcomb St., S.W.1
Masters of Modern British Painting 1890-1945.
Mon.-Fri. 10-6. 01-235 0066

BRITISH MUSEUM WEALTH OF THE ROMAN WORLD. Until Oct Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Except Mons. 10-26 Sept. 2-5. Last adm. 45 mins before closing. Adm. 60p. RUBENS DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES. Until 30 Oct. And CHINESE PAINTINGS OF THE CH'ING DYNASTY. Until 15 Jan. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.



# THE ARTS

## Wonderful Town

**New York, New York (a)**
**Odeon, Leicester Square**
**Exorcist II: The Heretic (x)**
**Warner 2**

*New York, New York*, Martin Scorsese's first film since *Taxi Driver*, is at once a nostalgic tribute to the Hollywood musical, and an attempt to extend the expressive range of the form. The opening firmly sets the scene: a great V.J. night celebration in New York in 1945, with hundreds of returned ex-service men and women dancing to Tommy Dorsey's band at the Waldorf Astoria's Starlight Terrace. Against the background of the last, numbered days of the Big Bands, it goes on to tell a story of backstage triumphs and heartbreaks, of boy meets girl, of the rifts that career and ambition open between them.

The boy is Jimmy Doyle (Robert DeNiro), an egotistical band saxophonist of offensive social habits but uncompromising artistic principles. The girl is Francine Evans (Liza Minnelli), a vocalist who reluctantly falls in love with him. They team up in a band which Jimmy in course of time takes over. When Francine leaves to have a baby, the band breaks up, and so, eventually, does their marriage. Some years later, when Jimmy is a prosperous club owner and Francine a Hollywood star, they meet again, make a date, but then and forever break it.

In case you do not instantly recognize this as a classic formula musical plot, Scorsese provides insistent clues and references: a touching tribute to *On The Town*, when Jimmy watches a sailor and a girl dancing in the night street; an ironic one (in Francine's first film) to Busby Berkeley.

Lovingly Scorsese employs all the visual vocabulary of the old musicals, like the montages of neon signs which signify passing months and soaring fortunes. Francine's agent is played by Lionel Stander, who stood in something of the same relationship to Janet Gaynor in the first *A Star is Born*. Liza Minnelli's hair is dressed by Sidney Guilaroff, MGM's hair stylist through the great thirties and forties, who actually appears briefly on the screen in his own role.

Having thus announced the conventions, Scorsese proceeds to extend them, to develop the relationships and characters in realistic terms and greater depths than the traditional musical ever permitted itself. The central relationship is an essential distillation of all those impossible real-life marriages between people whose unshakable first loyalties were to their careers, their ambitions, their egotism: the old ghosts of Hollywood history seem always to be rustling close by.

Permanently retarded emotionally, Jimmy can finally allow nothing to impinge on his career, and his wife's baby and her career provoke in him childish jealousy and resentment. It was always part of the convention that musical heroines were more mature, and suffered for it. Francine, true to type, takes work and success for granted: even though he's going to be brought up sleeping on dressing room sofas, her child is the most important thing in her life. The feelings of figures in musicals, however, were traditionally no more than Leichner-deep (which is why *A Star is Born* was such a shock). Scorsese's figures are raw and vulnerable as the characters in his Little Italy films (*Who's That Knocking at My Door*, *Mean Streets*) and their emotional frustrations tend to erupt in the same uncontrollable brawls and furies.

The experiment comes up against one or two intrinsic problems. In a sense the reality of the treatment is inimical to the musical form. The classic musical sustained the pace which was an essential part of it precisely because it was able to glide over the familiarly stylized relationships. Maybe it is a conflict between the artificial form and the realistic method that produce the undeniable *longueurs* of *New York, New York*.

Again, Robert DeNiro's strength as an actor is honesty; and he concedes no charm to the male character. Seen in these realistic terms, Jimmy, with his brash egotism, becomes a totally unsympathetic neurotic; and impatience and irritation with him set in long before the film's two and a quarter hours are up. Minnelli, made to look and perform cerily like Judy Garland, provides compensation.

There is a further, *post facto* problem, which makes it hard to assess the film fairly. The English distributors have cut some 16 minutes, which no doubt accounts for certain vague areas in the plot, particularly in respect of hints that the pianist (Barry Primus) was originally intended a larger part in the couple's fortunes than he now plays. Distributors have always thought, quite wrongly, that cutting alone can make a too-long film seem shorter.

The *Exorcist II—The Heretic*, which tells what happened to Linda Blair four years after, comes with the most respectable academic references. The publicity cites Teilhard de Chardin, Julian Huxley, Nietzsche and other authorities, and the consultants included psychiatrists, hypnotists and religious and scientific advisers. It is useful to be told, because you might otherwise suppose it to be a rather costly load of old nonsense, distinguished mainly by fine colour photography (William A. Fraker) and, towards the end, some thrilling special effects.

There are moments, indeed, vaguely poised between reality and dream—as when Richard Burton without pausing to get a visa finds himself scaling sheer cliffs to reach a lost Ethiopian tribe—which achieve the poetic higher dementia of a Feuillade or Lang silent thriller. The price to be paid for this eventual take-off into high-flown fantasy is a great deal of chat and hocus-pocus about the conflicts of good and evil, of science and the mystical. The fascination of films of the *Exorcist* school, of course, as signs of our times, is that science and intelligence (here represented by Louise Fletcher as a psychiatrist) currently come off a bad second to mysticism and superstition.

The director was John Boorman, whose first feature, *Catch Us If You Can* (1965) can, by chance, be seen tomorrow morning on BBC1. Other revivals worth noting are Alain Resnais' *Stavisky*, showing at 6.30 tomorrow at The Other Cinema as a benefit show to aid that organization's desperate finances; and Bertolucci's *The Spider's Stratagem*, which kicks off a new series of Film International on BBC2 tomorrow night.

For me this is a far more satisfying film than *Last Tango in Paris*, which immediately followed it. It is a fascinating mystery story of a young man's efforts to unravel the truth about his father's myth-ridden death as a martyr to Mussolini's fascists in the thirties.

BBC1 are meanwhile starting a new series called "Film of the Book", with Hitchcock's last British film of the thirties, *Jamaica Inn*. An enjoyably outrageous costume melodrama after Daphne Du Maurier, it has Charles Laughton hamming without shame.

**David Robinson**

Max Wall and Jan Waters

## Buster
**Old Vic**

### Ned Chaillet

The musical cabaret *Buster*, by Jane McCulloch and Donald Fraser, by intention would be playing late-night second fiddle to Melina Mercouri's *Medea* right now, if Miss Mercouri was not ill. It is no surprise, then, that the two-act

SPORT

Golf

# Oosterhuis and Faldo keep British spirits up

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

The United States go into the second day of the Ryder Cup match at Royal Lytham with a lead of two points over Great Britain and Ireland from the foursomes. It is not so much the size of the lead as the way it was obtained that made it a frustrating day for the home team. One of the matches we lost was stolen from us by phenomenal putting, even by American standards, and we let victory slip from us in the halved match. To add to the gloom our top match had lost the last four holes after being one up with five to play.

Into this murk came a ray of sunshine in the form of Oosterhuis and Faldo smiling their way up the 17th fairway, in the lead after having three times been three down. Their victory in the third match came at exactly the right moment to prevent a disintegration of morale. A gentle breeze blew and it was less cold. The greens were receptive and easy paced. Ask Stockton, he should know. He has lived by his putter for years, but seldom with the brilliance he showed yesterday.

In today's four-ball matches, Gallacher has been rested and Horton will partner Barnes in the top match. The successful foursome pair and the two who came nearest to success have been retained, and Brown makes his first Ryder Cup appearance as partner to James in place of Horton. The five American pairs have all been changed. At the risk of sounding gloomy, this line-up with four outstanding players, Watson, Nicklaus, Irwin, and Wadkins split up instead of being paired, looks even more formidable. As always, since the introduction of four-ball matches, today will provide the stiffest test for the British in a form of the game in which they have had least success.

Stockton's putting bonanza was the bitterest blow of all to Britain, for he and McGee were outplayed in the long game. Giving them a five at the eighth where Dawson's approach ran through the green, the British were out in 32 and maintained their momentum right through to the 15th at which point they were two or three under par. If it had not been for Stockton's putter the Americans might have lost out in the country. A sample of his putts shows 22ft at the fifth to square the match, eight feet at the seventh to avoid two down, 18ft to square again at the eighth. But the lethal thrusts were still to come, both from Stockton. He holed 25ft and 45ft putts on the 16th and 17th, winning them both. By this time, nor surprisingly, Coles had lost the quiet assurance of his long game, and they were fatally bunkered off the 18th tee.

It was especially savage for Dawson in his first match, coming after a painful loss of victory last week. Yesterday he went out and played his best, only to find victory snatched from him once again. Those putts were executioner's blows, but all the way in the Americans were extricating themselves from trouble. The British pair must regret not having taken advantage of better tee shots at the 12th and 13th. In the first instance Dawson putted too far past up the slope, and in the next Cales pitched a shade strong after his partner's glorious drive to within 20 yards of the green. An awful lot of good golf from both these two went unrewarded in that match.

Oosterhuis and Faldo were to a certain extent let off, and the crucial swing began at the 11th. Here Faldo's drive caught the bunker, and with the Americans within easy range in two, the British looked like going four down. But Graham untypically missed the green with an eight iron. With Floyd not coming out well from the bunker, they lost the hole to a par five, and were in trouble on the right of the 12th from Floyd's tee shot. Once again that great short hole was not without its influence.

A three-wood from Faldo and a two-iron from his partner to the green were instrumental in winning the 14th and 15th and turning the tables. They needed a four for a 37 back, and in doing so they won five holes. Faldo could not have had a more suitable partner, calm and encouraging, with whom to score his first Ryder Cup point.

The other point that dangeld tantalizingly before British eyes was in the fourth match in which after Darcy had driven well down the narrow strip of the 10th, Jacklin punched an eight-iron to 3ft for a birdie. They made a mess of the 12th, but were two up again with a par at the 14th, and still two up with three o play. At the 16th Jacklin bunkered his short pitch to the green, and failed from six feet for the half. At the 17th his drive was over-safe to the right, and Darcy's second with a wood found a horrible place to the left of the green. It was only when Sneed missed from 10ft on the 18th, having holed similar putts at the 15th and 17th, that he home pair could be sure of halving. I was as well that Sneed did miss; had he holed, we should have lost the last three holes in two matches in addition to the last four in the top one.

Clark has yet to make his appearance for Britain, whereas the Americans are resting McGee and January, the veteran of their team.

Barnes and Gallacher close their eyes to the inevitable—a defeat by 7 and 1 against the Americans, Irwin and Wadkins. The British captain, Huggett, sees the funny side if only for a moment.

Results:
E. Gallacher and E. Barnes lost to L. Wadkins and H. Irwin, 3 and 1.
N. C. Coles and P. Dawson lost to D. Stockton and J. McGee, 1 hole.
N. Faldo and P. Oosterhuis beat R. Floyd and L. Graham, 2 and 1.
E. Darcy and A. Jacklin halved with E. Sneed and D. January.
T. Horton and M. James lost to J. Nicklaus and T. Watson, 5 and 4.

## Today's order of play

Four-ball
10.0 B. Barnes and T. Horton v T. Watson and H. Green.
10.45 N. Coles and P. Dawson v E. Sneed and L. Wadkins.
11.30 P. Oosterhuis and N. Faldo v J. Nicklaus and R. Floyd.
12.15 A. Jacklin and E. Darcy v D. Hill and D. Stockton.
13.0 M. James and K. Brown v H. Irwin and L. Graham.

## Hole by hole

B. Gallacher and B. Barnes (out): 3, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 4, 3. (IN): 4, 5, 3, 3, 5, 5, 5, 4.

L. Wadkins and H. Irwin (out): 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 6, 5, 4, 3. (In): 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3.

N. C. Coles and P. Dawson (out): 3, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 2, 3. (In): 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6.

D. Stockton and J. McGee (out): 3, 4, 3, 6, 2, 5, 4, 3, 3 = 33. (In): 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 3, 4, 4.

N. Faldo and P. Oosterhuis (out): 4, 4, 5, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 3. (In): 5, 5, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4.

R. Floyd and L. Graham (out): 3, 3, 4, 4, 2, 5, 5, 3, 3. (In): 3, 6, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5.

E. Darcy and A. Jacklin (out): 3, 5, 4, 6, 3, 4, 4, 5, 3. (In): 3, 5, c, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 4.

E. Sneed and D. January (out): 3, 3, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4. (In): 4, 5, w, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4.

T. Horton and M. James (out): 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 3. (In): 4, 3, 3, 4, 4.

J. Nicklaus and T. Watson (out): 3, 3, 3, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 3. (In): 4, 5, 3, 3, 4.

## Card of course

| Hole | Yds | Par | Hole | Yds | Par |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 206 | 3 | 10 | 334 | 4 |
| 2 | 436 | 4 | 11 | 542 | 5 |
| 3 | 458 | 4 | 12 | 201 | 3 |
| 4 | 393 | 4 | 13 | 339 | 4 |
| 5 | 212 | 3 | 14 | 445 | 4 |
| 6 | 486 | 5 | 15 | 468 | 4 |
| 7 | 551 | 5 | 15 | 356 | 4 |
| 8 | 394 | 4 | 17 | 453 | 4 |
| 9 | 162 | 3 | 18 | 386 | 4 |
| Out | 3,298 | 35 | In | 3,524 | 36 |

Football

# UEFA to discuss St Etienne riot after both clubs claim innocence

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

A special meeting of the European Football Union is expected to be held in Zurich this weekend to discuss the consequences of violence before and after the European Cup Winners' Cup match between St Etienne and Manchester United in France on Wednesday. Yesterday it was known that 33 people had been injured, including five from Britain, but it was also clear that neither club felt responsible for the riot.

Under UEFA regulations, the home club usually pays the heaviest penalty for such incidents, but the disciplinary commission have to assess the evidence before deciding whether to fine or suspend. Yesterday the commission general secretary, Rene Eberle, said: "Before a meeting we have to await the written report of the UEFA delegate inspecting the game and possibly the referee. Then there is the question of who is at fault, whose team started it."

Manchester United spectators, supported by the evidence of photographers who were in front of the terracing which the police almost cleared of United followers, claim that they were provoked. Some attempted to stand immediately behind one of the goals, an area usually occupied by St Etienne supporters, and fights broke out when, they claim, the French threw bread and bottles at them.

One serious aspect of the trouble is that both St Etienne and Manchester United officials knew in advance that the supporters would not be segregated on the terraces. In spite of their reputation, the United crowds caused few problems on earlier visits to Amsterdam and Turin, where they were kept apart from the local supporters, even outside the grounds.

Yesterday United's secretary, Leslie Olive, told me: "We had been trying for weeks to be given our own section of the ground. We asked St Etienne if they could erect a barrier, but they said because the ground did not belong to the team that it was impossible. We asked if there could be a line of policemen dividing the supporters, but they said they did not have police on their terraces."

The problem of keeping the supporters apart was first brought up during a meeting at the Foreign Office shortly after the draw was made. Denis Howell, the Minister for Sport, said: "We have repeatedly pointed out to UEFA that, unless they accept in Europe the same rigid regulations which we impose in this country, especially so far as the sale of tickets, transport arrangements and the segregation of rival fans are concerned, then the responsibility for disturbances will be theirs."

Mr Howell also said he thought the Manchester United supporters' club would have followed his advice—that there should be a package deal, with tickets for travel and for the match sold together. Tickets were sold only to supporters who could show that they were going with official groups, but Mr Olive said it was possible that some had obtained tickets and hitch-hiked to St Etienne. It is possible to obtain tickets for European matches through foreign sources.

There is now a possibility that, in future, United will not ask for any terrace tickets at Continental grounds lacking the facility to segregate supporters. Mr Olive said he felt that most of the trouble started because people wanted to escape from a pocket of trouble behind the goal. But St Etienne's president, Roger Rocher, described United's supportres as "the worst hooligans I have ever seen.

"They came here in good faith but then they started drinking. We've never had trouble at this ground before, and it's European football that will suffer." He is seeking compensation for damage to the ground and is advising St Etienne supporters not to travel to Manchester for the second leg on September 28.

Another Football League club, Coventry City, are attempting to avoid trouble with Manchester United supporters. Yesterday they announced that, in future, only United season ticket holders would be sold terrace tickets for the Coventry ground. This will also apply to Chelsea supporters.

The European will also be receiving reports this week on the Uefa Cup matches between Manchester City and Widzew Lodz, of Poland, and Bohemians, of the Republic of Ireland, and Newcastle United. The Bohemians club could be suspended from European competition.

Fighting broke out on their terraces and Newcastle's goalkeeper, Mahoney, was hit by a stone. Play was stopped for 11 minutes. Manchester City will probably be fined because a spectator ran on to the pitch after a Polish player had scored from the penalty spot.

West Ham United's injury list is beginning to clear at last. Bonds, Brooking and Alan Taylor are ready to return for the away game against Bristol City tomorrow. Brooking strained his groin against Norwich City in the first game of the season and Taylor missed last week's 2—2 draw with Queen's Park Rangers because of a leg strain.

Radford, Green and McGiven are all likely to start their comebacks in the Combination League. Green broke a leg against Manchester City in March and has only played in one game—the League Cup defeat at Nottingham Forest—and McGiven has had a thigh strain. Bonds' strained stomach muscles are mending but Jennings, who ruptured an Achilles tendon against Queen's Park Rangers will be out for at least six months.

Pierce, Wolverhampton Wanderers' goalkeeper, who has played only twice since injuring a wrist two months ago, has had the arm put in plaster after an X-ray examination revealed a small fracture. He is expected to be out of action for at least a month. Pierce suffered the injury during recordings of a television programme "It's all in the game".

However, four other Wolves players had better news. Hibbitt had a successful workout in the reserves on Wednesday night and is expected to play his first league game of the season against West Bromwich Albion. Kindon, Richards and Parkin are also all expected to be fit.

Jimmy Greenhoff, who has yet to play a league game for Manchester United this season, starts his comeback in the reserves at Leeds. He injured his knee ligaments in the Charity Shield game against Liverpool at Wembley and has been under treatment ever since.

## Today's fixtures

THIRD DIVISION: Swindon Town v Bury (7.30); Tranmere Rovers v Bradford City (7.30).
FOURTH DIVISION: Southend United v York City (7.30); Swansea City v Grimsby Town (7.30).
RUGBY LEAGUE: First Division: Castleford v Bradford Northern (7.30).

# Wadkins has to learn the hard way

By Lewine Mair

One up with five to play, Bernard Gallacher and Brian Barnes lost to Hale Irwin and Lanny Wadkins on the 17th green. This leading match was a somewhat untidy affair with the Americans only beginning to put good shots back to back over the closing holes—and there was no doubting Barnes's assertion that all four were glad to have the foursomes behind them.

What particularly got to Barnes yesterday was the fact that he never managed to play himself in on the greens. He would never, he felt, have missed that little putt on the 16th—a mistake which left his team two down with two to play—had he been doing all the putting.

Irwin, too, said he doubted if foursomes produced the calibre of golf the crowds wanted to see. "You can't play your own game. You must compromise all the while."

He had enjoyed playing with Wadkins in that the former Walker Cup player gives ball and match everything he has but, at the same time, he had had "to rein in the young bull".

The best way to do this, he had decided, was to let Wadkins make mistakes, let him "see the benefit of compromise for himself". In all, Irwin reckoned they made three errors of judgment over the opening holes. The first came at the third where Wadkins reached for his driver at a hole where positioning was all that mattered—and promptly pushed his ball into long grass skirting the railway.

Their next error came at the sixth where, after Irwin had driven into long, dry rough, Wadkins, ignoring the warnings of a lifetime, opted for a wood and sent his ball diving into the cross bunkers.

The last blunder belonged to Irwin, the former United States Open champion in trying to be too greedy from rought on the seventh, hitting his wood on more than 100 yards.

Great Britain and Ireland had made little of all this, arriving on the eighth tee no better placed than all square. They had won the third and the sixth but, at the fourth and fifth, had taken a three to get down from off the green.

Still square after 10 holes, Great Britain and Ireland lost the 11th before winning the 12th and 13th to go one ahead. At the 12th Gallacher had struck a glorious one iron to the heart of the green; at the 339yd 13th, Barnes's tee shot all but made the green.

It was at the next, though, that Barnes made the mistake which felt the Americans, cost the home side the match—namely a second pushed well wide of the green. That brought the game back to square and, after Gallacher and Barnes again failed to make the green in two at the next, the Americans had the lead.

If the visitors were handed the 16th when Barnes missed the aforementioned small putt, the same could not be said of the 17th, the Americans winning the second last hole in style with Irwin hitting a class three iron to within 8ft of the flag and Wadkins holing for the birdie.

# British pair trampled by likeable giants

By John Woodcock

To have beaten Nicklaus and Watson, Horton and James would have needed to play the game of their lives. In the event they did nothing of the kind, losing 5 and 4 and looking at no time as though they would make a match of it.

For the British pair it was like finding themselves in a cage with a couple of lions and only their golf clubs to defend themselves with. In the 14 holes they needed to win, the Americans had seven threes, four of them in the first five holes. Horton and James won the sixth when Nicklaus was short with his second, which got them back to two down; but a poor second by James, in answer to a screaming brassie shot by Watson, lost the seventh, and a bad drive by James lost the eighth.

There were two glimpses of hope after that, first when Nicklaus went through the back of the 10th and again when a fine pitch by Horton gave James a five feet putt to win the 11th with a birdie. On the first occasion Watson played a cruelly good run-up, down the breeze and the slope to save the hole: on the second James missed the putt. He was looking by then as lugubrious a games player as Monty Cranfield of Gloucestershire did, fielding at third man one cold April day in the Parks at Oxford.

On the four short holes that were played Horton put his tee shot into a bunker at the first and fifth and James into another at the 12th. James, wearing a hat that would have gone better with a bucket and spade, thus played his first shot in the Ryder Cup from said, under the close scrutiny of possibly the two greatest players in the world: he laid it dead, a marvellous stroke which halved the hole and should have given him great heart. But he had a long putt which missed by painfully little at the second (Watson holed one here from just inside him) and by the fourth, after he had pulled his tee shot, his face was beginning to lengthen.

The longest putt holed by the British pair was of three feet. They will usually play better than they did, yet seldom be so keen to play well. As for Nicklaus and Watson, the pleasure they clearly had from playing with each other was delightfuit. As they came to every green, side by side, they were warmly cheered. Three Finns, members of the only 18 holes course in their country, had come from Helsinki to watch them. "We are eccldotic on golf", the ysaid—and mad on Nicklaus and Watson.

At the 13th (339 yards) Nicklaus, opening his shoulders now that he was four up, was only a yard or two short of the green. A birdie there made the American dormie five; a cast iron four, within an inch of being another three shut the door at the 14th. James, I think, was told to cheer up. A more self effacing golfer I never saw. For the benefit of the vast and appreciative crowd they played another hole or two. It was too early to be walking in, and too lovely an afternoon.

Commonwealth Games stadium with the future in mind

# Avoiding Montreal's mistakes

From Richard Streeton
Edmonton, Sept. 15

Some 22,000 competitors seeking medals at the 1978 Commonwealth Games here next August will only be the latest in a lengthy line of optimists in these parts. Their impact for more than 200 years has always been considerable on what has now emerged as a modern skyscraper city and tourist centre. First it was the Blackfoot Indian tribe who roamed for buffalo on either side of the North Saskatchewan River across the prairie lands of Alberta. Next came the fur trappers, who were responsible for a trading post and fort being built. Then the failed Yukon gold prospectors; they contented themselves with the prosperity to be had from wheat farming. Nowadays, the oil and gas companies have joined their forbears in extracting the riches from the soil.

For all the variance, each community, basically, has drawn its lifeblood from what was there; a closeness to nature and fundamentals, something that has left its imprint on their descendents. It should not surprise anyone therefore, that Edmonton, as hosts for its first important international sports gathering, has probably set a pattern and style for these occasions which may rescue them from themselves.

The Olympics, everyone knows, have become too big, too costly and to unwieldly to attract candidatures in the years ahead. Even past host cities at the smaller Commonwealth Games have not always employed afterwards, the facilities created at great expense for their 10 days of fleeting worldwide prominence. Edmonton, fundamentally, has utilized what was already there and, most significantly, the newly built edifices have been planned modestly with post games use and long-term community benefit in mind.

Even leaving aside inter-provincial rivairies, the spectre of Montreal's mistakes has never been far away from the minds of the Edmonton organizers. The Olympics, admittedly, are a much larger occasion but at the last count the city taxpayers of Montreal itself, heard they had got to find $428m (£227m) before their share of the Olympic deficit will be written off in 20 years time. Edmonton, invoking the help of the World Bank to forecast inflation, finally settled on a maximum expenditure of $36m (over £19m) and they have stuck to it. They got their sums right, too, and already it is certain the Games will break even.

Edmonton was fortunate to begin with that they had a ready made competitors' village available, always a traditionally crippling area of cost for any host city. A students' residential complex of three 10 storey towers of bedrooms, complete with a restaurant used to international catering and other amenities, was present on the University of Alberta campus. There will be many single rooms and no necessity for more than two people to share any one room, almost unheard luxury compared with most other Games' villages. Only some 4,000 feet of chain link fencing has to be erected to meet security requirements and a Games village would already be in existence.

The 42,500 capacity main stadium where the opening and closing ceremonies and athletics programme take place, has claimed the largest portion of the budget. At a cost of $21m (over £11m) it will be completed by December. Its design has in mind its future use for multi-purpose recreation and for Canadian football. The main bulk of the seating rises steeply along either side and an unusual feature will be the suspension 100ft above the centre-field of a five-ton metal lobster-pot-shaped object, housing the sound amplifying system. It measures 10 feet by eight and will hang by four hawsers, stretching from the elevated stands. The record high kick in Canadian football, apparently, reached 86 feet and it should also be beyond reach, therefore, of even the most careless of discus or javelin throwers.

A mild winter last year enabled work to continue unabated at the only time the constructors threatened to fall behind their schedule. Like all work for the Games, another advantage has been the complete absence of labour disputes. Civic pride and a judicious rapport established from the start with 50 or so unions involved, one gathers, has responsible. The only hold-up over the past three years came for a couple of hours when loyal girl typists picketed the site briefly. Edmonton, let it be remembered, piped Leeds five years ago as choice to stage these Games and it is relevant to wonder whether everything would have gone so smoothly in England.

The swimming and diving, for which there are four pools, and which cost $8½m (£4½m), has been the only other expense on a massive scale in this context. Even here costs have been trimmed by accepting that attendances will only reach its peak at big galas. So permanent seating has been limited to 1,500 with 3,200 temporary seats for the Games. Shooting range, cycle velodrome and bowling greens have also had to be newly created, and all are certain of regular use in the future.

Doctor Maury Van Vliet, the president of the Organizers for the Edmonton Games, admitted that he had been horrified when the Montreal walkout occurred, at the thought that something similar could happen next year. So were the Canadian Federal Government, whose External Affairs Ministry had immediately begun a programme of conciliatory measures to try to stop the Commonwealth Games being affected. Ambassadors and other representatives of Canada around the world had been told to do everything possible to try to ensure that Black nations were persuaded to compete in Edmonton.

Doctor Van Vliet, who was in Montreal, had the first of several discussions he has held since with Abraham Ordia, president of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa. Mr Ordia had consistently stressed that Africans wished to compete in Edmonton. "All the conversations we have had with Mr Ordia have been on a sportsman-to-sportsman basis. Whatever happens in any future meetings with ministers or politicians is something we can do nothing about." Doctor Van Vliet added there were definite signs that things were changing and he was hopeful about the whole issue. He felt the New Zealand change of attitude had been accepted by the Africans and he regarded this aspect of the problem as closed.

Doctor Van Vliet visits London later this month for discussions at the Commonwealth Games Federation headquarters and travels on to Algiers where the African Games, as far as he knows, finish on July 29. He then embarks on a whistle stop tour of Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia to attempt to clarify feelings and intent about African participation at Edmonton, where the programme ranges from August 3 to 12. All told there are 12 African nations in the Commonwealth and it is hoped that those not on his itinerary will have representatives meet him during his tour. He is also prepared to visit those Caribbean countries who have not yet accepted their invitation to Edmonton, notably Jamaica. Among West Indian acceptances, though, is Trinidad and Tobago.

Doctor Van Vliet summarized his forthcoming mission as follows: "Sure it is a public relations effort if you like. But I want these people to know we really want them and that they are welcome." The proximity of the African Games, whether it originally had been deliberate or not, was not an insuperable problem for the Edmonton organizers. Negotiations with Air Canada were in hand and if it were possible to convey African competitors direct from their own continent's Games in Morocco it would be arranged.

Other than racial matters, security is the other problem which hovers over any sports meetings that are televised live to the rest of the world. The Commonwealth Games, of course, are spared many of the nationalistic issues that make the Olympics such a tenuting area for fanatical extremists. Sixteen thousand troops were involved in Montreal's security programme and after Munich nobody blamed the authorities. Security arrangements become a contradiction in terms if written about in advance and the Edmonton authorities are understandably cautious about this aspect of things.

Alberta, one gathers, is merrefully free of militant factions and it is not proposed to involve the Canadian armed forces at all. The 1,000 strong Edmonton City Police will basically be responsible for security at the Games though the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will guard visiting heads of state and other VIPs. The Federal Government have not yet decided how many of those will be invited. Security, we were told, would be in low key but could be amended in the light of circumstances nearer the time.

One way and another, then, there is a certain amount of euphoria at the moment among those responsible for organizing the Edmonton Games. Political storms, it is felt, will be averted, local taxpayers can continue to sleep soundly each night, and the Mounties are confident that every one should leave as sound in life and limb as when they arrive. Not often does one have such good news to convey a year before a big event such as the Commonwealth Games is due to begin.

# Scotland recover from morning struggle

Scotland, attempting to win their third successive title, were made to fight hard for a 3—2 lead in the foursomes of their home international match against Ireland at Hillside yesterday but recovered to win 11½—3½ overall. England, who had such a struggle to beat the Irish on Wednesday, met fewer problems in taking a 4—1 advantage over Wales, and they held on to win 9—6.

At one stage Ireland led in all five foursomes, only to see their grip gradually slacken. Gannon, the Irish champion, and O'Brien won the opening two holes in the top match against Brodie and Murray.

I looked like a repeat humiliation for the Scottish Walker Cup pair, who were beaten by Welsh opponents on Wednesday, but they came back to win the fourth. Ireland could have stretched their lead again, but Gannon missed short putts at the fifth and seventh. When O'Brien went through the eighth and Brodie holed a 20-ft putt at the next, the Scots went ahead for he first time.

Hoey and Pierce were wo up after six holes against Green and Martin, only to lose the eighth and ninth. England's top pair—McEvoy, the amateur champion, and Kelley, made a bright start by winning the first three holes against Buckley and McLean.

Brodie, a former professional, hooked his tee shot out of bounds at the first. McEvoy holed a 10ft putt for a birdie at the next and McLean pushed his approach shot to the third into a greenside pond.

Brodie and Murray were eventually taken to the last green and Scotland's only other win came from Green and Martin. Hutcheson and McKellar won the last two holes to earn a halt with Young and Elliott, who took six at the last.

McCart and Carslaw, against Dunne and Clearey, also ended all square after the Irish pair had been three down with four to play. McNamara and Hayes gained a three and two win over Cuddihy and Stephen for Ireland's success.

England had few problems in their contest. McEvoy and Kelley eased to a five and four victory and Shingler, the English champion, gained his first international success, partnering Godwin to a three and two win over Stevens, the Welsh champion, and Jones.

Downes, England's young hero on Wednesday, could not repeat his performance He and another youngster, Stott, were beaten on the 16th green by Parry and Brown, giving the Welsh their only triumph of the morning.

**Scotland 11½, Ireland 3½**

FOURSOMES: A. Brodie and G. H. Murray beat H. Gannon and M. O'Brien, 1 hole; C. W. Green and S. Martin beat T. B. Hoey and A. Pierce 3 and 1; I. C. Hutcheson and T. J. McKellar halved with D. Young and T. Elliott; J. Cuddihy and S. Stephen lost to L. McNamara and J. A. Hayes 3 and 2; D. M. McCart and I. A. Carslaw halved with T. Clearey and E. Dunne.

SINGLES: Brodie beat Gannon 2 and 1; Martin beat Dunne, 3 and 2; Murray halved with McNamara; Hutcheson beat Cleary, 2 and 1; Cuddihy lost to Pierce, 1 hole; Stephen beat D. Branigan, 3 and 2; Young beat Miller, 2 holes; McKellar beat Hayes, 1 hole; Carslaw beat O'Brien, 4 and 3; McCart beat Elliott, 2 holes.

**England 9, Wales 6**

FOURSOMES: H. Vickers and M. J. Kelly beat J. Buckley and D. McLean, 3 and 2; A. W. R. Lyle and P. Drevis beat H. Evans and G. Stella, 1 hole; I. R. Shingler and G. Godwin beat D. R. Stevens and J. R. Jones, 3 and 1; W. N. Stott and P. Downes lost to I. H. Parry and C. F. Brown, 3 and 2; M. J. Inglis and T. J. Hedges beat A. Disley and M. P. D. Adams, 1 hole.

SINGLES: McEvoy beat Stevens, 2 and 1; Shingler beat J. R. D. Powell, 5 and 3; Kelly lost to Buckley, 1 hole; Deeble lost to Jones, 2 and 1; Lyle beat McLean, 3 and 2; Hedges beat Stella, 4 and 2; Godwin beat Adams, 2 and 1; Downes lost to Brown, 2 holes; P. Garner lost to Evans, 5 and 4; Stott lost to Disley, 4 and 3.

# English second pair fight rearguard action to halve

England had to fight all the way to share the spoils in their foursomes with Wales on the second day of the Women's International Golf championship at Cork yesterday. Wales had a thrilling victory in the top match where Tegwin Perkins and Pamela Light led all the way against Vanessa Marvin and Mary Everard. Beverley Huke and Muriel Burton scored an easy England win in the third match but the English second pair of Angela Uzielli and Julia Greenhalgh had to fight a rearguard action to halve.

Ireland had an impressive 2½-½ win over Scotland in the foursomes and the top Scottish pair of Catherine Panton and Muriel Sampson had to win the last three holes to get Scotland their half point.

**England 1½, Wales 1½**

FOURSOMES: (England names first) Miss V. Marvin and Miss M. Everard lost to Miss T. Perkins and Miss P. Light, 2 and 1; Miss A. Uzielli and Miss J. Greenhalgh halved with Miss V. Rawlings and Miss L. Isherwood; Miss B. Huke and Miss M. Burton beat Mrs A. Briggs and Mrs G. Thomas 2 and 1.

**Ireland 2½, Scotland ½**

(Ireland names first): Miss M. McKenna and Miss M. Garry halved with Miss C. Panton and Miss M. Thomson; Miss T. Moran and Miss S. O'Brien-Kenny beat Miss J. Smith and Mrs M. Richmond by 1 hole; Mrs I. Butler and Miss C. Neslitt beat Miss L. Bennett and Miss C. Lupton, 6 and 5.

## Batsford full-time

Allen Batsford is to become the full time manager of Wimbledon in the next week. Mr Batsford has been combining managerial duties with his executive job for a concrete manufacturers' since the fourth division club were elected to the Football League in June.

## £15,000 for Procter

Michael Procter, Gloucestershire's South African captain, has cleared £15,500 from his benefit last season, a record for the county. Procter, 31, will be in London on September 26 for the High Court action which will decide whether cricketers who have joined Kerry Packer will be barred from English cricket next season.

# Inducing Africa to come and play

From Richard Streeton

Efforts to prevent the 1978 Commonwealth Games here next August being marred by a repetition of last year's walkout by Black nations from the Montreal Olympics were disclosed this week. Ceaseless and unpublicized work from Canadian Federal Government level downwards began before the Montreal programme had even finished. It enters the final lap early next month when leading Commonwealth Games officials tour African states. They will meet political leaders and explain to sports officials the details of assisted charter flights for teams which will leave direct for Edmonton from the African Games in late July.

The issue of African and Caribbean participation has hung over Edmonton like the Sword of Damocles. The attempts to counter politically motivated disruption in an era of harsh sporting realities, unfairly, perhaps, must take precedence over other success stories for the Canadians. These, in fact, include the certainty that construction of all new facilities at Edmonton will be completed on time. Budgets have been adhered to strictly; and above all, there will be no legacy of debt after the Games.

Recent signs, of course, have been encouraging for the Edmonton officials, with even Rugby Union's seemingly blind determination to rock the boat tending to no immediately dire consequences. There was the so-called Gleneagles agreement at Prime Minister level; a timely change of officials' attitude in New Zealand to participating in sport with South Africa; the presence of Africa at the recent athletics World Cup in Dusseldorf; and in the past 48 hours Tanzania's following of Lesotho, as the second African nation formally to accept the official invitation to take part at Edmonton

Turning to purely sporting matters, Tanzania's acceptance has assured the Commonwealth Games of a meeting in the 1,500 metres between Bayi and the New Zealander John Walker, to say nothing of Ovett's arrival in the wings.

Rugby Union

# Australia allow Ashurst to return to Wigan

Bill Ashurst, the international second row forward who has been in dispute with the Sydney club, Penrith, can play for his former club Wigan again.

A Rugby League spokesman in Leeds said yesterday: "We have been in touch with the Australian Board of Control about Ashurst and he has now been given the clearance to play for Wigan. The Lancashire club have agreed to pay Penrith £6,750 for him."

Wigan sold Ashurst to Penrith for nearly £20,000. He played three seasons for them and then left Australia without warning. Penrith refused to let him play for Wigan without a transfer fee being paid. He will make his comeback against Wakefield Trinity this weekend.

Yachting

# Courageous heads for another victory

Newport, Sept 15.—Courageous, the America's Cup defender, was on the way to taking a 2—0 lead today in the best of seven series. At the fourth mark in the second race, Courageous led the challenger, Australia, by 10min 45sec, an overwhelming advantage

The race began precisely on time. The official timing by the New York Yacht Club race committee gave Australia a one-second margin over Courageous as the yachts crossed the starting line.

The northerly winds were clocked at 10 knots—light air which in theory would give Australia a good chance to even the best-of-seven series.

The good weather promised a more satisfying day for the hundreds of spectator boats churning alongside the 24.3 nautical mile America's Cup course. The coast Guard indicated yesterday it would ease its restrictions on the spectator boats, which on Tuesday were kept up to four miles away and barely caught a glimpse of the yachts.

Both Noel Robins' Australia's skipper, and Ted Turner, of Courageous, manoeuvred conservatively after the 10-minute warning gun and the strat. Both yachts began tthe race on the starboard tack, heading towards the left side of the line. Australia was in the preferred windward position, meaning that Robins had clear air an da chance of opening up a lead in the crictical early minutes.

But Turner stole the advantage. He stered his yacht into a 48sec lead by the end of the first 4.5-mile weather leg. The two 12-metres sailed about even for all but the last half mile of the windward leg, when Courageous picked up a strong lift that boosted her ahead o tthe challenger.

Australia sliced 28sec off the lead of Courageous on the second leg, rounding the mark 20sec behind the defender. The two yachts lowered their spinnakers in favour of light weather jibs for the third leg. The wind seemed to lighten as the boats sailed down the second leg, and both yachts had trouble keeping their spinnakers full. Australia tried to steal the wind from Courageous, but at about 80 yards she was too for behind to be able to do so.

But Courageous, with a light weather jib, regained the earlier margin, starting the second beat 44sec ahead of Australia. Turner seemed to hesitate after he rounded the mark, waiting for Australia to catch up and take a tack so the defender could cover the challenger. Turner began the second beat to weather, windward of Australia, in a position to cover the opposing 12-metre.

Cricket

# Queensland sign Cosier on five-year term

Adelaide, Sept 15.—Gary Cosier, the Australian Test batsman today signed a five-year contract with the Queensland Cricket Association. It took the South Australian only a few hours to decide that his future lay in Brisbane not in Adelaide

Cosier, 24, flew to Brisbane this morning, quickly assessed the offer as he conferred with cricket and radio executives, and decided it was too good to refuse. From Brisbane tonight Cosier said: "I will be engaged in promotions with a radio station and simply have to make myself available to play cricket."

Cosier, who toured England with the Australian team this summer, said he was sorry to leave South Australia.

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SPORT

Racing

# The Frummer shows no sign of fading and can triumph again

By Michael Seely

This afternoon sees the lull before the storm of an exciting weekend with Newbury's action-packed card and the Irish St Leger at Curragh tomorrow. And on Sunday, the Prix Vermeille at Longchamp will form the climax to an enthralling two days. But there is good, solid fare at the Yorkshire course this afternoon, though sporting the winners is a task that looks fraught with hazards. As usual at this time of the year, the fields become larger, horses that have been in top form at the summer start to lose their condition and others that have been slower to reach their peak will soon be springing surprises. This afternoon both the races for two-year-old maidens, the Beckham Stakes and the Donnington Stakes, have had to be divided, making an eight race programme. However, I am going with the hazardous windmill at the handicaps and suggest that the Frummer may represent the best bet of the day in the Bacombe Stakes.

Trained by Tom Marshall, The Frummer will be attempting his fourth victory in succession and his sixth of the season for Mr "Chummy" Gaventa. Despite the fact that his first win was at Goodwood in May, the four-year-old has shown no signs of deterioration. Indeed his latest triumph at Sandown Park a fortnight ago was perhaps his most impressive to date. Ridden with the utmost confidence by Paul Cook, The Frummer seemed to lie at of his ground as his rivals did the donkeywork. Up the final slope, however, he sprinted past the Beneficiary as though the Yorkshire-trained colt was standing still.

Top weight will be carried by Lord Fairhaven's gallant mare Puesta Norte, who ran well last time out when third to Private Line in the Great St Wilfrid Handicap at Ripon. Astor Boy, Greenhill God, Celestial Gem and The Goldstone can all be given good chances but The Frummer can continue in winning vein.

Another tricky affair is the Fairhurst Nursery, where I am taking the Queen's colt Duke of Normandy to defy 9st 6lb. A son of the successful first season sire, Roberto, Duke of Normandy was one of Dick Hern's three winners on the Saturday after the Royal meeting at Ascot.

Since then he has acquitted himself with credit in useful company, being beaten only a neck by Delta Sierra on this course in July and finishing third to Swinging Sam in the Fitzroy House Stakes at Newmarket last month. Courage is the keynote of the two-year-old's character. In all his races he has been one of the first to come under pressure but has battled on to the end.

Ryan Price has been running riot with his two year olds recently and Sandford Lass won like an improving filly when scoring at Epsom over the recent Bank Holiday. The bottom weight Tantamoola seems leniently treated judged on her second to Belle Reef at Bath, but I am taking the Queen's colt's gameness to win the day.

Duke of Normandy's Royal owner can also capture the Falkland Stakes with Pas de Deux. Trained by Ian Balding, the Nijinsky filly displayed a fine turn of foot when racing 12 lengths clear of Bamstar in a maiden race at Windsor. She may prove too sharp for Skyline Drive, Prince Gabriel and Eulalie.

However Price fares with Sandford Lass, another of his two-year-olds M-Loishan looks poised to take the second division of the Beenham Stakes. The Levmoss shaped like a future winner when third to Fair Selinia at Sandown and is fancied to capture this race for Finden.

Dick Hern may complete a treble with Salacia, an unraced Sea Epic filly who runs in the first division of the Donnington Stakes and with Daring Lass in the second division of the same race. Salacia is reported to have been moving well at West Ilsley. Peter Walwyn's Western Gem, unlucky when fifth to French Swallow at Salisbury, could pose the most danger.

The main activity in the London offices yesterday on tomorrow's big races at Newbury concerned April in the Peter Hastings Stakes. Guy Reed's improving three-year-old filly is now 2-1 favourite with Joe Corals for this competitive handicap. Corals also report support for Mountain Cross and Nearly a Hand in their sponsored event, the £10,000 Newbury Autumn Cup. The five-year-old's odds have been cut from 4-1 to 7-2 and Jeremy Hindley's filly's price from 10-1 to 8-1.

At Catterick Bridge, Michael Easterby can take the Newby Nursery Handicap with the lightly-weighted Thorganby, who is said to have improved since winning a seller at Ripon in August. John de Combe's handler, Paul Cole can capture the Flamborough Stakes with Soft Pedal and Neville Callaghan may win the Carlton Stakes with J. O. Reed, who was out of his depth behind Roscoe Blake at Doncaster last week.

Migelitto booked a ticket for the two and-a-half miles Prix Gladiateur at Longchamp on October 30 when he came home three-quarter of a length clear of Alcuck in the Beverley Cesarewitch Trial yesterday.

Migelitto was a lucky chance ride for Jimmy Bleasdale, who stood in for Michael Wigham. Wigham did not feel well after riding in the opening race and was advised by the course doctor not to ride for the remainder of the meeting. Wigham was concussed on Wednesday when his mount Avec Vous, charged through a hedge after finishing down the field to Jungle Trial in the second division of the Willerby Maiden Stakes.

Bleasdale, notching his forty-seventh winner of the year, tracked Ringed Aureole early on and with one and a half furlongs still to travel drove Migelitto into the lead.

# Trainer is fined by Jockey Club

Brian Lunness, who trains at Newmarket, was fined £200 by a Jockey Club Inquiry in London yesterday into a positive dope test on his filly Ibolya Princess at Great Yarmouth nearly three months ago.

Ibolya Princess, a three-year-old filly by Crowned Prince, was routine tested after finishing seventh of 10 behind Majestic Bay in the Constable Handicap on June 23. Samples of urine taken from the filly after the race were found to contain caffeine, a prohibited substance, and its metabolites, and the local stewards referred the matter to Portman Square.

Jockey Club Stewards, Messrs G. F. Richmond-Watson, J. B. Sumner and P. H. G. Bengough, held a four-hour enquiry yesterday when they heard evidence from Lunness and his employee, Phillip Chambers, both legally represented, and other witnesses.

After the inquiry, Lunness, said: "I had a fair hearing and I'm very satisfied with the outcome. Ibolya Princess had had the virus and was showing signs of anaemia, so I gave her a food additive called Collovet, which I've been using for five years. I did so on veterinary advice and stopped the treatment six days before she ran at Yarmouth, even though a three-day clearance period is considered sufficient."

"I made a fuss when Ibolya Princess ran so badly the previous time at Thirsk where I fancied her strongly. That performance mystified me and it was principally because of this that the Stewards decided to have her tested after the Yarmouth race. I was mibbergasted when they told me it was positive."

Lunness, 47, who has never been before the Jockey Club Stewards before, has sent out the winners of nearly 70 races under both rules since taking out a licence in 1973.

# Robinson brings off a laudable double

Peter Robinson brought off a double with the Cesarewitch entry The Dodger and another of Jack Fisher's horses, Skinflick, at Great Yarmouth yesterday. "It should have been a treble", the Newmarket trainer remarked, referring to the failure of Jackalla to catch Can Run in the Norfolk Wherry Apprentices Handicap.

He hastened to add; "I don't blame young Wayne Tanner. I gave him some complicated orders and he carried them out well." Jackalla had by no means a clear run, having a length to make up at the post on the virtual all-the-way winner Can Run, who gave the 17-year-old Christopher Ollivier his fifth winner.

Can Run, winning for the second time at Great Yarmouth, is trained for John E. Rose by the jumping handler David Gandolfo and young Ollivier, who comes from Jersey, is apprenticed to Ron Vibert. The Dodger was admirably ridden by Richard Fox, who made every yard of the running on the three-year-old to land the Great Yarmouth Stayers Handicap, in which he held off the challenge of Bluffer, conceding him 22lb, by a length and a half.

The pair could be among the lightweights lining up for the Cesarewitch at Newmarket next month. Clive Brittain being satisfied on this showing that Bluffer stays well enough. Robinson and Fox werewinning the Great Yarmouth Stayers event for the second year in succession having scored with Mrs Jack Fisher's Miss Roseta twelve months ago.

Robinson's experienced apprentice Paddy Young was associated with Skinflick's victory in the Herring Fisheries Maiden Stakes, streaking away on the Polyfoto colt in the last furlong from the pacemaking Turbo. Henry Cecil also had two winners on the last day's racing this year at the track —Nyota and Yonder He Goes—and a win with Welsh Dancer at Beverley brought his season's score to 62.

Nyota, clear favourite for the Gorleston Stakes, took a long time to wear down Windsbraut to score by a neck and obviously needs a longer trip than seven furlongs. Norwich Girl, the medium of a gamble from 25-1 to 8-1, was a further one and a half lengths away third.

If she runs again this season Nyota, bred by her owner Marcus Wickham-Boynton, would be put over a mile, Cecil said. "When we come thinking about next year we would probably have the Oaks in mind rather than the 1,000 Guineas", he added. Yonder He Goes also ridden by Joe Mercer, led over a furlong out to carry Sir Reginald Macdonald-Buchanan's colours to a half length success over Stanley Eric in the Albert Botton Memorial Nursery, in which the favourite, Great Appeal, was third.

That colt's trainer, Clive Brittain, reaped his reward when Picatina upset the odds laid on Showboard in the Yare Stakes. The Welsh Pageant filly is a persistent type and she stayed on well to win by one-and-half lengths from the favourite, who only held Violet Honey at bay for third place by a short head.

Denis Bushaby, longest serving Clerk o fthe Course in the country, was presented with a pair of binoculars by the Yarmouth Racecourse Committee. Mr Bushby has retired after 43 years as Clerk of the Course at the seaside track, but retains that position at Windsor and Towcester.

Grand Canyon, a warm favourite, failed at Worcester yesterday. He was caught turning for home in the Inkberrow Hurdle and was beaten six lengths by Swift Shadow, from the stable of Tom Jones. Both Ron Barry and Derek Kent admitted they were disappointed and, although Kent has no certain plans, he would like Grand Canyon to try to win a second Colonial Cup in the United States.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newbury: good. Catterick Bridge: firm. Tomorrow. Warwick: good. Bangor: firm. Carlisle: good to firm.

Rugby Union

# Japanese find Scots a weighty problem

Japanese XV 16 Scotland 50

Osaka, Japan, Sept 15.—Powerful kicking and running by Renwick helped Scotland to an overwhelming victory over a Japanese selection Rugby Union team in the Hanazono stadium here today.

Scotland, playing the second match in a three-game tour of Japan, have now scored more than 100 points after their 39-13 win over a Combined Meiji-Waseda University side in Tokyo on Monday. The Scots, playing before a crowd of 8,000 in this western city, scored seven goals, all converted by Renwick, and two tries.

The Japanese, giving away vital inches and weight to a Scottish team fielding nine internationals, fought to the end and got four tries for their efforts. But the match indicated clearly that Japanese rugby has a long way to go before it can muster a side capable of giving first-class touring teams hard matches.

The Scottish hooker, Fisher, by Gammell and Rutherford, two each. Renwick, Cranston, Duncan, Dickson and McLaughlan.

The Scottish hooker, Fisher, was injured in the first half and was replaced by Deans. Scotland will meet the full Japan side in Tokyo next Sunday.

JAPANESE SELECTION: [illegible]

SCOTLAND: [illegible]

# No room in Bristol side for England full back

The England rugby full back, Alistair Hignell, who has kicked 19 points for the Bristol reserve team this season, has not been selected for the senior side's visit to Swansea tomorrow. The selectors, pointing out that he is going back to Cambridge at the end of the month, say it would be unfair to drop David Sorrell, the under-23 cap who has settled so well into the side. Hignell might get a game against Gloucester next week at scrum half, the position in which he has played well all his games for Bristol.

Bristol have made three changes from the side which lost at Cardiff 25—12 on Wednesday night—their first defeat in four games. At stand-off half Phil Cue returns in place of John Leigh, who has the consolation of having been picked for Somerset in a match against Monmouth at Newport on Monday.

Coventry have made four changes from the side beaten comprehensively by Gloucester last weekend for tomorrow's visit by Cardiff. Peter Preece, recovered from tonsilitis, displaces David Foulks; Keith Aitchison, who arrived too late to play at Gloucester, returns at stand-off half; John Hamer, a Cleveland farmer, is at prop forward, and Rob Fardoe is at No 8 instead of Barry Ninnes, who injured his shoulder in Wednesday night's victory over Rugby.

With the return of the England international, Martin Cooper, Moseley have switched Les Cusworth to full back for their visit to Bath tomorrow. He replaces Clive Meadwell, who has a groin injury. Robert Laird comes in on the wing for Rudi Smith, who is out with a leg injury. A newcomer, Richard Harding, is preferred at scrum half to Christopher Gifford. Bert Greaves and Gary Cox, who together with Cooper, were replacements for the Jubilee match at Twickenham last week, return to the front row.

Hockey

# England have more stability and stronger resources

By Sydney Friskin

England 2 Scotland 1

It is too early to assess England's chances of winning the European Junior Hockey Championship on the basis of their victory over Scotland in the first match at Folkestone yesterday. They will have to increase their pace however if they hope to finish on top of Group 1 in this tournament for eight nations, sponsored by Sun Life.

The score might be a little misleading. Except for some anxiety at the start of the game and towards the end, England established sufficient ascendancy to have won comfortably.

The best of Scotland's forwards was Verma from Kenya, a master at dribbling whose journeys through the middle were frequently interrupted by intervening English sticks. There was smoother running in the England attack once Duthie and Dauban found their touch and Taylor began to inspire them from behind.

Scotland missed a great chance of taking an early lead. Verma, racing through the middle, made an unexpected call on Gregory whose desperate save led to a penalty stroke. A feeble push by Rowlands was easily saved by Gregory and England escaped.

After 20 minutes of eager striving England scored. Duthie did the running and Dauban pushed the ball home after Callaghan had saved on the line. For the next 10 minutes England had Scotland under heavy pressure and two shots from short corners were saved on the line by Middleton.

England's position became a little more secure with a surprise goal early on the second half. Tooze replaced Land, and taking possession at a pass from Hayward, ran through at high speed to score. Scotland hit back before the end with a surprise goal by Truscott, but their spirited effort to save the game was unrewarded.

ENGLAND: P. W. Gregory (Guildford); N. Maskell, D. H. Gibson, D. Wright (all Pinner), J. Taylor (Leeds), D. Hayward, J. Duthie, M. A. Dauban (Pinner), A. R. Land (Leeds), D. Tooze (Leeds), N. Francis (Sale), S. J. Montgomery (Leeds).

SCOTLAND: [illegible] Cunningham (Edinburgh), J. MacDonald (Edinburgh), [illegible], D. Jamieson, M. Callaghan, D. A. Black (all Edinburgh), A. Middleton (Edinburgh), I. Bain, G. Truscott, V. Verma (Kenya).

Umpires: M. Alcaraz (Spain) and H. Schmid (Switzerland).

Ireland wilted under West Germany's striking power and lost 6—2 in Group 2. In this young and efficient side the Germans have rich hockey material for the future and in a couple of years players like Wittubo and Mayer will be playing key roles in their senior sides. Ireland came back into the game when Cummons reduced the Germans' 2—1 lead stronger resources in attack and more stability in defence, in the first half.

Irish perseverance earned a consolation goal scored by Black with a fine shot from a right wing centre. But by that time West Germany were leading 3—1 and it was not long before they scored another. Spain overwhelmed Portugal with a 5—1 victory in the same group and in the final game of Group 1 the Netherlands [illegible]

TODAY'S FIXTURES: Portugal v West Germany (3 pm); Scotland v Netherlands (2.15 pm); Spain v Ireland (3.30); and England v USSR (4.45).

Squash rackets

# Proposal to expel S Africa not likely to succeed

By Rex Bellamy

Squash Rackets Correspondent

The International Squash Rackets Federation, who meet from September 21 to 23 at Buffalo, New York, will discuss two particularly difficult topics, both of which threaten the unity of the amateur game's governing body. First, a proposal to expel South Africa is unlikely to achieve a majority. In consequence two or three countries may consider resignation.

Second, the ISRF offices, as is anxious to get rid of a problem they cannot solve, are expected to advocate that the "hardball" game played in North America be independently administered by a separate organization. Such a development has already been contemplated by a strong body of opinion in North America itself (because of a conviction that the interests of the "hardball" game have been neglected by the ISRF) but has been countered by a mutual desire to maintain at least a semblance of international unity.

The federation will also discuss the familiar issue of amateur status and may make a further attempt to devise a definition that can be universally understood and enforced. The possibility of abolishing distinctions between amateurs and professionals will also be examined.

The ISRF amateur championships for teams and individuals are now in progress in Canada. It is customary for the ISRF to meet in conjunction with the championships. But the site of the meeting, which will be attended by South African representatives, has been shifted over the border in deference to Canada's policy towards South Africa.

# Australia and New Zealand in leading places

Ottawa, Sept 15.—Australia and New Zealand hold leading places in the eight-country world amateur team squash championships after the third round of play on Wednesday. The two countries are unbeaten in their three matches. Britain, Pakistan and Egypt have won twice and lost once. Canada and the United States are both looking for their first team victories of the round-robin competition that ends on Sunday.

Britain overcame the United States 3—0. Jim Robinson beat Eliot Berry, 9—3, 9—2, 9—0, John Richardson defeated Leonard Bernheimer, 9—5, 9—0, 9—1 and Barry O'Connor trounced Tom Page, 9—1, 9—1, 9—1. Egypt won their second match of the tournament, 2—1 over Sweden, with Gamal Awad beating Lars Kraft, 9—0, 9—1, 9—0 and Mohamed Awad defeating Mikael Hellstrom, 10—8, 9—3, 9—7. The Swedish win was a 7—0, 9—0, 9—1, 9—1 marathon by Johan Stockenberg over Allan Sollinge. The World Individual championships start on September 21 in Toronto.

RESULTS: [illegible] beat [illegible] (Canada) [illegible] B. Brownlee beat [illegible] Annesi, [illegible] beat [illegible] Brown [illegible] Australia beat [illegible] Canada, [illegible] Australia beat [illegible] Canada, [illegible] Australia beat [illegible] Canada beat [illegible] J. Leonard, [illegible] beat [illegible] Yeast beat [illegible] United States [illegible] Robinson beat [illegible] Berry [illegible] Richardson beat L. Bernheimer [illegible] P. O'Connor beat T. Page [illegible] Egypt beat Sweden [illegible] Gamal Awad beat L. Kraft [illegible] Awad beat M. Hellstrom [illegible] A. Solinge beat [illegible] Stockenberg [illegible] Reuter

Teheran the choice

Stuttgart, Sept 15.—Next year's world weightlifting championships will be held in Teheran, the International Weightlifting Federation announced here today.

Tennis

OSAKA: [illegible] Miss S. Butler beat Miss N. Saito [illegible] Miss A. Waddington beat Miss K. Beal [illegible] Miss I. Holladay beat Miss B. Stove [illegible] Miss H. Kawamoto beat Miss B. Bloomhofer [illegible] Miss M. Jamieson beat [illegible] Miss T. Bassett [illegible] Miss J. Dupont [illegible] Miss A. Anthony beat Miss J. Newberry [illegible] Miss W. Turnbull beat Miss G. Stover [illegible]

MILAN: Under-21 championship: [illegible] Martinez (Italy) beat [illegible] Alcalde (Ecuador) [illegible] H. Gildemeister (Chile) beat D. Carter (Australia) [illegible] Johnson (Britain) beat [illegible] Chanel (Sweden) [illegible] Auliff (Sweden) beat Miss P. Rooks (Switzerland) [illegible] Miss [illegible] (Italy) beat [illegible] Kalstad (Sweden) [illegible] Miss [illegible] (Italy) beat [illegible] Zeni (Italy) [illegible] Kalstad (Sweden) [illegible] Miss M. Kruger (SA) beat [illegible] Valverde (Argentina) [illegible] Reuter

## Newbury programme

[illegible]

30 BEENHAM STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maiden c & g: £1,245: 1m)

[illegible]

4.30 DONNINGTON STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o fillies: £1,128: 7f)

[illegible]

5.0 BEENHAM STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maiden c and g: £1,239: 1m)

[illegible]

30 MARLBOROUGH STAKES (3-y-o: £2,029: 5f)

[illegible]

FAIRHURST HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,455: 7f 60yd)

[illegible]

30 WHATCOMBE HANDICAP (£1,356: 7f 60yd)

[illegible]

FALKLAND HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,310: 1¼m)

[illegible]

5.30 DONNINGTON STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o fillies: £1,119: 7f)

[illegible]

## Catterick Bridge programme

2.15 GUNNERGATE STAKES (£475: 1¼m 40yd)

[illegible]

2.45 SCARBOROUGH STAKES (2-y-o: £439: 7f)

[illegible]

3.15 NEWBY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £732: 5f)

[illegible]

3.45 CARLTON STAKES (2-y-o: c and g: £826: 7f)

[illegible]

4.15 WHITBY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £646: 1m 7f 180yd)

[illegible]

4.45 FLAMBOROUGH STAKES (£777: 6f)

[illegible]

## Newbury selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Blue Drake. 2.30 Geopilia. 3.0 Duke of Normandy. 3.30 THE FRUMMER is specially recommended. 4.0 Pas de Deux. 4.30 Salacia. 5.0 M-Loishan. 5.30 Daring Lass.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Blue Drake. 2.30 Dumbunny. 3.0 Hazard Chase. 3.30 Greenhill God. 4.0 Soetnos. 4.30 Varishkina. 5.0 Zoro. 5.30 Cavurina.

## Catterick Bridge selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Bamstar. 2.45 On The Wagon. 3.15 Thorganby. 3.45 J. O. Reed. 4.15 Eirean Star. 4.45 Soft Pedal.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 On The Wagon. 3.45 J. O. Reed. 4.15 Mush Kabad. 4.45 Dancing Tulip.

## Great Yarmouth

[illegible]

## Worcester NH

[illegible]

## Wincanton NH

[illegible]

## Newbury results

[illegible]

## Catterick Bridge results

[illegible]

Motor racing

# Lauda leaves the Ferrari team

Rome, Sept 15.—The Austrian driver Niki Lauda said today he has signed a contract to race with the Brabham-Alfa Romeo team in next year's world Formula One championship.

Lauda said the only reason for his divorce from the Ferrari team was his poor relations with the company management. He denied that he had decided to change cars to prove that he could do well with another team.

The new sponsor for the team, Parmalat, a northern Italian industry for dairy products, announced however that Lauda would get a large share of the [illegible] million dollars it had offered to finance the Brabham-Alfa Romeo team next year. "I have great respect for Enzo Ferrari and I am very grateful to Ferrari for all he has done for me, but I just could not get along the management of his company", Lauda said to newsmen. "Most of the people I had to deal with were, or at least behaved like, amateurs."

Lapda said Ferrari officials kept on telling him that he should not worry about the other team driver, Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, who should have been available to give him a helping hand whenever he need it. "Talk to other people, the same official said Reutemann would be running his own race and there was no solidarity pact for the two us", Lapda said. "In the Grand Prix of Italy at Monza last Sunday, it took me a great deal of time and it cost me a big effort to pass Reutemann, but it was too late to catch race leader Mario Andretti."

The Austrian driver said he would start testing the new Brabham racer at the end of this year's championship. "I have not seen the car, but I will work hard in November and December to get it ready for next year's championship. Meanwhile, John Watson, of Ireland, who will stay with the Brabham team next year, is testing the car at present.

Lapda said his only concern is to continue racing well as he has been this year thanks to the excellent quality of the Ferraris. He said he decided to disclose his contract with the Brabham-Alfa Romeo to put and end to all the controversy over his decision to leave Ferrari.

Boxing

# Norton knocks out Italian challenger in fifth round

Las Vegas, Sept 14.—Ken Norton, number one heavyweight contender in the world, knocked out Lorenzo Zanon of Italy in three minutes eight seconds in the fifth round here tonight. In the other main bout, Jimmy Young, the number two world heavyweight contender gained a unanimous decision over the veteran Jody Ballard.

Norton, number one in both the World Boxing Council and World Boxing Association ratings, stopped Zanon, number 10 in the WBC, with a right to the head two seconds before the bell sounded to end the fifth round. Zanon was counted out after the bell. A left-right combination to the head a half minute earlier had sent Zanon to the canvas for a count of six. Norton, who had difficulty getting through the defence presented by the light-hitting but quick Zanon, trailed by three points on one of the judges' cards and by two points on another. The third judge's card scored the bout even.

The American Ron Lyle hung on to take a majority 10-round decision over his fellow countryman Stan Ward. Lyle, ranked number three in the WBC, inflicted Ward's first defeat.

Larry Holmes had no trouble with Fred Houpe. The referee stopped the bout at 47 seconds of the seventh round, declaring the contest for Holmes.

Holmes administered a vicious beating and closed both of Houpe's eyes as he kept his perfect record intact at 25 wins and no defeats. Leroy Jones pounded out a unanimous 10 round decision over the New Yorker Greg Johnson, to remain undefeated.—Reuter.

Badminton

# World champion to lead side against England

The world badminton champion, Flemming Delfs, will make his first appearance in Britain since winning his title when he leads a European select team against England next month.

England's team for the match at Stalybridge indoor sports club, Cheshire, on October 20, will be led by the men's number one, Derek Talbot, and the women's number three, Jane Webster. The teams are:

ENGLAND: D. Talbot (Northumberland), M. Tredgett (Gloucestershire), E. Sutton (Staffordshire), Miss J. Webster (Suffolk), Mrs N. Perry (Essex), Miss B. Giles (Essex).

EUROPE: F. Delfs (Denmark), S. Skovgaard (Denmark), Miss J. van Beusekom (Netherlands), Mrs M. Ridder (Netherlands).

## Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 6, Toronto Blue Jays 5; Baltimore Orioles 4, Toronto Blue Jays 2; Detroit Tigers 5, Cleveland Indians 3; Detroit Tigers 2, Cleveland Indians 1; Kansas City Royals 5, Oakland Athletics 3; Kansas City Royals 6, Oakland Athletics 1; Minnesota Twins 7, Chicago White Sox 0; Texas Rangers 2, California Angels 1; Milwaukee Brewers 8, Seattle Mariners 5; New York Yankees 2, Boston Red Sox 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 1, Philadelphia Phils 0; Oakland Athletics 3, Chicago Cubs 2; San Diego Padres 6, Atlanta Braves 3; Cincinnati Reds 9, Los Angeles Dodgers 8; San Francisco Giants 5, Houston Astros 2.—Reuter.

## LEGAL NOTICES

### Company Application of 1977

### In the HIGH COURT at CALCUTTA Original Jurisdiction

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1956, and in the Matter of Sections 391, 392 and 393 of the said Act, and in the Matter of the DUNGUA JHAR TEA COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of GOODRICKE GROUP Limited.

(1) THE DUNGUA JHAR TEA COMPANY Limited Applicant No. 1
(2) GOODRICKE GROUP Limited Applicant No 2.

NOTICE convening meeting of the Shareholders of the Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order dated 25th day of August 1977 the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta has directed separate meetings to be held of the members of the above-named Applicants for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving with or without modification, SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT proposed to be made between the Applicant No 1 and its members so far as the same relates to the *amalgamation of the Applicant No 1 with the Applicant No 2*.

In pursuance of the said order and as directed therein, further notice is hereby given that separate meetings of the members of the said Applicants will be held at the place and the time set out in the Schedule hereto at which time and place the said members of the said Applicants are required to attend.

Copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement, and of the Statements under Section 393 of the Act can be had free of charge at the registered office of the said Applicants or at the office of their Advocates Messrs. Orr, Dignam & Co., at 29 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

Persons entitled to attend and vote at the meetings may vote in *person or by proxy, provided that all proxies in the prescribed forms* are deposited at the registered office of the said Applicants at Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Seven Oaks, Kent TN15 7AE, United Kingdom, and at 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 700 001, respectively, not later than 48 hours before the meeting.

Forms of proxy can be had at the registered office of the said Applicants.

The above-mentioned Scheme of Arrangement, if approved by the said meetings, will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1977.

MR MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK,
*Chairman appointed for the meeting of the Ordinary Shareholders of the Applicant No 1*
MR MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK,
Chairman appointed for the meeting of the 8 per cent (now 5.6 per cent plus tax credit) Cumulative Preference Shareholders of the Applicant No 1.
MR R. K. SANYAL, Advocate,
Chairman appointed for the meeting of the Equity Shareholders of the Applicant No 2.

| Name of the Applicant | Date, time and place of meeting | Chairman appointed by the Court |
|---|---|---|
| (1) THE DUNGUA JHAR TEA COMPANY Limited—Ordinary Shareholders—Applicant No 1 | 30th September 1977, at 12.05 pm. at Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Seven Oaks, Kent TN15 7AE, UK. | Mr Michael Willoughby Butterwick and failing him Mr Peter Frederick Pepperell. |
| (2) THE DUNGUA JHAR TEA COMPANY Limited—8 per cent (now 5.6 per cent plus tax credit) Cumulative Preference Shareholders—Applicant No 1. | 30th September 1977, at 12.30 pm. at Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Seven Oaks, Kent TN15 7AE, UK. | Mr Michael Willoughby Butterwick and failing him Mr Peter Frederick Pepperell. |
| (3) GOODRICKE GROUP Limited — Equity Shareholders —Applicant No. 2. | 29th September 1977, at 12.05 pm. at 29 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 700 001. | Mr R. K. Sanyal, Advocate, and failing him Mr G. P. Paul, Advocate. |

### Company Application of 1977

### In the HIGH COURT at CALCUTTA Original Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Companies *Act, 1956 and in the Matter of Sections* 391, 392 and 393 of the said Act and in the Matter of THE ASSAM DOOARS TEA COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of GOODRICKE GROUP Limited

1. THE ASSAM DOOARS TEA COMPANY Limited Applicant No. 1
2. GOODRICKE GROUP Limited. Applicant No. 2.

NOTICE convening meeting of the Shareholders of the Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that by an order dated 25th day of August, 1977 the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta has directed separate meetings to be held of the members of the above named Applicants for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving with or without modification, *SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT proposed to be made between* the Applicant No. 1 and its members so far as the same relates to the amalgamation of the Applicant No. 1 with the Applicant No. 2

In pursuance of the said order and as directed therein, further notice is hereby given that separate meetings of the members of the said Applicants will be held at the place and the time set out in the Schedule hereto at which time and place the said members of the said Applicants are required to attend.

Copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement, and of the Statements under Section 393 of the Act can be had free of charge at the registered office of the said Applicants or at the office of their Advocates Messrs. Orr, Dignam & Co. at 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

Persons entitled to attend and vote at the meetings may vote in person or by proxy, provided that all proxies in the prescribed forms are deposited at the registered office of the said Applicants at 175 West George Street, Glasgow C.2 United Kingdom and 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta—700 001 respectively not later than 48 hours before the meeting.

Forms of proxy can be had at the registered office of the said Applicants.

The above-mentioned Scheme of Arrangement if approved by the said meetings will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1977.

MR MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK Chairman appointed for the meeting of the Ordinary shareholders of the Applicant No 1
MR. MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK Chairman appointed for the meeting of the 6% (now 4.2% plus tax credit) Cumulative Preference Shareholders of the Applicant No. 1.
MR. G. S. BANERJEE Advocate Chairman appointed for the meeting of the Equity shareholders of the Applicant No. 2.

| *Name of the Applicant.* | Date time and place of meeting. | Chairman appointed by the Court. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. THE ASSAM DOOARS TEA COMPANY Limited—Ordinary shareholders — Applicant No. 1. | 30th September 1977 at 10.00 a.m. at 175, West George Street, Glasgow C.2. | Mr. Michael Willoughby Butterwick and failing him Mr. Peter Frederick Pepperell. |
| 2. THE ASSAM DOOARS TEA COMPANY Limited—Cumulative Preference Shareholders—Applicant No. 1. | 30th September 1977 at 10.30 a.m. at 175, West George Street, Glasgow C.2. | Mr. Michael Willoughby Butterwick and failing him Mr. Peter Frederick Pepperell. |
| 3. GOODRICKE GROUP Limited — Equity shareholders — Applicant No. 2 | 29th September at 10.00 a.m. at 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta—700 001. | Mr. G. S. Banerjee Advocate and failing him Mr. Abhijit Mitra Advocate. |

### Company Application of 1977

### In the HIGH COURT at CALCUTTA Original Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1956 and in the Matter of Sections 391, 392 and 393 of the said Act and in the Matter of THE BRITISH DARJEELING TEA COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of GOODRICKE GROUP Limited

1. THE BRITISH DARJEELING TEA COMPANY Limited. Applicant No. 1
2. *GOODRICKE GROUP Limited.* Applicant No. 2.

NOTICE convening meeting of the Shareholders of the Applicants.

Notice is hereby given that by an order dated the 17th day of August, 1977 the Honourable High Court at Calcutta has directed separate meetings to be held of the members of the abovenamed Applicants for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT proposed to be made between the Applicant No. 1 and its members so far as the same relates to the amalgamation of the Applicant No. 1 with the *Applicant No. 2.*

In *pursuance* of the said order and as directed therein, further notice is hereby given that meetings of the members of the said Applicants will be held at the place and the time set out in the Schedule hereto at which time and place the said members of the said Applicants are requested to attend.

Copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement and of the Statements under Section 393 of the Act can be had free of charge at the registered office of the said Applicants or at the office of their Advocate Messrs. Orr, Dignam & Co. at 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

*Persons entitled to attend and vote at the meetings may vote in* person or by proxy, provided that all proxies in the prescribed forms are deposited at the registered office of the said Applicants at Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Seven Oaks, Kent TN15 7AE, U.K. and 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-700001 not later than 48 hours before the meeting.

Forms of proxy can be had at the registered office of the said Applicants.

The abovementioned Scheme of Arrangement, if approved by the said meetings, will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court

Dated this 30th day of August, 1977.

MR. MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK,
Chairman appointed for the meeting of the holders of Stock Unit of the Applicant No. 1
MR. MUKUL GHOSE,
Advocate Chairman appointed for the meeting of the holders of Equity Shares of the Applicant No. 2.

| Name of the Applicant | Date time and place of the meeting | Chairman appointed by the Court |
|---|---|---|
| 1. THE BRITISH DARJEELING TEA COMPANY Limited—Stock Unit holders—Applicant No 1. | 30th September, 1977 at 11.00 a.m. at Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Seven Oaks, Kent TN15 7AE, U.K. | Michael Willoughby Butterwick and failing him Mr Peter Frederick Pepperell. |
| 2. GOODRICKE GROUP Limited — Equity Shareholders—Applicant No. 2. | 29th September, 1977, at 11.00 a.m. at 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. | Mr Mukul Ghose, Advocate and failing him Mr Ranjit Roy, Advocate |

### Company Application of 1977

### In the HIGH COURT at CALCUTTA Original Jurisdiction

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1956, and in the Matter of Sections 391, 392 and 393 of the said Act, and in the Matter of THE LEBONG TEA COMPANY Limited, and in the Matter of GOODRICKE GROUP Limited

(1) THE LEBONG TEA COMPANY Limited, Applicant No 1
(2) GOODRICKE GROUP Limited, Applicant No 2.

NOTICE convening meeting of the Shareholders of the Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order dated the 17th day of August, 1977, the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta has directed separate meetings to be held of the members of the above-named Applicants for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification, SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT proposed to be made between the Applicant No 1 and its members so far as the same relates to the amalgamation of the Applicant No 1 with the Applicant No 2.

In pursuance of the said order and as directed therein, further notice is hereby given that meetings of the members of the said Applicants will be held at the place and the time set out in the Schedule hereto at which time and place the said members of the said Applicants are requested to attend.

Copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement, and of the Statements under Section 393 of the Act can be had free of charge at the registered office of the said Applicants or at the office of their Advocates Messrs. Orr, Dignam & Co., at 29 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

Persons entitled to attend and vote at the meetings may vote in person or by proxy, provided that all proxies in the prescribed forms are deposited at the registered office of the said Applicants at Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Sevenoaks, Kent TN15 7AE, United Kingdom, and at 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 700001, not later than 48 hours before the meeting

Forms of proxy can be had at the registered office of the said Applicants.

The above-mentioned Scheme of Arrangement, if approved by the said meetings, will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1977

MR MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK,
Chairman appointed for the meeting of the holders of Stock Unit of the Applicant No 1.
*MRS ANITA MUKHERJEE, Advocate,*
Chairman appointed for the meeting of the holders of Equity Shares of the Applicant No 2

| Name of the Applicant | Date time and place of the meeting | Chairman appointed by the Court |
|---|---|---|
| (1) THE LEBONG TEA COMPANY Limited—Stock Unit Holders—Applicant No 1. | 30th September 1977, at 11.45 am at Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Sevenoaks, Kent TN15 7AE, UK. | Michael Willoughby Butterwick and failing him Mr Peter Frederick Pepperell |
| (2) GOODRICKE GROUP Limited — Equity Shareholders— Applicant No. 2. | 29th September 1977, at 11.30 am, at 29 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. | Mrs Anita Mukherjee, Advocate, and failing her Mr. Nishanath Mukherjee, Advocate. |

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matters of No. 002860 of 1977, KINGSHILL WESTBOURNE Limited No 002862 of 1977, WOOLLEY'S NORTHERN TRUST Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING UP of the above named Companies by the High Court of Justice were on the 5th day of September 1977 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB and that the said Petitions *are directed to be heard before* the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 31st Day of October 1977, and any creditor or contributory of either of the said companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on either of the said Petitions may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or *contributory of either of the said* Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB.

NOTE—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of either of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th day of October, 1977

No. 002390 of 1977
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of COUNTY LEISURE Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Company subject to the supervision of the High Court of Justice was on the 18th day of July, 1977, presented to the said Court by Martin Clore & Co (a firm of Solicitors), of 5 Wigmore Place, London W1H 9DB.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard *before the* Court sitting at *the Royal Courts of* Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL, on the 10th day of October, 1977, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned *to any creditor or contributory of* the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

MARTIN CLORE & CO., 5 Wigmore Place, London W1H 9DB

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th day of October, 1977.

## LEGAL NOTICES

### Company Application of 1977

### In the HIGH COURT at CALCUTTA Original Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1956 and in *the* Matter of Sections 391, 392 and 393 of the said Act and in the Matter of THE MEENGLASS TEA COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of GOODRICKE GROUP Limited

1. THE MEENGLASS TEA COMPANY Limited, Applicant No. 1
2. GOODRICKE GROUP Limited, Applicant No. 2.

NOTICE convening meeting of the Shareholders of the Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that by an order dated 25th day of August, 1977 the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta has directed separate meetings to be held of the members of the abovenamed Applicants for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving with or without modification, SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT proposed to be made between the Applicant No. 1 and its members so far as the same relates to *the amalgamation of the Applicant No. 1 with the Applicant No. 2*

In pursuance of the said order and as directed therein, further notice is hereby given that separate meetings of the members of the said Applicants will be held at the place and the time set out in the Schedule hereto at which time and place the said members of the said Applicants are required to attend.

Copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement, and of the Statements under Section 393 of the Act can be had free of charge at the registered office of the said Applicants or at the office of their Advocates Messrs. Orr, Dignam & Co. at 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

Persons entitled to attend and vote at the meetings may vote in person or by proxy, provided that all proxies in the prescribed forms are deposited at the registered office of the said Applicants at 175 West George Street, Glasgow C2 United Kingdom and 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-700 001 respectively not later than 48 hours before the meeting.

Forms of proxy can be had at the registered office of the said Applicants.

The abovementioned Scheme of Arrangement, if approved by the said meetings will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1977.

MR. MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK Chairman appointed for the meeting of the Ordinary shareholders of the Applicant No. 1
MR. MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK Chairman appointed for the meeting of the 6% (now 4.2% plus tax credit) Cumulative Preference Shareholders of the Applicant No. 1
MR. PRABHUDDHA LAHA Advocate Chairman appointed for the meeting of the Equity shareholders of the Applicant No. 2.

| Name of the Applicant | Date time and place of meeting | Chairman appointed by the Court |
|---|---|---|
| 1. THE MEENGLASS TEA COMPANY Limited —Ordinary shareholders—Applicant No. 1. | 30th September 1977 at 11.30 a.m. at 175, West George Street, Glasgow C2. | Mr. Michael Willoughby Butterwick and failing him Mr. Peter Frederick Pepperell. |
| 2. THE MEENGLASS TEA COMPANY Limited —6% (now 4.2% plus tax credit) Cumulative Preference Shareholders—Applicant No. 1. | 30th September 1977 at 11.55 a.m. at 175, West George Street, Glasgow C2 | Mr. Michael Willoughby Butterwick and failing him Mr. Peter Frederick Pepperell. |
| 3. GOODRICKE GROUP Limited—Equity shareholders—Applicant No. 2 | 29th September at 11.20 a.m. at 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta—700 001. | Mr. Prabhuddha Laha Advocate and failing him Mr Sunil Ghosh Advocate. |

### Company Application of 1977

### In the HIGH COURT at CALCUTTA Original Jurisdiction

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1956 and in the Matter of Sections 391, 392 and 393 of the said Act and in the Matter of HOPE TEA COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of GOODRICKE GROUP Limited.

1. HOPE TEA COMPANY Limited, Applicant No. 1.
2. GOODRICKE GROUP LIMITED, Applicant No 2.

NOTICE convening meeting of the Shareholders of the Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that by an order dated 25th day of August, 1977 the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta has directed separate meetings to be held of the members of the above named Applicants for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving with or without modification, SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT proposed to be made between the Applicant No. 1 and its members so far as the same relates to the amalgamation of the Applicant No. 1 with the Applicant No. 2.

In pursuance of the said order and as directed therein, further notice is hereby given that separate meetings of the members of the said Applicants will be held at the place and the time set out in the Schedule hereto at which time and place the said members of the said Applicants are required to attend.

Copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement, and of the Statements under Section 393 of the Act can be had free of charge at the registered office of the said Applicants or at the office of their Advocates Messrs. Orr, Dignam & Co. at 29 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

Persons entitled to attend and vote at the meetings may vote in person or by proxy, provided that all proxies in the prescribed forms are deposited at the registered office of the said Applicants at 175 West George Street, Glasgow C2, United Kingdom and 29 Netaji Subhas Road, *Calcutta 700 001 respectively not later than 48 hours before the* meeting.

Forms of proxy can be had at the registered office of the said applicants.

The above mentioned Scheme of Arrangement, if approved by the said meetings will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court

Dated this 30th day of August, 1977.

MR. MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK
Chairman appointed for the meeting of the Ordinary shareholders of the Applicant No. 1
*MR MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK*
Chairman appointed for the meeting of the 6% (now 4.2% plus tax credit) Cumulative Preference Shareholders of the Applicant No. 1.
MISS BANANI SARKAR Advocate
Chairman appointed *for* the meeting of the Equity shareholders of the Applicant No. 2.

| Name of the Applicant | Date time and place of meeting | Chairman appointed by the Court |
|---|---|---|
| 1. HOPE TEA COMPANY LIMITED Ordinary shareholders Applicant No. 1 | 30th September 1977 at 10.30 a.m. at 175 West George Street, Glasgow C2. | Mr Michael Willoughby Butterwick and failing him Mr Peter Frederick Pepperell. |
| 2. HOPE TEA COMPANY LIMITED 6% (now 4.2% plus tax credit) Cumulative Preference Shareholders Applicant No. 1. | 30th September, 1977 at 10.50 a.m. at 175 West George Street, Glasgow C2. | Mr Michael Willoughby Butterwick and failing him Mr Peter Frederick Pepperell. |
| 3. GOODRICKE GROUP LIMITED Equity shareholders Applicant No. 2. | 29th September at 10.40 a.m. at 29 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 700 001. | Miss Banani Sarkar Advocate and failing him Mr Ranjit Roy, Advocate. |

### Company Application of 1977

### IN THE HIGH COURT AT CALCUTTA Original Jurisdiction

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1956 and in the Matter of Sections 391, 392 and 393 of the said Act and in the Matter of THE CHULSA TEA *COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of GOODRICKE GROUP* Limited.

1. THE CHULSA TEAM COMPANY Limited. Applicant No. 1.
2. GOODRICKE GROUP Limited. Applicant No. 2.

NOTICE convening meeting of the Shareholders of the Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order dated 25th day of August, 1977 the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta has directed separate meetings to be held of the members of the above-named Applicants for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving with or without modification, SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT proposed to be made between the Applicant No. 1 and its members so far as the same relates to the the *amalgamation of the Applicant No. 1 with the Applicant No. 2.*

In pursuance of the said order and as directed therein, further notice is hereby given that separate meetings of the members of the said Applicants will be held at the place and the time set out in the Schedule hereto at which time and place the said members of the said Applicants are required to attend.

Copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement, and of the Statements under Section 393 of the Act can be had free of charge at the registered office of the said Applicants or at the office of their Advocates Messrs. Orr, Dignam & Co. at 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

Persons entitled to attend and vote at the meetings may vote in *person or by proxy, provided that all proxies in the prescribed forms* are deposited at the registered office of the said Applicants at Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Sevenoaks, Kent TN15 7AE, United Kingdom and 29 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta—700 001 respectively not later than 48 hours before the meeting.

Forms of proxy can be had at the registered office of the said Applicants.

The above-mentioned Scheme of Arrangement, if approved by the said meetings will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1977.

MR. MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK
Chairman appointed for the meeting of the Ordinary shareholders of the Applicant No. 1.
MR. MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK
Chairman appointed for the meeting of the 8% (now 5.6% plus tax credit) Cumulative Preference Shareholders of the Applicant No. 1.
MRS. BASANTI DUTT, Advocate
Chairman appointed for the meeting of the Equity shareholders of the Applicant No. 2.

| Name of the Applicant | Date, time and place of meeting. | Chairman appointed by the Court. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. THE CHULSA TEA COMPANY Limited—Ordinary shareholders—Applicant No. 1. | 30th September 1977 at 3.00 p.m. at Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Sevenoaks, Kent TN15 7AE, U.K. | Mr. Michael Willoughby Butterwick and failing him Mr. Peter Frederick Pepperell. |
| 2. THE CHULSA TEA COMPANY Limited—8% (now 5.6% plus tax credit) Cumulative Preference Shareholders—Applicant No. 1. | 30th September 1977 at 3.30 p.m. at Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Sevenoaks, Kent TN15 7AE, U.K. | Mr Michael Willoughby Butterwick and failing him Mr. Peter Frederick Pepperell. |
| 3. GOODRICKE GROUP Limited—Equity shareholders—Applicant No. 2. | 29th September at 1.00 p.m. at 29 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 700 001. | Mrs. Basanti Dutt Advocate and failing her Mr. R. K. Sanyal Advocate. |

### Company Application of 1977 In the HIGH COURT at CALCUTTA Original Jurisdiction

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1956 and in the Matter of Sections 391, 392 and 393 of the said Act and in the Matter of THE LEESH RIVER TEA COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of GOODRICKE GROUP Limited.

(1) THE LEESH RIVER TEA COMPANY Limited. Applicant No 1.
(2) GOODRICKE GROUP Limited. Applicant No 2

NOTICE convening meeting of the Shareholders of the Applicant

Notice is hereby given that by an order dated 25th day of August, 1977, the Honourable High Court at Calcutta has directed separate meetings to be held of the members of the abovenamed Applicants for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving with or without modification, SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT proposed to be made between the Applicant No. 1 and its members so far as the same relates to the amalagamation of the Applicant No. 1 with the Applicant No. 2.

In pursuance of the said order and as directed therein, further notice is hereby given that separate meetings of the members of the said Applicants will be held at the place and the time set out in the Schedule hereto at which time and place the said members of the said Applicants are required to attend.

Copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement, and of the Statements underSection 393 of the Act can be had free of charge at the registered office of the said Applicants or at the office of their Advocates, Messrs. Orr, Dignam & Co., at 29, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta

Persons entitled to attend and vote at the meetings may vote in person or by proxy, provided that all proxies in the prescribed forms are deposited at the registered office of the said Applicants at Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Sevenoaks, Kent TN15 7AE, United Kingdom and 29 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, 700 001 respectively not later than 48 hours before the meeting.

Forms of proxy can be had at the registered office of the said Applicants.

The abovementioned Scheme of Arrangement, if approved by the said meetings will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1977

MR MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK, Chairman appointed *for the meeting of the Ordinary shareholders of the Applicant* No. 1
MR. MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY BUTTERWICK Chairman appointed for the meeting of the 6% (now 4.2% plus tax credit) Cumulative Preference Shareholders of the Applicant No 1
MISS SIKHA MAJUMDER, Advocate, Chairman appointed for the meeting of the Equity shareholders of the Applicant No. 2.

| Name of the Applicant | Date, time and place of meeting | Chairman appointed by the Court |
|---|---|---|
| (1) THE LEESH *RIVER TEA COMPANY* Limited — Ordinary shareholders — Applicant No 1. | 30th September 1977, at [illegible] p.m., at Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Sevenoaks, Kent TN15 7AE, U.K | Mr Michael Willoughby *Butterick* and failing him Mr Peter Frederick Pepperell. |
| (2) THE LEESH RIVER TEA COMPANY Limited—6% (now 4.2% plus tax credit) Cumulative Preference Shareholders — Applicant No. 1 | 30th September, 1977, at [illegible] p.m., at Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Sevenoaks Kent TN15 7AE, U.K. | Mr. Michael Willoughby Butterwick and failing him Mr Peter Frederick Pepperell. |
| (3) GOODRICKE Group Limited — Equity Shareholders — Applicant No. 2. | 29th September at 12.30 p.m., at 29 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. 700 001. | Miss Sikha Majumder, Advocate, and failing her Mr R. K. Sanyal, Advocate. |

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1967 SWINGPOST Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Tuesday, the 27th day of September 1977, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act

Dated this 12th day of September 1977

I. LEVENE,
Director.
By Order of the Board

In the Matter of F. & R. CLOTHING COMPANY LTD

By order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated the 15th August 1976 NEVILLE ECKLEY F.C.A. of 56 Friends Road, Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above named company WITH a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.

Dated 23rd August 1977.

Foreign Report

# Will the Somalis take the road to Addis Ababa?

*Fighting in the Ogaden has always been a confused and messy business as the opposing sides advance and retire over this vast and impoverished, but often breathtaking expanse of scrub and low hills, dry wadis interspersed with the occasional stark isolated cliff-face—a military chequerboard if ever there was one.*

Encounters are sporadic—and the names of the waterholes and settlements that change hands no more significant than they were at the beginning of this century when for 20 years the British, the Ethiopians and the Italians chased the Mad Mullah back and forth, from Gebredar to Werder, from Wal-Wal to the Webi Shebelli—and even Churchill's ultimate weapon, his new-fangled bombers, failed to eliminate this awesome forerunner of the present Western Somali Liberation Front as he ranged to and fro, scattering his anathemas in stylized poetic epistles against the tea-drinking British and the khat-chewing Hararis—and occasionally inflicting what *The Times* in August 1913 headlined (as they would hardly have done a year later) as a "Horrible Disaster to Our Troops": the Camel Constabulary annihilated, and Corfield Sahib killed.

But the Mullah was trying to keep the shreds of Somali independence alive in the face of four imperial powers intent on dividing the vast Somali lands—France, Britain, Italy and Ethiopia. A closer parallel with the present conflict, now that Somalia exists as a state again, is that of the two later full-scale invasions from Somalia into the Ogaden—the Italian in 1936, the British in 1941. In both cases—a bad omen for the Ethiopians now—*these invasions were successful*; in both cases the route was the same, as it has been this time: across the frontier from Mogadishu, innumerable swaying skirmishes converging finally on Daggabur, the advance headquarters of the defenders—and then on to Jijiga, their rear base.

Daggabur, now fallen to the Somalis (as it fell to the British last time round, and to the Italians before them), is a sparkling little town, close-knit, dominated by its mosque, lying like a white-washed ship stranded in the flat sea of the surrounding desert. Jijiga, around which the fighting has raged recently, is larger and *more sprawling, a dusty, dirty*, market crossroads that lies on the furthest edge of the Ogaden at the foot of the highlands, well over 700 miles from Mogadishu.

Behind Jijiga (which Colonel *Mengistu's forces must hold if* they are to launch a successful counter-attack back into the Ogaden) rise the boulder-strewn hills of the Marda Pass; then the road winds across a hundred miles of highlands to the historic city of Harar, magnet of all invaders.

At Jijiga both the previous invaders paused—Graziani to launch an armoured column up the pass and send a division in *a flank attack up a mule path* to the south; Cunningham five years later to shell the hills which the British army with its usual mild salaciousness had christened Marda's Left Breast, Marda's Right Breast and Marda's Behind. The elaborate Italian manoeuvre was unnecessary, for with the flight of the Emperor to Djibouti all resistance collapsed. But Brigadier Smallwood's Nigerians, the leading brigade of Cunningham's army, were held first at the pass, then at the Babile Gap, and finally at the Bisidimo River, the last line of defence 10 miles outside Harar—names that may soon be once again in the news.

In both cases however Harar *fell with surprisingly little* resistance—and when Harar falls, Diredawa, the sweaty little French-built railway settlement down in the plain on the other side, becomes indefensible—no need then for the Somalis to go on with the rather futile harassing attacks they have been launching.

But will the Somalis attack Harar? Or will they be satisfied, as they technically *should, with the "liberation"* of Jijiga? For the Hararis are a very different people from the tall nervy nomads of the Somali lands—sedate city-dwelling traders, with cheerful round-faced wives, living in what was once the greatest inland trading centre of the Horn, their walled, gated, white city on the north-east tip of the Ethiopian highlands.

And yet this is not Ethiopia proper. It is only 90 years since Harar fell to the Ethiopians. Before that, in the wild confusion of the Middle Ages *when the Somali were driving* the Galla south from the Horn, Harar was the greatest threat that the Empire of Prester John had ever known; from Harar the hordes of the Imam Mohammed Gran the Left-Handed swept out into the mountains of the Amhara and overran the whole of the Empire up to the walls of Gondar. It was the Negus Menelik and his cousin Ras Makonnen who finally put an end to the threat *of a reviving Muslim power in* Harar, built a Coptic church on the site of the mosque, conquered the Ogaden and imposed Amharic rule on the vast near-trackless provinces of the south-west, Bale and Sidamo. There in Harar Ras Makonnen's son the future Haile Selassie was born.

But these were the heady days of Ethiopian expansion, and these comparatively recent conquests may in the end be yielded up far *more* easily than Eritrea (which in spite of the intermezzo of Italian rule has always been felt by the Amhara to be part of the heartland of the Empire).

Within the past 100 years then Harar *has fallen twice* to Christian attackers from Addis Ababa (the second time in the civil wars that followed the deposing of Lij Yasu by the nobles of Shoa) and twice to the invaders from the Ogaden. It will be no surprise if it now changes hands once more in the age-old struggle between crescent and cross that for so long, under so many forms, has dominated the history of the Horn.

But what Colonel Mengistu might do well to ponder is that both times Harar has fallen to invaders from the Ogaden, Addis Ababa itself has had to capitulate soon after. For *Menelik's artificial administrative capital*, the "New Flower" planted in the centre of his new empire, was never designed to resist plucking. And whenever the capital has fallen, the regime has collapsed.

**Anthony Mockler**

# Pressure on air, earth, water and even fire

"We breathe about 35lb of air each day (that's six times as much as the food and drink we consume). We can reject dirty water or tainted food but we have no choice in the air we breathe into our lungs."

Some pressure groups confine themselves to a small section of a motorway, one facet of education or a single commodity such as beer. But there are others that are prepared to take on the *elements*, literally so, since they do battle for what were once thought to be the four elements of which all matter was composed—air, water, soil and fire. This Monday sees the start of "Why *Clean Air?*" at *Harrogate*, the forty-fourth conference of the National Society for Clean Air (136 North Street, Brighton BN1 1RG, Tel: 0273 26313), which will be discussing air pollution and health, smoke control programmes, the danger to crops and the latest *hazards from nuclear sources*. Although steps were taken after smog killed 4,000 Londoners in December, 1952, we are not the first generation to seek to purify what goes into our lungs; coal fires were banned in London in 1273 as a health hazard.

It is the brain, teeth, kidney, spine, bones and glands that are affected by my next element, water, according to the *National Pure Water Association* (213 Withington Road, Manchester M16 8NB, Tel: 061-881 5046). This society holds that the dangers of adding fluoride outweigh any benefits in dental terms, a view shared by the National Anti-Fluoridation Campaign (36 Station Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey KT7 0NS, Tel: 01-398 2117). But it is a view fiercely opposed by the Fluoridation Society (63 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8AL, Tel: 01-935 0875), which says of fluorides: "At very *high levels* they may be toxic but at much lower levels they are beneficial to the teeth and may be essential to life." Deep waters, indeed.

The third element, earth, is the special concern of the Soil Association (Walnut Tree Manor, Haughley, Stowmarket, Suffolk IP14 3RS, Tel: 044-970 235). "The health and fertility of the top few inches of the soil on which all life on earth *depends" is what inspires this* society, which speaks up for high quality crops, biological activity and a high humus content. Here again there is a controversy ticking away, since the association promotes organic farming as opposed to swamping the ground with chemicals. It advises farmers interested in organic farming, organizes conferences and carries out research. It runs a bookshop and mail order service, with down-to-earth titles ranging from *Small is Beautiful* by the late Dr Schumacher to *Backyard Beekeeping* and *Complete Herbal Book for the Dog*.

It may seem that I have painted myself into a corner; how can a pressure group concern *itself with fire, my final* element? Yet one exists, and is called the National Campaign for Firework Reform (Flat 15, 118 Long Acre, London WC2E 9PA, Tel: 01-836 6703). This society prefers organized displays to indiscriminate sale of bangers and rockets, and is prepared to picket firework factories and report to the police shops selling to under-age boys and girls. "Write to the firework manufacturers", it urges members. "Every year they make huge profits at the expense of thousands of children who sustain injuries by their product."

**Jonathan Sale**

# The unconvincing good news about food prices

Government Ministers want to change the deep-seated conviction that rises in the price of food are steep and unceasing. That feeling began when price-awareness was dislocated by the start of decimal coinage. It deepened as EEC membership, rises in energy costs and a cut in the value of sterling contributed to a succession of record increases in the price of food that could not be disguised by multi-million-pound subsidies.

The Government has thrown every morsel of good news it can find about food prices into a campaign to persuade trade *union members that they do* not need to demand large wage increases. Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, angered farmers in the summer by predicting heavy yields of grain before harvesting had begun.

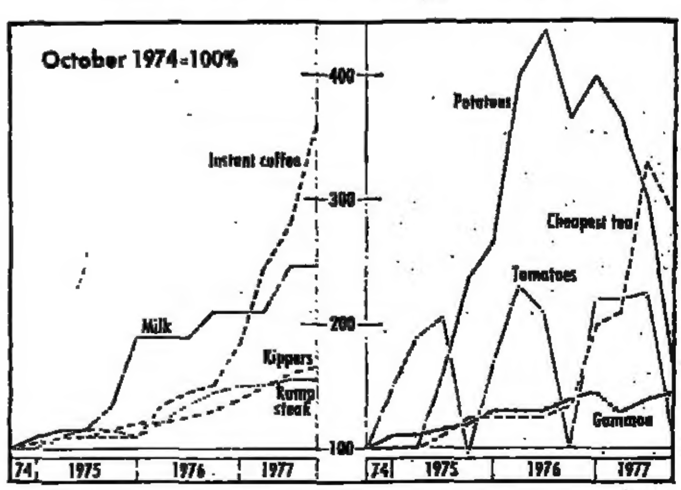
"In the past two years everyone has become accustomed to an era of rising food prices", he said. "But now, with much better food supplies coming forwards many prices are easing. *People need not therefore press* for excessive wage increases in anticipation of higher food prices."

Those who prepare wage claims will need much more convincing than that since the era has been one not just of rising prices but of extremely erratic and confusing ones.

The difficulty facing the Government and those who produce and sell food is that shoppers have not just suffered from inflation, they have become deeply suspicious of it. Thus when potatoes rose very sharply in 1975 and 1976 growers and others pointed to the illogicality of complaining about expensive potatoes when shoppers still paid five times as much for the same weight of roasting meat.

But shoppers did not buy fewer potatoes because they could not afford them. The reason for the decline in potato consumption was more subtle than that. It was that shoppers felt that potatoes had no business to be anything but very cheap.

The graphs illustrate changes in prices of some foods, starting from the time of the last general election. They show potatoes leaping upwards much faster than meat and fish. But shoppers resented the increases on meat and fish less because they could see past the cash price of each food to the size of the increase it had sustained.



It is therefore futile for ministers to play up the cheapness of potatoes now when they played down their record prices last year. If it was unremarkable for them to be sold at quite exceptional prices then, why is it interesting that they are being sold at much more traditional levels now?

Coffee and tea are groceries which make traders complain. They wonder why shoppers should object to paying more for a cup of coffee when they are still paying much less for it than for a helping of meat or fish.

There again, people can see past the cash price to the ferocious increases that have made a ton of coffee cost traders about three times as much as a ton of bacon. *Shoppers do not see prices of* particular goods in isolation. They always see them in relation to prices of other goods.

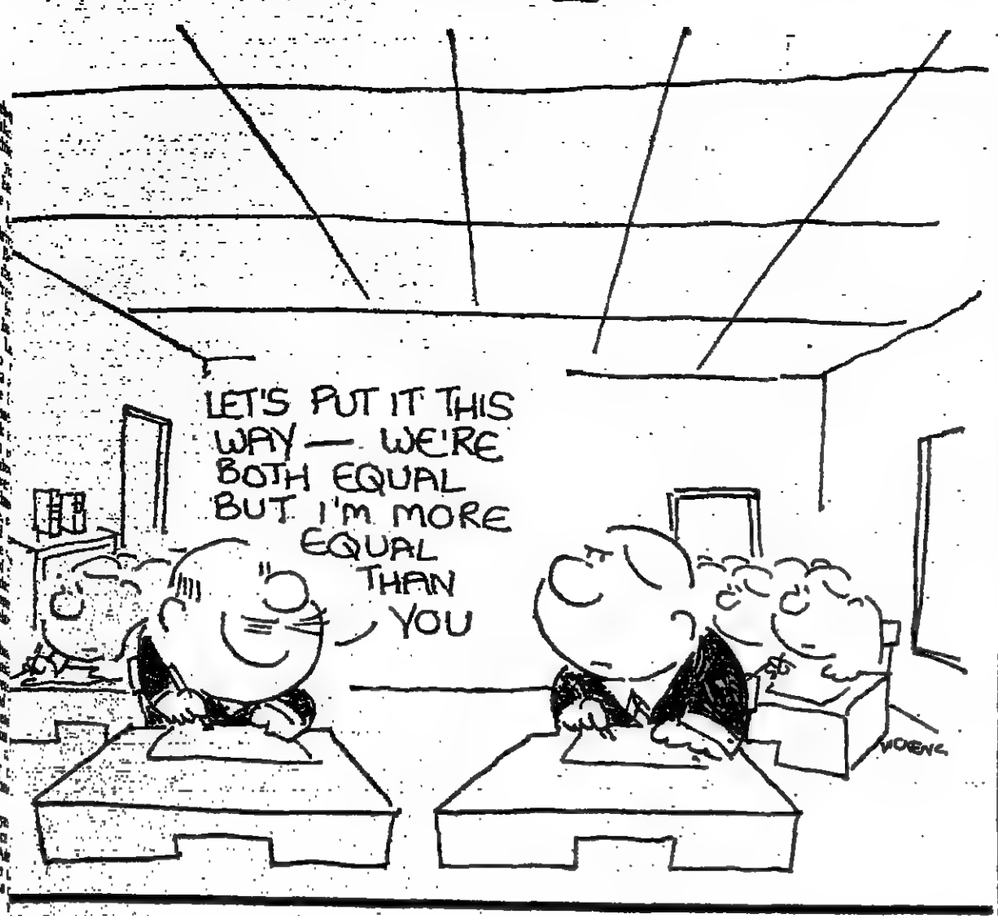
Few people will be very impressed to learn that tomatoes now cost little more than they did three years ago, despite large rises in costs of growing, harvesting, storing, distributing, packing and labelling. If price increases are as unexceptional and readily explicable as *ministers* and traders say they are, why should price decreases deserve celebration?

The Government will need far more evidence to convince the food-buying public that strong inflationary pressure on household budgets is easing. It may not do so for much longer. At the end of this year the country will end its five-year apprenticeship for adherence to the Common Agricultural Policy. It has until New Year's Eve to make the final moves in aligning food policies and farm support prices to those elsewhere in the EEC.

**Hugh Clayton**

A SPECIAL REPORT

# Guide to productivity in the office: 5




## A worm's eye view of the pecking order

by Alan Hamilton

I am an Extremely Unimportant Person at *The Times*. Any visitor to my work area can see at a glance that I have no status, situated as I am in the undefined middle of a large room with only a regulation desk and chair, with no definable boundaries to my territory, and no desk ornaments save a gluepot and a gaudy yellow ashtray advertising an obscure Italian liqueur, stolen from some forgotten pub countless drinks ago.

Slightly Less Unimportant Persons have desks around the edge, next to a partition which defines at least one side of their territory; it also allows them to stick avant garde postcards on the wall, accumulate important-looking piles of books and paper, and in one particularly fortunate case, decorate an entire wall with pictures of Guy the Gorilla.

There is a yawning gap between this grade and the next, the Quite Important Persons. Hard work, long service, or a kindly patron has brought them that great prize, a window: they inhabit the outer edges of the floor, screened from us rubble by a *cordon sanitaire* of partitions, protected from invasion by defensive works of bookcases and filing cabinets, behind which they may tend their pot plants and give hushed dictation to their secretaries.

Fairly Important Persons rate a work area of their own, enclosed by ceiling-high glass screens, designed like a greenhouse presumably to force their budding talents. Very Important Persons, whose talents have come into full bloom, have solid walls through which the commoners may not peep, and the Extremely Important Person has not only his own office, with solid walls, but curtains on the window. I can see it is going to be a long haul to the top.

Beyond my own little world there are the Persons From Another Galaxy, who are rumoured to live on the seventh floor in a world of panoramic views, thick-pile carpet, and coffee cups with saucers. I once knew a man whose brother had been there, and he spoke of framed pictures on the wall and china ashtrays with no advertisements on them.

The man who has made it generally likes people to know he has made it by his comfortable surroundings; it makes his success tangible. The man who has not made it, but would like to, likes people to think he is on the way to making it by having a workplace that is marginally superior to that of his equals.

The slow trend towards open-plan offices has meant a subtle change of rules in the office status game. Hidden away in his own room or in a room with only a handful of others—itself a status symbol—he could feel protected by a slight air of mystery about what he actually did. Out in the open, visible from all sides, the worker is naked, unprotected and, like the stripper who removes the last veil, devoid of all mystery.

The number of executives who really need a private office is few, although all will insist that it is a necessity. There are exceptions, as for example in the case of solicitors, but the occasional need for confidentiality in most jobs can be overcome by interview rooms. The main attraction of a private office is that it enables a man to hide; it is difficult to measure his competence when he is shut up in a box.

Private offices can sometimes cause resentment among other staff, as the latter naturally thinks that the occupant is skulking and skiving. Scandinavians, Germans and Americans are apparently much happier to work in open-plan offices than the English.

Moving from private to open office means an instant loss of status—and an instant attempt to recapture it. Workers ask for screens, to give them privacy, and large desks to make them look and feel important; if they have screens they might as well forget about the big desk, as no one will be able to see it.

A secretary spends the greater part of her day chained to her tabletop, and the considerate employer will spend more on a decent chair for her than on one for himself. She will then feel a Quite Important Person, and will be less inclined to leave for a job in a furniture shop.

But most secretaries have to put up with a great deal less, and their efforts to provide themselves with a little status become more important, although the question of position seems to bother men more than women. In a large office, the girls will vie to see who has the largest collection of postcards from exotic holiday resorts. If all the others keep their lists of telephone numbers in a top drawer, one will produce a showy desk-top card index. If all the others use the office ballpoints, one will brandish a giant novelty pen.

But playing with partitions, bigger desks and more luxuriant displays of plants is only tinkering with the question. Real status comes from the intangibles, the things that other workers cannot see, the benefits that allow the employee to sit back in his second-hand utility-model chair, put his feet on his pocket-handkerchief desk with the drawers that will not lock, and wear the smug smile that says: "Well, of course, my desk is of no importance when I have an expense account, a company car, a key to the executive toilet, a subsidized holiday, and a birdie three at the fourteenth when the old man took seven to chip out of the bunker."

Desire for status from the worker's environment can only mean that he is doing a job that is giving him something less than total satisfaction, or that his employer is not sufficiently sensitive to appreciate him as a person, or make him aware of his personal contribution to the organization's output.

Status, in short, should come from the job, and not from where it is done. And it is up to the employer to make the worker appreciate the worth of what he is doing. And if his job is of no particular worth, he should not be doing it.

Although an Extremely Unimportant Person at *The Times*, I am not quite at the bottom of the ladder. There is a group of untouchables beneath me who have to make their own tea.

## Paper chase to nowhere

"Like a memo to Morris of marketing", purred the chairman, as Miss Spellworthy settled herself comfortably on his knee, pencil poised above copious notepad. "Ooh, do stop it", giggled Miss Spellworthy, restraining the prodigy, inquiring hand around her knee. "You know it makes my shorthand go all wobbly."

Sir Arnold's cheeks, florid with six decades of well-deserved living, took on an even deeper roseate blush. He coughed apologetically and began: "Dear Morris, We have thought for some time that there is far too much paper in this firm. Too many memos, too many files, too many copies of everything. Daily I am drowned in a sea of long, boring and irrelevant reports.

Unless positive steps are taken to the contrary, the trend to formalize and record everything will predominate to the detriment of the organization and to the detriment of the people who work in that organization. Paperwork will become more important than people." Sir Arnold was proud of quoting that; he had heard it from the chairman of Marks and Spencer.

Miss Spellworthy returned to her typewriter, found she could clean out of memo paper, filled in the requisite number of copies of a stationery order, and sat back with a private sigh of admiration. Sir Arnold was so positive. And so rich.

Morris of marketing received the memo three weeks later, after it had lain in the bottom of his in-tray under a pile of memos (40 copies to all heads of department) about the testing of the fire alarms. He groaned and dispatched memos to all heads of department passing on Sir Arnold's instructions and suggesting the setting up of a committee. "The old man's gone potty", he muttered to himself.

Two months later, after Morris had received a number of encouraging memos back, the Paper Abolition Investigation Ad Hoc Committee held its first meeting, and achieved outstanding results; there was unanimous agreement on which staff should receive copies of the minutes. Morris felt he was getting somewhere, even if it was in the wrong direction.

Porter of purchasing was particularly helpful. "It's awfully important", he said at a subsequent meeting, that everyone knows what we are doing, and can refer back to our proceedings. And I think Mr Ricketty of records should have a copy of our agendas; he likes to have a complete record of everything."

After six meetings Morris felt it was time to report to Sir Arnold. He dictated a memo: "I am pleased to report that we have had six meetings; agendas are regularly sent to all members and heads of department, and minutes are circulated to all interested parties. We have produced three reports, and have sent copies to all members of staff above junior temporary filing clerk level."

When he received the memo Sir Arnold exploded, an act which caused Miss Spellworthy both admiration at his dynamism and dismay that any sudden rise in the chairman's blood pressure might prematurely cut off the regular renewals of her wardrobe and jewelry case. "Get that fool Morris in here at once", he bellowed.

The hapless Morris shuffled in. "Glad to know you, old chap", said the chairman affably, momentarily forgetting the purpose of the visit in the pleasure of meeting this employee face to face for the first time. "Tell me, Morris, what's your actual job down there in marketing?"

Morris fumbled and mumbled. "I, er, collate the figures of percentage penetration performance of our major competitors in the South American market, sir. Then I write up a monthly report and send it to you, sir. That's what I do, sir", Morris said weakly.

Sir Arnold turned such a rubicund hue of ire that Miss Spellworthy discreetly consulted her telephone book for the number of the cardiac arrest unit. "Do you know what are you?", the chairman foamed. "You are nothing but a creator of useless paper. Report? Report? Oh yes; dashed thing. Never read it; load of poppycock. Throw it in the bin. Rubbish, my boy, expensive rubbish."

"But . . . but your predecessor requested it specially", stammered the unfortunate Morris. "And I have never received a memorandum instructing me to desist."

Sir Arnold cooled visibly. Of course, it was his own fault entirely. He instantly forgave Morris. "Better find you a new job, what? Write me a memo and tell me what you fancy. Memo? Dash it, man, you've got me at it now. No, no, whatever you do, don't put it in writing. Just come and tell me. You know, face to face and man to man and all that. There's a good chap."

From that moment Sir Arnold took personal responsibility for the abolition of paper. He swept through the office like a tornado, opening filing cabinets and personally throwing their contents away, because none of his subordinates would take responsibility for throwing anything out, in case they got into trouble for it.

Encouraged by Miss Spellworthy, of whom he thought the world, he decided that not all his staff were necessarily crooked or stupid, and abolished all vouchers and order forms for the acquisition of supplies, deciding that if someone did appropriate the occasional pad of paper or typewriter ribbon, its replacement would cost a great deal less than all

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**Special Report is first in a five-part series which will be reprinted in booklet form.**

## Time for more than lip service in training

by Lynda King Taylor

Mark Twain said "Training is everything . . . cauliflower is nothing but cabbage with a college education".

Training itself is often defined as an agent of change in the sense that its only purpose is to change levels of knowledge, understanding, skills or attitudes, and sometimes all four at once if one reads the propaganda from the various training institutes.

Training within the office environment is either in-company or external, but still too little is done for lower-office levels. A secretary joins a company and it is assumed that she has received her maximum training before being recruited whereas a manager is assumed to warrant his career development from the day he joins.

It is sad to speak to office staff who have been with a company, sometimes 10 years, and have received very little training. Just as career structures within offices are limited, so are accompanying training programmes which often start at supervisor level.

Yet there is much evidence that employees offered the opportunity to grow and learn in their jobs are much more motivated and productive than their counterparts who have been left out at grass.

The forms and techniques of training vary at different levels of experience and authority and companies use a variety of approaches depending on the individual concerned.

At a senior level companies like ICI and GEC have used the "cascade" approach in which senior managers learn together, possibly with an external or visiting tutor. Subsequently, either individually or in pairs, the senior managers cover the same material with groups of their own subordinates. Not only is the material learnt more thoroughly but at each level it can be related to the local situation.

The building societies and newspaper publishers have used widely a "vertical" or "diagonal" approach involving selected groups. People at different levels within a department or across departments come together to try out their skills. This form of training ought to be preceded by "horizontal" groups in which people of similar level can learn and, where necessary, make mistakes without incurring risk.

One of the fears that tutors usually have to overcome when supervising training programmes is the self-consciousness of the trainee. All too often individuals are frightened of being exposed for how little they know and withdraw. The use of the "horizontal" approach helps to overcome this.

Another principle is "learn today—use tomorrow". Training must ensure that those who attend can see clearly an early and practical application. In the Barrow Hepburn Group, the leather manufacturers, the cascade approach has been used jointly with the learn today—use tomorrow principle, and it has been very successful in its tanneries.

Here, line managers have sat together with their respective work groups and a tutor, discussing the theory and subsequently resolving the controversies of its practical application within the operation.

It is better to spread a subject across a period, say one day a month, than to concentrate it so much that application follows very much later.

EM training courses are an organization offering courses at all office levels and they are very strict on the learn today—use tomorrow rule. Their courses have been used by a wide selection of companies—from the British Tourist Authority to Caterpillar Tractor from Mac Fisheries to Cyprus Airways.

The first question they ask on courses, whether it be to senior managers, or delegates on their "using the telephone effectively" course is "what have you come for?" and at the completion of the training "identify key tasks that you are going to do differently".

All too often an individual is sent on a course by an enthusiastic personnel officer, but when that delegate returns little changes. He cannot apply what he has learnt in any practical manner, mainly because others had not been subjected to the change programme.

When this happens it can be said that the hoped-for increase in productivity and effectiveness desired after any training does not occur and the individual can be even more frustrated. After a training course there is usually increased motivation and a greater awareness on the part of the trainee.

Unless there is a de-briefing after the course, when the trainee discusses with his peers and superiors how to put to best use the effort and how to apply the new skills and training in practice, then the programme has been a waste of time.

The Industrial Society in London gears many of its office courses on the learning through doing principle, where training needs to incorporate practical applications on the job itself.

Often those attending these courses, whether external or in-company, find there is participation within the training itself. The delegates contribute to the learning process at each stage rather than only through questions.

The society often suggests that after a course the delegate's performance should be evaluated and this provides an opportunity to assess, monitor and extend the training.

All too often the training needs of the individual are mismatched against the needs of the organization; when this occurs training becomes less than half the employees' aspiration, and more than half the company's disappointment.

Given the earlier provisos there is no doubt that training, when allied to practical application, will lead to increased productivity.

The market is crowded with a variety of training programmes—Pera, BACIE, IPM, BIM, IAM, and various management centres around the country. The industrial training boards alone offer several hundred different types of training. Overall, the range goes from selection testing to negotiating techniques and inter-personal skills.

The universities' provision is more complex with, for example, Brunel offering matrix management and applied creativity workshops and the London Business School featuring the role of the internal consultant, and applications of behavioural science.

TOPS courses, run by the Training Services Agency, supply basic training in business arithmetic, electronic calculators and shorthand. The Work Research Unit brings shop stewards and managers from the same company together to discuss new forms of work organization with emphasis on behaviour rather than technology.

"Training is everything", Twain said. . . . but not in isolation.

# Silicon wafers encourage taste for computers

by Pearce Wright

Not long ago there were occasional lighthearted references along the lines "have you heard about the manufacturer who is expanding into a smaller factory to make microelectronic components?" It occurred as the electronics industry went through the second of its dramatic revolutions which started with the transistor and then moved to the invention of a process for etching on to a postage stamp-sized piece of silicon all the components for the complete circuits necessary for miniature electronic instruments.

There are many reasons to cringe about the slightly pejorative attitude towards microelectronics technology because that sector of industry is overturning some of the most cherished conceptions of its bigger brothers in computer data processing and telecommunications.

For the microelectronics companies have shown how the costs of introducing computers into a business organization can be drastically cut. It is only five or six years ago that the installation of a computer was the symbol of a big commercial enterprise.

Today there is hardly an enterprise too small at least to entertain the idea of improving efficiency or directly raising productivity by using a fully fledged computer. The equipment concerned would involve the new generation of microcomputers which are sending a shock wave through the computer data processing and office equipment industries.

This new device is not surprisingly an offspring of the microelectronics manufacturers who have developed methods for imprinting the necessary circuits for a programmable computer on to their wafers of silicon.

What this means is that for the saving of the cost of half a man-year of clerical effort, a prospective computer user can obtain a computer system equivalent in power to one that would have cost £20,000 or more five years ago.

Like all such attractive statements, however, things are not quite as simple as that. To begin with the microcomputer comes from a different stable than the larger computer data processing system provided by established suppliers such as ICL, IBM, Univac, Honeywell, Burroughs and so on. Over the years these companies have devised various methods of programming machines that are available to the customer.

This service is not free, and much of the cost comes from continuing refinements being made by the manufacturer in improving the efficiency of his programming systems. The microcomputer is clearly a long way behind in this service and there is no clear indication when improvements will be made uniformly across the industry.

Indeed, one of the most eminent computer scientists, Professor Edsger Dijkstra, maintained at a recent international conference that the microprocessor has meant a great leap backwards of 25 years in programming technology.

He was particularly scathing of details he had seen of information distributed by a group in the United States known as the Home Brew Computer Club, most of whose 2,500 members are computer specialists.

This group has started the first part of a network of microcomputers interlinked over the public telecommunications network for exchanging quickly their "home brewed" software packages. One of the pioneers of this movement is Mr Adam Osborne, from Berkeley, California, whose book, *Introduction to Microcomputers*, blazed the trail for the latest electronic revolution.

Understandably, some of the more conservative experts in computers see the present state of the microcomputer market as bringing near-anarchy to the data processing business. The differences of opinion lie in the fact that the manufacturer of the microelectronic device containing a complete computer processor, is not restricted to the world of data processing for his customers.

The components he makes are going into electronic controls for cars, telephones, machine tools, washing machines and a whole range of other industrial and domestic equipment.

The range of manufacturers offering microcomputers and ancillary equipment is not yet on the same scale in Britain as in America, but the trend is well advanced: though it seems unlikely that same early enthusiasm will develop in the level of using microcomputers in the home. Whereas the use of a computer at home was rare even in America three years ago, the current issue of the computer magazine *Datamation* estimates there are now more than 20,000. The programming for most of these is clearly being done by enthusiasts.

In principle the microcomputer system can be harnessed to accountancy, inventory and payroll operations or for design calculations as effectively as its much bigger cousins. In addition, large organizations can use microprocessor systems for data processing at branch offices, on construction sites and for mobile work.

In practice it is this second group of computer users who appear to be making more use of the microcomputer rather than the small company using this device to become a first-time computer user.

To a large extent this reflects the fact that the sort of jobs to be done by a computer require an understanding of programming skills whatever the machine size, and the existing experienced data processing manager is more likely to see how best to exploit the microcomputer to advantage.

This brief dip into the realm of the "micro" suggests there is a rather chaotic state of affairs prevailing. In fact a degree of order is beginning to emerge through groups like Computer Analysts and Programmers, one of the largest computer software houses that has established a special company, CAP-Microsoft, specializing in the programming of microelectronic devices.

The author is Science Editor, The Times.

# The importance of being reduced to pulp

by N. S. Smith and M. J. Davies

The whole commercial world is dependent on paper. Since the introduction of papermaking into Western Europe in the fifteenth century, the material has come to be a basic necessity for almost all businesses.

Think of the multitudinous uses for paper, in all its various forms, in your own organization, then imagine the chaos that would ensue if its production or distribution were to be disrupted. Companies both large and small would suffer, regardless of how advanced their systems. Even computers would be of little use without the continuous stationery on which to print the results of their innumerable calculations.

Why then has paper become such a vital part of commercial life? The prime functions of any office require the handling, processing, recording and storing for future retrieval (either short or long term) of information which affects the organization of which the office is part. Paper fulfils the requirements of all these functions and, to date, no other material has been developed which can offer all its many advantages.

Rapidly rising costs in recent years have required companies to devise and use systems which allow managers and office workers to improve their productivity, so they can handle and process the enormously increased amounts of information flowing internally and between organizations. Paper, in one or other of its forms, plays a crucial part in almost all such systems.

The complexity and advance of the stationery systems employed by companies vary widely, depending on a number of factors, including in many instances the size of the organization itself. Thus, many smaller companies make use of one or more of the proprietary total package systems designed and produced by the major stationery system suppliers. Examples of the areas which may be covered by such systems are: wages and salaries, purchase ledger, invoicing, sales ledger and so on.

Larger companies may employ one of the several loose-leaf systems which are available, but often they will design for themselves the way in which the system is used.

Larger companies again may completely design their own paper work and stationery systems. Many such companies now have organization and methods departments, whose functions include the investigation of the need for new paperwork systems, and the design of the forms which are required.

Alternatively, the assistance of outside consultants may be sought. The use of a loose-leaf system may not be precluded in some instances, although it is probably more common for forms to be designed and printed for each specific task.

One type of system which is applicable to businesses of all sizes is charting. A wide variety of planners, programmers and charts is produced, which is able to meet most individual needs, whether for production scheduling or recording staff holidays.

No matter whether the stationery system used in an office is a proprietary package or a custom-designed form, it is vital that its use is integrated with that of other systems within the organization. Thus, when deciding on a paperwork system, it is important to consider the types of copying which are available, and which type will prove to be most cost-effective. The use of carbon paper interleaved between forms, copysets using the more recently developed pressure-sensitive carbonless papers, ink stencil duplicating, hectographic duplicating and photocopying must all be examined.

In the same way, the movement of paperwork around and through the offices must also be taken into consideration. Careful planning with the aid of flow diagrams can help to eliminate blockages within the system, and the office layout can be designed to give a free progressive work flow. In this area, the assistance of office planning consultants may be required, and such companies may also help in the design and layout of individual work stations in order to make the most efficient use of clerical time.

Another area which must receive careful thought is that of filing. Although the waste-paper basket is considered by many to be the finest filing system of all, it has the limitation that retrieval of the information is difficult on the day that the paper is filed, and normally impossible on the next.

A sound filing system is the backbone of every business, whether large or small, and the efficiency of the system must be judged by the time taken to retrieve a document when required. When considering the choice of filing system, thought must be given to many factors, among them the frequency with which reference will be made to a document, the number of people who may need to refer to it, and the space available for the system.

Only when these various factors have been evaluated, can choices be made, for example, between localized and centralized filing between suspension and lateral filing, or between current and archival filing, in order to use effectively both space and staff.

Consideration must also be given as to how supplies of the various items of stationery will be obtained. The responsibility for this normally falls on the office manager of the buyer, although in small companies it may be a secretary or even the office junior who ensures that the correct stationery is available when required.

The sources of supply available to a business vary with the buying power of the organization. Buying direct from the manufacturer shows price advantages for the largest consumers, but most medium-sized companies find it preferable to negotiate terms with a major distributor.

Arrangements may cover the supply not only of basic stationery items, but also office furniture and machines. This method of purchasing offers distinct advantages to the buyer, for it ensures a continuity of supply, allows given contract rates to be maintained even if requirements vary from month to month, and provides the services of a trained representative when required.

The authors are on the staff of Ryman.

# Two elementary rules for your firm's security

by Clive Borrell

Few things exercise the human mind more than trying to discover a secret. Children play the secrets game almost from the time they learn to walk. Adults, in one way or another, continue to play it until they are too feeble to care.

To a child, however, a secret is a secret, or as Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary would have it—"kept back from knowledge of others". Nothing could be simpler or more explicit, until, that is, secrets become a feature in the lives of the so-called more mature members of the species.

Then secrets may be shared, but still kept secret from selected others. In other words, they have to become classified so that some secrets become top secret, while others merely become confidential.

Not surprisingly, secrets, the keeping of them and their discovery, has become a world-wide multi-million pound business. On the international and political level literally thousands of men and women are employed on safeguarding secrets while as many, if not more, are busy trying to find them out.

In industry and commerce the secrets business is no less active. Industrial espionage agents thrive on keeping counter-industrial espionage agents on their toes.

But are many of these so-called secrets really worth protecting? Two distinct forms of secrecy exist in commerce and industry. The first, the protection of trading secrets from competitors, is an obvious precaution in a competitive society. The second is the almost indefensible "industry" of compiling confidential information about one's employees. This has become known as the middle-management disease.

The chairman of a company and the lowliest of office boys probably never give each other a fleeting thought, and certainly do not exercise their minds or waste their time compiling reports about each other. But the man in the middle, who often does a less productive job than either of the other two, feels it is necessary that his opinions of various members of his staff should be recorded for ... for what?

Does it really help a company to sell nuts and bolts or lollipops to have confidential reports on Joe Bloggs who gambles his wages away or spends more time with his mistress than he does with his wife? If these activities impede the growth or operation of the company surely it would be more expedient and less costly to tell him to concentrate more on his work?

The filing cabinet in the boss's office in many factories and offices has become more of a bogeyman than the boss himself in the eyes of many people.

One man I know became so anxious to discover what the boss thought of him, and so frustrated because he could not find out, that he married the boss's secretary. His plans were foiled, however, because he had overlooked an office rule that two from the same family could not work in the same department. So she was moved to another job.

The ludicrous thing about protecting office trivia and personal files is that everyone knows where they are kept—in the filing cabinet. If it is kept locked the key is often to be found in the boss's desk drawer, which can usually be opened with a kick or a bent pin.

One executive I know, who enjoys penning obituaries of his living staff, confided recently that he had hit on a novel way of protecting his confidential files. He gives his secretary the key to the cabinet every night to take home.

On the other hand some information necessary for the successful trading of a business or organization needs to be classified as secret and protected. Company finances and development plans are an integral part of competitive commerce and need to be safeguarded with the same care as an employer would protect his premises from fire or theft. To be outsmarted by one's competitors because of a leakage of confidential information can prove as disastrous financially as the total loss of one's factory or office by fire.

How then can company secrets be protected? Without expensive gadgetry, locks and safes, there are two elementary rules to follow.

A security officer has seen something suspicious on a closed-circuit television monitor covering the 30-ac site of Hawker Siddeley Aviation at Kingston and is using the Multitone system to page a patrolman.

First, ensure that the staff employed in these sensitive areas are trustworthy and reliable. The war-time slogan "Careless talk costs lives" can be modified to "Careless talk costs jobs". Secretaries need to be more than just efficient shorthand typists and coffee makers. Above these qualities they must be discreet and loyal.

Secretaries are the first target listed for attack in the commercial spy's manual. Many of these people work as freelances and can earn anything up to £30,000 a year by discovering and trading secrets with competing firms.

By the simple ploy of chatting-up the secretary and developing a relationship with her, many spies can clean a company out of secrets without even having to step inside the office. They need only to find out where she lunches each day, or whether she enjoys a drink in the local pub before going home in the evening, to strike up a casual friendship which ultimately leads to an unguarded indiscretion.

The other basic rule is to involve the company's security officer in protecting information. Often, experienced men, many with long years of previous service with the police, are given the important, but mundane, task of securing the building and its contents, with not a thought given to safeguarding confidential information.

For too long the security officer has been regarded in most offices as a necessary evil, someone who has to be employed if only to keep the insurance companies happy and the premiums down. Greater use of his skills and talents would not only make him a more acceptable member of the staff, but would upgrade his status within the organization.

His function, however, is pointless unless he is taken into the confidence of senior management. He does not need to know the company's secrets, but he does need to know where they are kept and who is entitled to have access to them and knowledge of them.

In the same way as it is a waste of time having a dog and barking oneself, it is a waste of time and money having an expert on the staff if his skill is not used.

The author is Crime Correspondent, The Times.



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Photocopying machines have helped to lift the drudgery from many kinds of work.

# The search for that one firm spot

by Eva Roman

About 2,000 years ago, Archimedes said: "Give me but one firm spot on which to stand and I will move the earth". One may well ask: "What has that to do with office productivity?" But before any improvements can be made some firm ground, metaphorically speaking, must be found to stand upon—a place to start building.

So many schemes today begin to crumble because the foundations have proved inadequate. Time spent on these foundations will be repaid many times over. For office productivity to remain cost-effective in today's economic circumstances internal efficiency must be kept at an acceptable level.

Before any thought can be given to change, a thorough study must be made of who at present does what, and why: and above all, of whether communications and human relations are as effective as they should be.

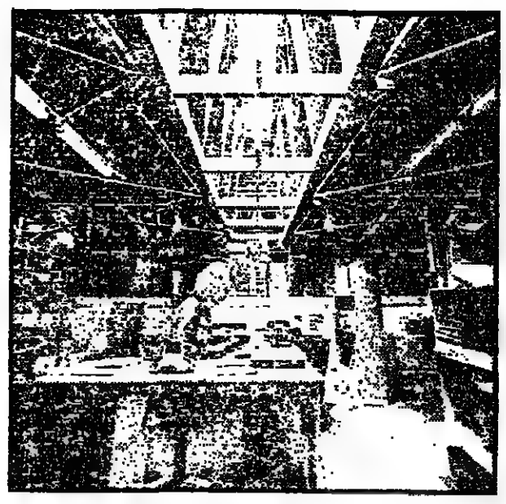
Many companies operate fragmentary systems, each section or department carrying out its own activities, with little or no knowledge or regard for other departments. This often leads to a duplication of effort, materials and equipment.

The trouble is usually rooted in the managements not looking at the problem as a whole—particularly when reorganization is the obvious answer—but tending to try to sort out little areas at a time. This is a mistake which can lead to innumerable problems, since by uncovering and solving one fault, countless others can come to light.

Management can attempt to solve the problems and improve the inefficient wastage by itself but the results of such an attempt are usually mixed. Unless the company employs an O and M (organization and method) department which takes the human factor into account, the exercise can be abortive.

For example, the successful sales manager's ability to lead a sales team stems from his personal experience, because he, too, was (and no doubt remains) a first-class salesman, but he has no direct practical experience to fall back on when it comes to encouraging output from secretaries. Most managers are in this position. Does it matter? It certainly does if one is to justify high and rising secretarial costs.

Problems may arise through managers having to share secretarial support with one or more colleagues instead of enjoying the exclusive attention of a personal assistant. Whatever one's reaction to the change, few organizations can still afford the expensive luxury of one secretary for each executive—or, for that matter, ever really needed to.



Habitat's Wallingford office is set square in the middle of the warehouse.

## Consultants can often spot big faults

Consultants are often in a better position to pinpoint any major or minor faults which stop the organization from enjoying a fully operational and cost effective office environment. But management should first make sure that this is an area with which the consultant or specialist is familiar and of which he possesses the right experience.

Having investigated the market for the best possible help, the cost must be established, as it might take a long time to recoup the initial outlay, particularly if the exercise eats up time in lengthy research.

I feel that the specialists called in to work on an improvement scheme should not stay in the company a moment longer than is strictly necessary. It is to the company's advantage to put its own house in order once it has been made aware of its faults and shown how to remedy them.

Staff should be kept informed of proposed investigations and be allowed to contribute to them by regular progress meetings, otherwise unrest, suspicion and anxiety will cause more upheaval than is necessary. And if outside help is used, it is even more important to establish a good rapport with everyone before the exercise begins. Involvement of all staff in the project is important.

A company director whose door is always open to anyone who wants to talk to him and who knows almost everyone by name is sure to obtain more cooperation from the members of his staff by his attention to the human factor than one who never talks to employees.

Every now and again some new piece of equipment, claimed to cut costs in procedures and therefore increase productivity, comes on to the market. It will pay little dividend if used in isolation. One should first take a calculated look at one's requirements, then consider these in relation to all the other systems and equipment being used as one integrated group system. Modern equipment and tailored systems are important ingredients of a good mix; equally vital is enlightened and enthusiastic cooperation between secretarial staff and everyone dependent on them.

Good secretaries, typists, clerks and similar staff are always hard to find. When found they are expensive to train and to hold. It is common sense to encourage the best performances from a carefully trimmed complement of selected workers by the provision of "good tools", a congenial working environment and recognition that the quality of their contribution really matters.

Staff working in some departments can feel completely isolated and even be unwilling to help in another area if the need arises. One often hears people say, "That's not my job", though they are sitting with nothing to do while their colleagues are snowed under with work. This often occurs where secretarial work is concerned and means that the work flow is uneven or possibly that people need to be redeployed to more productive routines.

The most common fault one finds in these watertight departments is overstaffing. In one firm I and my colleagues investigated we found 17 departments employing 17 juniors who all trooped to the post room at 4 pm to deliver letters ready for posting.

Another wasteful area is that of the clerk-typist. Many of these people are supplied with a typewriter which they probably use for only a small part of the working day. In a department employing perhaps five of this grade, it is wasteful to have five electric machines where one would suffice.

The telephone is another source of diminished office productivity. Unattended instruments during certain times of the day could mean loss of customers who lose patience when they experience continual difficulty in getting through to the appropriate people.

I think it is likely that there is scope for improved efficiency at reduced running costs in many organizations that are unaware of the possibilities. Even during the past couple of years of economic stringency, which have seen management redundancies and company after company cutting back on advertising and management training budgets (the standard short-term recipe for economy but long-term recipe for loss of business), so much money has been wasted on inefficient deployment of office staff.

This is the area where economies should be made.

# Staff turnover runs at high cost

by Margaret Drummond

Rising office costs has long been the number one worry with British managers over the past few years and it is easy to see why. When you have strikes, or other production difficulty, rising raw material costs and an occasional barney with the Price Commission to talk about, you tend not to worry unduly about who at headquarters is stealing the paperclips.

When you are operating in a survival economy the somewhat nebulous subject of administrative efficiency tends to go by the board. In contrary to what one might expect at a time when overhead costs loom large in the manager's corporate nightmares, companies have become complacent about controlling office expenditure. A number of factors have masked the effect of inefficiencies in the average office.

Wages control has had a significant impact. The growing unionization of clerical workers has made it more difficult for managers to brace themselves for a good administrative clean out. The success of computers in effecting substantial administrative savings diverts attention from studying further potential for reducing costs in clerical areas.

Above all, inflation, and the expectation of inflation, has an insidious impact on feelings about rising costs. It makes it more difficult for a manager to work out how much of his increasing office overhead is inevitable because of general rises, and how much could be pruned.

The management consultants, Binder Hamlyn Fry, estimate that the average British office that has not had a cost-cutting exercise for some years will have an overcapacity level of between a fifth and a third. It is overcapacity rather than wastage because the answer is not necessarily to cut costs and staff ruthlessly, but to seek ways to improve the product, or service, within the same overall budget.

Staff turnover in clerical areas is high—and increasingly expensive. To recruit an average clerical worker these days is estimated to cost between 15 and 20 per cent of the employee's annual salary. One area of cost elimination, which is also directly related to quality of service, is to be careful in the choice of staff.

The introduction of the Employment Protection Act provides new pitfalls for the unwary employer. Losing good trained staff, or being stuck with useless staff you cannot get rid of, is an expensive business. There is a science developing to aid recruitment and keeping of employees. Job enrichment programmes are part and parcel of any attempts to improve office effectiveness.

At a more basic level, the control of paperwork can lead to tangible savings in expenditure. Most companies operate filing systems on a lavish scale—far more lavish than is necessary. It is estimated that a fifth of office area is taken up in the non-productive process of storing paper. That figure is high in cost terms if one bears in mind that office rents in the City of London average about £15 or £16 a sq ft a year, and can rise to £20 or more.

Paperwork is something to be regarded ruthlessly, according to most management consultants. For a start, the price of paper has more than doubled in the past five years. Many offices indulge in overfiling. They duplicate the same piece of information many times and include it in complicated systems for cross reference.

Memorandum-sending is an epidemic in some offices. Ever-lengthening lists of names to whom letters or documents have to be sent for inspection or comment is the most obvious symptom of the disease. People can resent it, when, quite suddenly, their names are removed from these lists. Others hardly notice it, so snowed under are they with paperwork.

The Rank Xerox machine is an innovation which has aided office procedures over the past decade. It is, however, one of the main factors in enlarging the mountain of paperwork and filing.

It is all too easy for a clerk or secretary to print more copies than necessary—and the extra copies are incorporated into the system.

Copying machines, useful as they are, can be expensive if there are no controls on usage. Some commonsense, if niggling, disciplines can be introduced, such as requiring employees to clock in the number of copies taken and showing where they are going. One Xerox copy costs 5p, but the amount per unit falls as the number of copies increases; but even taking an average of six copies per item the cost works out to nearly 4p a piece.

Those are disciplines that the average office manager can, if he has the will and the incentive, impose on his staff. Sometimes, however, a more thoroughgoing look at office systems by outside consultants is needed to redirect work in more profitable or productive directions.

What do workers think they do all day? Most clerical employees are hard-pressed to say exactly how they fill seven hours a day in the office. It may be easy to point out that there are too many workers for the amount of work available in a day, but work-flows in an office may be heavy at certain peak times of the day or week.

To cut the number of employees in this case would quite clearly be detrimental to the overall effectiveness of the business.

Other work — licking stamps or filling envelopes—can be produced during slack periods. This sort of operation does not necessarily cut costs, but it can lead to higher productivity.

The moment of truth for many offices comes when they consider introducing a computer.

In order to avoid replacing human chaos with mechanical chaos a review of office systems is a frequent and necessary prelude to computerization. It is not unknown for a company to find that the operations for which it thought it needed a computer could be done on ordinary calculators, once its age-old office procedures had been straightened out.

## Paper chase to nowhere

continued from page 11

these forms. He abolished clocking-in among his employees, taking the view that if he employed supervisors to supervise his staff, they ought to be supervising the staff getting to work on time.

He banned all memoranda warning of fire alarm tests, sold the copying machine, and gathered all the staff together in the canteen one day to tell them that if they had anything to tell each other, they were to use the powers of human speech.

He contemplated cancelling his order for *The Times* and ringing up the editor each morning to ask him what was going on in the world, but decided against it on the ground that it would be difficult to memorize all the crossword clues. Meanwhile, having gone through his office with a fine toothcomb, he found that 26 members of his staff were fully employed in producing unnecessary paper; he made them all salesmen and sent them out on the road.

Everyone in the office who wanted to write a report about anything had to come and tell Sir Arnold personally first; reports of longer than one page were forbidden, and anyone who wanted to be on the circulation list of any reports or minutes had to come and tell Sir Arnold why they thought they should receive them.

"Human contact", rumbled Sir Arnold delightedly to Miss Spellworthy one day. "That's what we want." Miss Spellworthy gave him an old-fashioned look, but knew what he meant.

Office productivity went up, and costs went down.

With so much less paper to deal with, Miss Spellworthy had much more time on her hands, and on Sir Arnold's knee. His advances became more daring, and he threw caution to the winds; but he failed to notice, that with the mountains of reports, minutes and memoranda now vanished from his desk, he could be seen through the partition by Bilton of bought ledger, who was feeling resentful and unwanted now that he had no more forms to fill in.

One day Miss Spellworthy arrived for work and was astonished to find a memorandum, smudgy and ill-typed, tucked in the dial of her telephone. It read: "My wife has found out everything. You are fired."

A. H.

# A message to the moderate majority: post early for freedom

Bernard Levin

It is time for me to mark the card once again for the AUEW elections at present going on, and for which ballot papers must be in the hands of the ballot scrutineers by September 29 at the latest; in view of the fact that among the posts being contested is that of president, from which office Mr Hugh Scanlon is to retire in October 1978, as well as those of two national organizers, the importance of a good turnout by the moderate, but too often inactive, majority can hardly be exaggerated.

First, however, there is a vote going on in another union altogether which is, if anything, more important than the elections in the AUEW. Indeed, the ballot in the Civil and Public Services Association is probably the most crucial union vote there has been in this country since the battle in the AUEW itself over the introduction into that organization of direct postal ballots. For that is exactly what the members of the CPSA are being asked to decide: whether they want such postal votes for the election of their president, their vice-presidents and their national executive committee.

Recent events in the CPSA have been enormously heartening for those in its ranks (and indeed in other unions) who are struggling to ensure that it is run by people who represent the majority of its members, and in the interests of *all its members, instead of* being run by people who represent only a *tiny fraction of the* membership, in the interests of such organizations as the Socialist Workers Party and the CP. A group of moderate activists, clearly organized with very great skill and determination, led the fight at this year's annual conference (and, more particularly, at the branch meetings at which delegates for it were selected) and were rewarded by a sweeping victory for moderate policies, and the election of a large moderate majority for the new NEC and other constituent bodies of the union (including its TUC delegation). Now, the moderate-controlled executive has launched a referendum among the whole membership, in the form of a direct postal ballot, to ask whether the members want such voting in future for all their principal officers.

This referendum, under the rules of the CPSA, will not in itself be binding; the decision will rest with a specially-convened rules revision conference to take place in November, so it is of the utmost importance that the delegates for this conference, who will be chosen at branch meetings, should be truly representative of the membership, which means that moderate members *must* attend the branch meetings at which the delegates will be elected.

Nor do I stress the significance of the delegate-elections idly; there is in the recent history of my own union, the NUJ, an example of the way in which the left will ignore any decision by the majority that does not suit their own purposes, and it is worth relating, for the benefit of any members of the CPSA who may be *thinking that provided they* vote in their referendum *for* postal elections *they will have* done enough. A national postal referendum of the NUJ was held in 1971 to determine whether the members wanted the union to be registered under the Industrial Relations Act. An enormous majority of those voting (roughly two to one) decided that they did want to be registered; whereupon, the left-dominated annual delegate meeting (which, constitutionally, had the power to decide the matter) promptly deregistered the union.

Anyway, the voting-papers for the CPSA have now gone out; members are invited to *vote for or against the following* proposition:

*The NEC are recommending to* a Special Conference of the Association, convened for the sole purpose of revising the Rules and Constitution of CPSA, *that a system of individual* voting should be introduced for the election of the President, Vice Presidents and the National Executive Committee. The final *decision on the National Executive Committee's proposals* will be made by the Rules Revision Conference but members are being invited through this advisory referendum to show whether they support or oppose the principle of key Association elections being based on individual balloting.

The CPSA *ballot papers* must be in the hands of the scrutineers (the address is on them) by, at latest, *noon on October 14, and I urge* all those in the association who *want their union to pursue* policies desired by its membership as a whole to vote Yes, and to ensure that their ballot is returned in good time.

It is worth repeating again, I think, before I turn to the AUEW, why I take the line I do when writing about union elections (and, indeed, when working within my own union along the same lines). Of course, I would like to see unions of all kinds in this country pursuing moderate policies which, while seeking the greatest possible benefit for their members, also had regard to the general needs of the country. But I do not necessarily expect any trade unionist to share my views, though I know that many in fact do. But the *important point is that the* unions' policies, and leaders, be *they of the right or the left*, should be what and whom most of the members want. If the CPSA or the AUEW want to elect Trotskyists or Brezhnevists to their leadership, and to seek the nationalization of everything in this country, so be it; I should deplore such attitudes, but I should not complain that the unions had no right to hold them.

But the scandal to which I have so often drawn attention lies in the fact that, because most members of most unions do not attend branch meetings, the activists of the left, who most assiduously do, are able *to pass resolutions quite contrary* to what the majority believe and want, and to elect to important union positions candidates representing policies which the majority abhor. What I object to, therefore, is not that small groups in some unions elect candidates of whom *I disapprove*, and pursue objects which *I* deplore, but that they do these things contrary to the wishes of the majority, and usually the very great majority, of their members. And they know it; which is why the left is as strongly opposed to postal voting in the CPSA as it was in the AUEW.

Fortunately, the AUEW now elects most of its chief officials and representatives (*though not*, alas, the members of its vital *national committee*) by direct postal ballot, and that is the system being used in all the current contests.

Most important of these is *for a new president. There are* ten candidates (so a "run-off" *second ballot may be required* later), but only two of them *have a real chance*. The main weight of the left will be thrown behind R. W. Wright, who is *not* a Communist, though when he was on the union's executive followed the CP line; the CP will be exerting all its efforts on his behalf. His principal opponent, the standard-bearer of the moderates, is Terry Duffy, who overwhelmingly defeated Wright in a contest for a seat on the executive. (*Wright was also heavily* defeated when he ran against *John Boyd for general secretary*, but he later won a contest *for assistant general secretary*, which victory enabled him to retain his credibility as a candidate for this election.)

In addition, two seats on the national executive are being filled at this election. In Division 3 there is a straight fight (it is a second-round vote) between the moderate Harold Robson and the left-wing (*though not* Communist) Jim Murray. In Division 5, the only *member* of the CP still on the union's executive, Les Dixon, is *opposed* by two candidates of whom Edward Scrivens is the *more likely to bring about a* moderate victory.

*Next, there are two* national organizers' posts to be filled. One of the contests is a second-round ballot between John Byrne, a very experienced moderate, and Ron Halverson, a member of the Communist Party (prominent in the attempt at the TUC to have AUEW's votes cast against the pay policy). The other is effectively between L. Smith, on the left, and Ted Young for the moderates.

In addition, there is a long list of other, local and regional offices to be filled, but these are the most important ones. I hope there will be moderate victories all round, especially in the election for president, a post that Mr Duffy would fill admirably. But I hope even more strongly that, however members vote, they vote in *large numbers. If the price of* liberty is eternal vigilance, some misers may think it too high; but surely few would say as much about putting a cross on a ballot-paper and posting it?



*Dr José Martinez de Hoz*

# Why the army will hold on in Argentina

Dr José Martinez de Hoz, the Argentine Minister of the Economy, is said by many to be the second most influential man in the country, after General Videla, the military leader. So it is no surprise to find that he is a vigorous defender of the military regime, and that he sees ample justification for its *approach to human rights.*

In an interview in London this week, *he admitted that the* armed forces had been ruthless in their campaign to stamp out terrorists like the Montoneros, *and that people* had been disappearing in Argentina, often as victims of private "anti-terrorist" groups. But he maintained that the campaign was a defensible reaction to the terrorism of the Montoneros and other, whom he accused of beginning the cycle of violence in Argentina at the end of the 1960s.

His position was that the government was defending "25 million inhabitants of Argentina" against a small minority of people who were carrying out murders and kidnappings.

Dr Martinez de Hoz is a small, active and rather intense man with the manner of a university professor. He is Professor of Agrarian Law at the University of Buenos Aires, *though this is not the first time* he has ventured into politics. *He is now the man mainly responsible for the economic policies of the military government*, and its attempt to recover from *the chaos which reigned when* it took over in March, 1976.

The policies have been *strictly* orthodox—sharp reductions in government spending, tight controls on wages, and letting prices rise. They have resulted in a drop of about 50 per cent in real earning power for many Argentines. But Dr Martinez de Hoz said confidently that the country was now well on the road to recovery. The Argentine economy had a remarkable capacity to bounce back from a situation of crisis, he said.

Inflation, which had been running at a rate of 920 per cent a year when the armed forces took over was now down to about 120 per cent. He expected to see it go below 100 per cent, but not before next year, when he wanted to have a balanced budget. The budget deficit had been reduced from 12.5 per cent of the gross domestic product *in 1975 to an estimated three* per cent for this year. Domestic *production* had picked up again after dropping in 1975 *and 1976—particularly agricul*tural production, which had hit a record peak. The balance of payments was back in the black.

These are the figures that Dr Martinez de Hoz has been taking with him on visits to Britain and other foreign countries. He also points out that Argentina is now 85 per cent self-sufficient in oil, and that it hopes to be totally self-sufficient by 1985, provided it can persuade international and national oil companies to invest about $10,000m.

These days, however, human rights in Argentina have become a matter of international concern. In his interview with me he laid his main emphasis on the need to fight back against terrorism. But he also claimed that the situation was not so bad as it was made out to be—that there was no persecution of anyone because *of his political* beliefs, for instance, and that there was no anti-semitism.

He added that the whole situation was now *coming back to* normality, and that the government was reducing the activities of the small private groups which had been taking matters into their own hands. He hoped that in the next few months the whole problem *would have disappeared*. The difficulty was that it was not possible to bring things under control overnight, and that this was hard to understand from abroad.

Dr Martinez de Hoz traces Argentina's problems with terrorism back to the activities of the Montoneros and the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), which he accuses Perón of having encouraged. *He refuses to* classify these groups as leftist, *but says that they are more like* anarchists or nihilists, with no *positive programme.*

He notes that many members came from middle and upper class Argentine families, and suggests that they may have been like American students at the time of the Vietnam War, suffering from frustration and influenced by Marcuse.

He denies that the turbulence of Argentina in recent years has anything to do with having too rigid a social system, or the difficulty of bringing about reforms. Argentina, he told me, was one of the countries with the greatest social mobility in the world. The land-owning class had lost its power with universal suffrage, and the industrial sector was too divided to form a powerful block. If there was a power block in Argentina, he maintained, it was the trade unions, who had been given wealth and power by Perón.

What of the future, I asked? Would there be a return to civilian government? The important thing, Dr Martinez de Hoz said, was not to repeat the errors of the past 20 years or so, and the recurring cycles of military and civilian government. The trouble, in his view, was that the political parties had failed to keep in touch with the *people of the country*, with the result that the congress had lost prestige. *What was needed* was "republican representative *government*". But this needed defining, and it would take a *bit of time.*

**Peter Strafford**

# Mary Bell: the risk and the remedy

Public disquiet about the escape of Mary Bell has led to *renewed demands* that there should be a special category of *prisoners who should never be* considered for release from the full security of prison. This suggestion is based partly on the emotional response provoked by horrific killings and partly on recognition of the difficulty of predicting whether a released killer will repeat his or her offence.

Mentally abnormal killers fall into three broad categories. A few are so mentally disturbed or retarded that they have no conception of right and wrong, and they need lifelong custodial care in a secure hospital. Others kill as a result of delusions caused by an illness, such as schizophrenia, which may be amenable to treatment. Most, however, are psychopathic offenders—men and women whose mental abnormality is primarily a personality disorder.

Psychopaths may be highly *intelligent and have many* attractive features, but they *seem not to feel remorse* and to be unable to learn from experience. Some psychopaths may respond to sympathetic care, but there is no specific drug of psychotherapy for their mental abnormality.

In the present state of medical knowledge there is no prospect of "curing" psychopathy. The best that can be hoped for is a gradual, spontaneous approach to normality. Faced with such an individual convicted of murder or manslaughter, how can a psychiatrist predict the likelihood that he or she will kill again if released from prison?

The opinions of prison staff, the past record, the nature of the offences and the quality of any violence used—all may help in the formation of an assessment, but in the end the decision has to be based on a prediction of future behaviour.

Shortly before his recent death, the eminent forensic psychiatrist Dr Peter Scott suggested that two basic questions should be asked in any attempt to assess the dangerousness of a prisoner. *First, is he capable* of compassionate feelings: is he *able to feel sympathy with* potential victims or is he so egocentric *or so indoctrinated* or influenced or damaged that such feelings are absent or lastingly obscured? Second, is he capable of learning by experience? That might come close to begging the question "is he going to do it again?" but the question is central to his likely response to circumstances which might arouse passions.

What degree of risk should the authorities take on behalf of the public? Any system which allows the release of offenders who have killed must recognize the inevitability that one in every 50—or every 1,000—will commit further violence. No amount of psychiatric assessment can do better than predict the chances, and the very fact that they have killed *once puts such offenders into* a high-risk category.

*The level of risk* that is acceptable to society is essentially a political decision, but there will always be a few *prisoners* who will fail the tests—simply because extreme degrees of psychopathy are amenable to neither treatment nor *spontaneous* cure.

**Dr Tony Smith**
Medical Correspondent

# Can Mr Lynch break the deadlock?

Dublin

Last autumn, soon, after it became clear that the Irish and British governments would be publicly contesting torture allegations before a European court, an English official was trying to convince journalists that Anglo-Irish relations could still remain viable. "If you think things are bad now", he said, "imagine what they could be like if Fianna Fail was in power."

Three months ago, to the severe disappointment of many British ministers, his casual prediction became a reality and Jack Lynch returned to the office which he left in 1973 with the most overwhelming victory recorded in Irish electoral history. The unprecedented size of his majority was graphically demonstrated when Parliament reassembled and many of his new deputies *were forced to huddle on the* narrow steps because of lack *of space on the crammed* government benches.

Mr Callaghan and Mr Lynch: mutual respect.

Apart from *economic* and other domestic factors, Irish commentators have subsequently interpreted the landslide as showing that voters were anxious for a change from the comfortably pro-British policies of the previous coalition. Support for this conviction is provided in the private remarks of many ordinary Dubliners, none of whom could be remotely classed as supporters of the IRA. "We may not believe that a united Ireland can happen immediately, or even want it now", said one middle-aged businessman. "But we would hate to think that the idea had been forgotten completely."

After a brief honeymoon which has been rigorously respected by both sides *(the Irish* studiously avoided any comment on the recent controversial royal visit to Ulster), *the crucial test for the new* relationship will take place in *London on September 28 when* Mr Callaghan and Mr Lynch *are due to hold their first for*mal talks *since the changeover*. The summit has already generated considerable excitement on both sides of the border, and is being heralded as the most important meeting between the two heads of government since the ill-fated Sunningdale Conference in December, 1973.

*Underlying the anticipation* is the knowledge that, for the *first time in four years, the* governments in Dublin and *London differ fundamentally* in their basic approach to the *continuing Ulster crisis. With a* long tradition of republicanism *dating back to the birth of the* Irish State, Fianna Fail, is publicly committed to demanding a long-term declaration of British intent to get out of Northern Ireland. It is a view which many observers have found scarcely distinguishable from that of the Provisional IRA.

The key to the new Irish *government's views and aspira*tions towards the North is contained in a policy statement *first released on October 29*, 1975, and subsequently subject to a welter of different interpretations. The document, which has lately become essential reading for British officials, states in one section:

"A central aim of Fianna Fail policy is to secure, by peaceful means, the unity and independence of Ireland as a democratic republic. We totally reject the use of force as a means of achieving this aim.

"Fianna Fail calls on the British Government to: (a) Encourage the unity of Ireland by agreement, in independence and in a harmonious relationship between the two islands, and, to this end, to declare Britain's *commitment to implement* an ordered withdrawal *from her involvement in the* six counties of Northern Ire*land; (b) Enter into an agree*ment guaranteeing appropriate financial support for a specified period to enable the transition to take place smoothly in stable economic conditions."

The text goes on to elaborate the plan which has long been treated with private scorn by British Government sources and with considerable hostility by politicians representing Ulster's one million Protestants. The success or failure of the London summit will largely depend on the extent to which *Mr Lynch is prepared to water* down these demands, and to *which Mr Callaghan is pre*pared to sit back and listen to Irish declarations of republican aims without overreacting.

Left to their own devices, it is unlikely that either prime minister would want to become involved in a slanging match: both share mutual respect from previous dealings over Northern Ireland, and a common affection for the scenic countryside of county Cork, where Mr Callaghan often spends holidays. But eight years of continuous violence have hardened attitudes in Ulster, and created the political background against which the encounter will take place.

As well as being pressured by the *extreme republican* wing of his own party, the affable Mr Lynch is also being championed by Roman Catholic politicians in Ulster as the one man to break the present political deadlock and persuade the British to launch a *new initiative*. On the other side, Mr Callaghan is keenly aware of the valuable parliamentary cooperation he is now receiving from Unionist MPs and will be unwilling to upset their sensibilities by permitting even a whiff of Irish interference in Ulster affairs.

On top of this, conflicting mass of local ingredients, President Carter's historic White House statement has *recently been added to the* potent Anglo-Irish diplomatic brew. *Discussing prospects for* the summit, one shrewd Irish *politician commented*: "For real meetings usually bore me stiff, but I would give a lot to be a fly on that particular Downing Street wall."

**Christopher Walker**

# THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

**The sharks on land are more fearful than those at sea.**

The fisherfolk of Kanyakumari, Southern India, are caught in a vicious stranglehold of rising debts and falling catches. Money-borrowing, an entrenched and necessary part of the way of life, is frequently at the interest rate of 300% yearly for many borrowers.

In 1973, to break this wretched father-to-son indebtedness, some of the fishermen founded Co-operatives or 'Sangams'. Their success has been very encouraging.

Illiterate men who until recently considered that they could not change anything in their lives, now make their own decisions.

Oxfam has helped the Sangams since 1976. With funds so that fishermen may free themselves from debt.

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*OXFAM WEEK 24th September to 1st October*

## An instant epic from the horse's mouth

George Ward, the managing director of *that* processing firm, *Grunwick*, is hard at *work on a* book about his battle with the unions, to be called, *appropriately*, *Fort Grunwick*.

He is putting together a manuscript running to some *60,000 words which the independent* firm of Maurice Temple Smith is to publish as a rush job.

"*The normal gestation period* for a book is between that of *a human being and an elephant* —nine to 18 months", said Mr Temple Smith. "I reckon we can do it in between four to *six months*.

"Mr Ward approached me just a few weeks ago and said he wanted to write his own *account of the Grunwick affair*. Now I've got him under contract and he is due to deliver his manuscript this week. I have *got a printer lined up to do it* and we expect to publish before Christmas."

Mr Temple Smith who, on *average, publishes 20 books a* year and, politically, regards *himself as an unacommitted pub*lisher, found himself sympa*thetic towards Mr Ward when* I spoke to him.

"*Whether you agree with him* or not, I'm with the human *being all the time*", he said. "And he is the only real personality to emerge from what has happened. What he has to *says* comes from the horse's mouth. It will be an essential social *document*—and a good seller."

## Hot air, Euro-style

*Once upon a time, when I was* a mere PHS-ette in fact, and *spent* much of *my time report*ing the affairs of the European *Parliament*, I *remember* that members of that august establishment complained frequently about the poor attendance of the EEC Commissioners—Sir Christopher Soames was renowned for the length of his lunch hours.

Now, it would seem, the boot is on the other foot. At yesterday's *proceedings in Luxem*bourg, Henk Vredeling, the Commissioner for Social Affairs, protested on behalf of the Commission *that* far too *many* members who had put *down questions to him and his* colleagues were absent *from the chamber*.

Points of order, I am told, *flew in all directions* (there being no capacity as at West*minster* for "from side to side") and a bitter wrangle *developed* between Sir Derek Walker-Smith (UK, Cons) and Will Hamilton (UK, Lab) over differing conventions in *the House of Commons* when MPs were to be absent for *questions that* they *had tabled* to ministers.

*Wittily*, *Emilio Colombo*, *the* president of the Parliament, said that members were using up as much oxygen as they *were* time (he has obviously never seen Mr Hamilton and Sir Derek in full flood at Westminster). Differences, I am happy to report, were forgotten in the members' bar later—though there was still one notable absentee.

## Studio nuclear blasts

An unusual exercise in audience participation at ATV House in London yesterday turned into an embarrassing dog-fight between a group of anti-nuclear persons from Cumbia and two from the Atomic Energy Authority.

The fight unwittingly arranged by Colin Shindler, the bright young producer of ATV's *new children's serial, Raven*, which starts on Monday. Raven is a young lad who finds himself involved in a battle between the Government, which wants to bury poisonous waste in some underground caves, and a professor who traces signs there of Arthurian civilization.

The democratic Mr Shindler invited his audience to a preview of the first episode so that both sides in the nuclear debate now going on for real at Windscale could ensure him of the accuracy and impartiality of the series.

Unfortunately the moment *the credits stopped rolling Mr* Shindler found himself referee*ing an unfortunate exchange of* views which had nothing to do with *his delightful programme*, but plenty to do with Windscale.


Peter Vey, an important *media person* from the AEA, who was smoking heavily declared: "There's no doubt that the villain of the piece as usual is nuclear power. We are always presented as Philistines." *In case he did not already know*, a redoubtable lady from *Cumbria replied*: "We *never* believe a word you people say."

I understand that ATV may be rethinking their attitude to audience *participation* of this kind.

## Weeding out the 'ha' from chat

My man on the West Coast (you know what I mean) reminds me that American television is good only for the replays of those Hollywood hits of our youth (he knows what I mean) like *The Maltese Falcon* and (more recently) *Casablanca*. However, the Los Angeles station *KTTV is now aiming a well* deserved kick at the seat of that *mutant of modern TV*, the chat show.

As a riposte, KTTV has come up with the daily *Fernwood 2 Night*, the deceptively winsome host of which, Barth Gimble (as in Martin Mull), sits on a tatty studio couch and introduces a string of local Fernwood nonentities with the object of entangling them, the audience and himself in soft-spoken confusion and insult.

Devised by Norman Lear, the adaptor for American television of many British comedy series, *Fernwood 2 Night* relies not only on Mr Mull's deft bumbling but upon a *string of superb* character actors. Musical accompaniment is by the utterly excruciating Happy Kyne and the Mirthmakers (as in Frank de Vol, that distinguished conductor and arranger).

Fernwood, by the way, is *meant to be fictitious and in* Ohio. It bears no relation (truly) to any of LA's beautiful, downtown suburbs.

## Musical mind over matter

Karlheinz Stockhausen, the eminent German *avant-garde* composer, is perplexed by an announcement from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in America that his electronic compositon *Sirius* is to be flown into space as "a symbolic gesture".

NASA has announced that the piece, which was commissioned by the West German government as Germany's official gift to the United States for the 1976 Bicentenary, will be included on the first space shuttle flight in 1980. But NASA has not yet expanded on the matter.

Robert Slotover, Mr Stockhausen's agent, told me: "We are still in the dark about this. There are no plans (as far as we know) to broadcast the work beyond the solar system or back to earth. The only thing we can think of is that it will be taken up for the enjoyment of the astronauts."

It seems not to have occurred to either of them that NASA might have ordered the "symbolic" removal of the controversial piece from Earth because no one here likes it. Or am I being too cynical?

**Because I got in such a muddle last Friday (well, you know me!) I omitted to tell you that the closing date for my Where to Market Blandings Competition will be November 11.**

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

# THE DISUNION OF THE LEFT

The Paris Bourse had one of its best days for many months yesterday as investors cancelled selling orders and money poured in (or poured home) from abroad. The equity of most French companies has for months been undervalued because the financial community, both domestic and international, fears the effects on the French economy of a left-wing victory in the general election next March.

Yesterday such a victory suddenly seemed much less likely after the spectacular breakdown of the "summit" meeting at which the leaders of the three left-wing parties—Socialists, Communists and "Left Radicals"—were to have hammered out their differences over the updating of the joint Government programme agreed in 1972. Attention in the previous weeks had centred on arguments between the Socialists and the Communists, but in the event it was the much smaller Left Radical Movement that broke up the meeting. Its leader M Robert Fabre (whom many French businessmen have courted as the likely champion of free enterprise within a left-wing government) walked out on Wednesday night in protest against Communist proposals for sweeping nationalizations, arguing that these could ruin the left's election chances. "The French people are not ready", he said, "to sacrifice free enterprise and individual initiative". The Communists have expressed surprise and alarm at this turn of events. At first sight that may seem opportunistic. They themselves have for weeks been stressing the seriousness of the disagreements within the left, and their proposal to extend the left's nationalization plans to cover all the 1,450 subsidiaries of the main firms affected was an obvious provocation which they cannot seriously have expected their partners to accept. But this was an issue on which M Fabre and the Socialists were in agreement, at least according to their public statements; and the Communist proposals, however outrageous, were not sprung on their partners at Wednesday's meeting without warning. They had been aired some days earlier in the press. The Communists may therefore have been genuinely surprised that it should have been M Fabre who broke off the talks unilaterally, and at that particular point in the negotiations.

Two possible explanations suggest themselves. One is that M Fabre felt the Socialists weakening on the nationalization issue under Communist pressure, and decided to break off the talks before he was presented with a fait accompli. The other, favoured by the Communists, is that his walk-out was a premeditated and theatrical affair whose real purpose was to strengthen Socialist pressure on the Communists to give up their demands. In fact both theories probably contain elements of truth. The Socialists almost certainly were prepared to make some concessions on the nationalization issue as the price of an agreement, and M Fabre no doubt has genuine anxieties about how much of this his own party (whose appeal is essentially to the middle class) will swallow. He will also have been concerned (as the Communists themselves are) to remind his potential supporters that his party still exists and has a say in the left's policy. The Socialist Party's pretensions to dominate if not monopolize the left have lately become irritating to both its partners, and both are anxious to show their supporters that on key issues they can push or pull the Socialists in the right direction. The trouble is, of course, that they have opposite ideas of what the right direction is.

At the same time, it may well be true that the Socialists are not sorry to see M Fabre take up a strong position of his own, and they may indeed hope that this will enable them to resume negotiations with the Communists from a stronger position, but also on a friendlier note, next week. They can point out to the Communists that though the Left Radicals are only a small party, they do appeal to that key area of political middle ground which may well decide the issue of the general election, and that moreover some of their own supporters might fall by the wayside if they were to accept a programme which M Fabre felt obliged to denounce: and they can suggest that winning back M Fabre is a matter of equal urgency for both the big left-wing parties, to which they must address themselves in common.

Six months ago one could have been confident that the Communists would be swayed by these arguments. Now it is harder to be sure. Much of their behaviour this summer suggests that the Communists are positively anxious to prevent their Socialist "allies" from getting ahead of them in too many constituencies on the first ballot, even if this means that the left will lose the election on the second ballot. Several of their public proposals seem expressly designed to frighten away floating voters. On the other hand they will scarcely want to take the blame from their own voters for breaking up the alliance. The odds are still that within a few weeks it will somehow have been patched up again. But its credibility as a coherent governing team will not be so easily repaired.

# MASTER-SERVANT RELATIONSHIP

There is a regrettable tendency in public life to look for scapegoats for the nation's failings. Newspapers are not immune from this tendency. The left wing of the Labour Party is particularly susceptible to it, though it is fair to say that those same left-wingers are themselves often picked up as scapegoats by others. The recent somewhat hysterical attack on the Civil Service by a leftist minority of the House of Commons' expenditure committee, published in an appendix of the committee's report on the Civil Service, is thus perhaps a case of scapegoat biting the scapegoat.

To anyone familiar with the inner workings of the Home Office, the idea of it being staffed with reactionaries ruthlessly pursuing their own reactionary policies" is sharply at variance with reality. To accuse the Foreign Office of harbouring elements with a "Vichy mentality"—on the ground that some officials "interpret being a good European as being synonymous with selling out British interest" is a fine example of disingenuousness, given that the author of the passage, rejected by a majority of the committee, Mr Brian Sedgemore, parliamentary private secretary to Mr Healey, and no more noted than he for enthusiasm for the EEC.

The Sedgemore group accuses the postwar British bureaucracy of being "undemocratic and ineffective", yet at the same time sees it as more dangerous than some others because it is "intelligent and hard-working"—and even speaks later of the "loyalty, dedication and hard work of the majority of our civil servants". The tribute is more justified than the accusations of subversion: the ineffectiveness of Britain's postwar governments stings primarily from the conflicting orders of successive British governments, which civil servants have by and large endeavoured to execute with intelligence, diligence and a degree of impartiality rare in Western Europe.

The main body of the report repeats, but does not endorse, allegations that departments tend to obstruct or delay policies not to their liking. It is hard to envisage a system which would prevent officials from underlining the problems which would arise from policies to which they are hostile—just as Whitehall tended in the end to point to the advantages of Britain joining the EEC, an aim of which they broadly approved.

The committee does not want to change the non-political nature of the Civil Service, but it believes that ministers should be able to reorganize their departments to improve performance, and should be able to move civil servants with whom they find it difficult to work for political or personal reasons, and should be able to require Permanent Secretaries to make such changes. They also imply that ministers should feel freer to exercise their present power to change their Permanent Secretary with the agreement of the Prime Minister. Proceeding logically from this, they further urge that special advisers should become an accepted feature of the administration, the present limit of two being lifted. Even backbench MPs, they suggest, could be brought in as advisers.

If ministers were given such a free hand, there is little doubt that their ministries would become strongholds of ministerial patronage, and that the attractions of the senior echelons of the Civil Service for men and women of talent and personality would be seriously reduced.

Perhaps the most important recommendation of the committee is that the control of Civil Service efficiency should be returned to the Treasury, from which it was transferred to the new Civil Service Department in 1968, after the Fulton report. Their view is that the separation of control of expenditure from responsibility for efficiency was indefensible. The logic of this view is hard to resist, and it would leave the Civil Service Department with responsibility for personnel matters, including pay and pensions. On this last topic, the committee shares *The Times's* scepticism about the independence of the Pay Research Unit, and its need to include outside appointees. There seems less of a case, however, for a stronger outside element in the Civil Service Commission.

The broad aim of the report is, understandably, to increase Parliament's control over the Civil Service, notably through the establishment of more accountable units within departments, and via a reappraisal of the entire machinery of parliamentary control over expenditure. Whether or not the main departments should be kept under scrutiny by standing parliamentary committees—as the MPs recommend—is a subject deserving detailed public debate. Continental experience suggests that the advantages and disadvantages are fairly evenly balanced.

A certain tension between Parliament and the Civil Service is inevitable. Parliament has the advantage of being able to make its criticisms of Whitehall publicly. The interest of the general public is that the process of government should become more rational and less secretive. This report will have made a real contribution if it helps the public, and not just MPs, to understand and participate more genuinely in the workings of the executive.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Reinstatement at Grunwick

*From the General Secretary of APEX*

Sir, To suggest, as you did in your editorial of September 14, that the reinstatement of our members at Grunwick would introduce an element of disruption to the factory and would prejudice the business of Mr Ward, is an irresponsible statement based on no fact whatsoever.

APEX has a long and honourable history in which the disruption of companies plays no part. If *The Times* can find a single company where this union has caused disruption, I will produce 50 efficient companies in the export business who will say that they benefit from the cooperation and effectiveness of APEX in representing their staff.

The suggestion that people who have stayed at work during a strike should hold a veto over the reemployment of those on strike when a settlement has been proposed by a court of inquiry, is a new and astonishing concept in the industrial relations field. The Grunwick workforce includes many workers who were not employed by the company at the commencement of the dispute in August 1976. Their standing as vetoers of the rights of their predecessors is, to say the least, questionable.

Since the strike began, the workers inside have been bribed by substantially larger increases than they have ever received before and far in excess of the increases that other workers in the United Kingdom received during the 12 months in question, in clear violation of the policies which *The Times* supported.

Throughout the dispute, Mr Ward has made it clear to the workers inside that he would close the factory rather than reinstate those in dispute. They are entitled to believe that this stubborn man means what he says, and to be fearful of their employment and salary prospects elsewhere. Gallup polls conducted against this background are meaningless.

Sir Keith Joseph has taken no trouble to understand the law in this matter. Mr Ward challenged the right of our members as strikers to be included in the ballot. This was rejected both by the Lord Chief Justice and by the Court of Appeal. In so doing, they both made it clear that our members are workers under the terms of the Employment Protection Act. This ruling is fundamental to the recommendation of the Scarman report that they should be reinstated.

The Lord Chief Justice found that Mr Ward's actions were the cause of the failure of ACAS to ballot those inside the factory and that, therefore, the ACAS report was entirely proper and within the law. The Court of Appeal was of the opinion that since Parliament had imposed no penalties or restrictions on employers who obstruct such ballots, the responsibility lay with ACAS to get round such obstruction. It is on this lacuna in the law that Mr Ward and his supporters claim that he has acted within the law.

APEX has given clear evidence of its wish to settle the dispute and to cooperate with this company, as we do with every other company where we have members on the basis of assisting its efficiency and growth. We are also prepared to provide, as a basis for a settlement, a written assurance that we will not seek a closed shop.

We are not a large union oppressing a small company—it employed nearly 500 workers at the time that the unorganized workers concerned walked out. What is in any case more significant about Mr Ward's company is that it has sacked over 150 of its workers who, since August last year, have taken strike action to win union recognition. It has also refused throughout to negotiate with the union or to accept mediation to settle the dispute. Do Sir Keith Joseph and other apologists for Mr Ward suggest this is good industrial relations practice?

Yours faithfully,
ROY GRANTHAM,
General Secretary,
Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff,
22 Worple Road, SW19.
September 15.

## Condemning terrorism

*From Mr Walker H. Salomon*

Sir, Once again the columns of the newspapers of Western Europe are filled with reports of terrorist kidnappings and violence. Yet there is no outcry from the leaders of public opinion — newspapers, television, periodicals, politicians—nor from those who might be expected to take a more responsible long term view. Why do our major playwrights, poets and philosophers not make it more clear that terrorist violence is the tip of the iceberg which is the death of our social structure? Why do our leading politicians pay lip service to the rule of law whilst cherishing the same ideological slogans claimed by the terrorists? Why are entrepreneurs, bankers and employers disapproved of by social scientists whilst these obviously pernicious forces for social destruction are not condemned?

It is time to assert that extreme political ends can only be achieved by violent anti-social methods and it is not only those who preach such methods but those who do not actively oppose them that are to blame. There are too many "sympathisers", too many who are broadly sympathetic leftwards or rightwards who have half baked ideas that someone has a duty to change society, who are incapable of drawing a line between the proper use of democratic forces and crime. It is common to describe terrorists as "anarchists"; they are criminals.

Public opinion must be stirred against terrorism. Events in Western Europe, Northern Ireland and the Middle East are a matter for the greatest public concern. Stiffer punishments for terrorists who are captured would be an expression of such concern, but the essential point is to cut the gummen adrift from their passive supporters: the iceberg of "sympathizers", who do not actively succour them, but might as well as they do not condemn them.

Yours sincerely,
WALTER H. SALOMON,
The Reform Club,
104 Pall Mall, SW1.

## Incomes policy and unemployment

*From Lord Roberthall*

Sir, Your leading article (September 13) on "How to run Britain" takes an extreme monetarist view, that control of the money supply is a necessary and sufficient condition to prevent the general level of prices rising faster than is compatible with the health of the economy. I have been an advocate of incomes policy for many years, in the form that monetary restraint was a necessary but not sufficient condition for economic health. But I would certainly agree that British experiments with incomes policy have so far had only short-term effects, followed by return of the disease in progressively more virulent form.

I have, however, increasingly come to think that the emphasis in discussion of economic policy should be placed on the credibility of whatever action is proposed. All economic analysis in this field has to assume that the Government is in a position to enforce the policy recommended—eg that a monetarist Government will remain in power however much unemployment turns out to be needed to prevent wage and price escalation, or that an incomes-policy Government will be willing to face and win a confrontation with a powerful union determined to break the rules.

Only a visionary optimist would claim today, as you seem to be doing about monetary policy, or as advocates of incomes policy such as myself have done in the past, that there is any likelihood of either of the main parties being willing to face enough unemployment, or enough confrontation, to make it credible to the trade unions that they can and will carry out their policy. Mr Heath, whom no one can accuse of cowardice, started with unemployment which was soon thought to be electorally disastrous. The Government then tried reflation (as I would call it), soon accompanied by an incomes policy, which led to confrontation with the miners. An appeal to the country lost the Government the election. Is there any evidence that we have any more backbone now?

The advocates of incomes policy thought that the unemployment route involved a great deal of hardship and waste, and that it ought to be possible to get some sort of agreement which would avoid the disruptive social effects of a general confrontation. The present Government has made strenuous efforts to get an effective incomes policy, and in the process faced a level of unemployment which no previous Government would have dared to do. All they have got is to be assured by the trade unions that if they do not reduce unemployment quickly, the impending wage settlements will be even higher than they might otherwise be. So much for either policy.

Any fool, Sir, can urge war, and wiser men regretfully decide that if the alternative is appeasement without end then they must stand up and fight. But they first consider whether there is any hope of a lasting settlement which will be less damaging, and if not whether their supporters will fight. It is in these terms, rather than in those of economic analysis, that we should be talking.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERTHALL.
7A Carey Mansions,
Rutherford Street, SW1.
September 14.

*From Lord Balogh*

Sir, Commenting on your memorandum (September 7) Professor von Hayek seems to have forgotten the quantity equation of Irving Fisher: MV=PT or, in words, the money spent is equal to the money received. How these two sums will react to a change in their components cannot be foretold.

The increase in the volume of money can be offset by the decline of its velocity of circulation or it can be enhanced by it. The increase in the money spent (MV) might increase prices or real output. Thus it is wrong to define the reaction by reference to the change in one component, the volume of money. The outcome will be influenced by institutional factors (eg, a fractured trade union structure), by psychology, and by past history.

What is certain is that, without consensus on economic policy, anywhere near full employment will tend to produce inflation because union bargaining power in most skilled and therefore the safest and best paid occupations will be sufficient to force up their incomes and the prices of their products or services, followed by the less potent occupations.

An attempt to conquer inflation through unemployment will therefore produce, even in the most affluent societies, total alienation and desperate reactions. Hitler (who rose to power through deflation) and Baader should, each in his way, be a stimulant to find a solution based on cooperation. It is to be hoped that the TUC's lead will be heeded all round.

Yours, etc,
THOMAS BALOGH,
Balliol College,
Oxford.
September 14.

## What the teachers think

*From Mr John Barter*

Sir, A closed mind is not generally to be admired, particularly when it manifests itself in the General Secretary of the National Union of Teachers. After all, that body of men and women has the task of opening the minds of our children. Mr Fred Jarvis, first in comments on BBC Radio and now in a letter to *The Times* (September 9), insists that the sample on which *The Times Educational Supplement* Survey of Teachers was based was unrepresentative and even "loaded". He says this without a shred of evidence to support his accusation and despite assurances to the contrary. He clearly knows nothing of survey techniques in general and of this study in particular and has made no attempt to find out, though details are readily available from the *TES* or from NOP Market Research who carried out the survey.

Teachers were selected for interview on the survey by a random sampling method which ensured that all areas of the country, all types of schools and all types of teachers were properly represented. Proportionately more interviews were carried out with smaller groups, like headmasters and independent school teachers, so that there were sufficient interviews with members of these groups to be able to measure their views separately. However the "weighting" of which Mr Jarvis is so suspicious reduces their influence on the overall figures to its correct proportion. In any case, on the majority of questions the answers of these groups did not differ greatly from those of the rest.

Mr Jarvis claims that the overall number of 847 interviews is too small to be reliable. Any sample survey is subject to error, but fortunately the extent of this error can be calculated. The calculation will vary somewhat for each finding of this survey, but for most of the overall figures the maximum likely error is in the order of 3 per cent. So, for example, when the survey finds that 86 per cent of teachers agree that there should not be more than 1,000 pupils in a secondary school, it is very unlikely that the proportion who would agree among the total teaching population is less than 83 per cent or more than 89 per cent.

Mr Jarvis also talks of inferences being drawn from the survey which cannot be justified by the data and refers particularly to the possibility that the fact that the study demonstrates that teachers are overwhelmingly opposed to secondary schools with over 1,000 pupils and are also against the elimination of grammar schools will be interpreted as a condemnation of comprehensive schools. To the best of my knowledge no one has made this inference except Mr Jarvis himself, and indeed both the *TES* and NOP have been careful to point out that such a conclusion should not be drawn.

If Mr Jarvis is really concerned to know the feelings of his members on important educational matters, he should at least take the trouble to study this objective survey of teachers' attitudes before dismissing it out of hand in such emotional and unacademic terms.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BARTER,
Managing Director,
NOP Market Research Limited,
Tower House,
Southampton Street, WC2.
September 13.

## Role of legal bodies

*From Mr S. P. Best*

Sir, Mr Peter Edwards, Editor of the North London Weekly Herald Newspapers (September 12), correctly distinguishes a trade union closed shop from the membership of the legal and medical professions, attained by strict examination. He is mistaken, however, as to the role of the Law Society and the British Medical Association.

The Law Society is both the governing body for solicitors and the provider of club facilities in London for its members. Such membership, although restricted to solicitors, is voluntary and not every solicitor admitted to the Roll of Solicitors is a member. The British Medical Association, like my own association, caters for the professional interests of its members (respectively doctors and solicitors) and is not a governing body. That function, for registered medical practitioners, is carried out by the General Medical Council.

The fact that the responsible editor of a newspaper is unaware of the role played by the respective bodies suggests that there may well be a more general lack of awareness among journalists as to how the learned professions function. This would account for the very bad press which solicitors have received over the past few years. The cumulative effect of this has been to create or encourage hostility among the public and politicians and to distort the debate about legal services which has culminated in the appointment of the Royal Commission on Legal Services.

If I am right in the conclusions I draw, may I suggest that it is time that solicitors and journalists got together to promote a better understanding of what solicitors do and how they do it, so that any criticism in the future will be derived from knowledge.

Yours faithfully,
S. P. BEST,
Chairman,
British Legal Association,
64 Highgate High Street, N6.
September 12.

## Lancing College chapel

*From the Head Master of Lancing College*

Sir, With mixed feelings I read (September 9) of your reported fact that "Lancing College Chapel was completed yesterday". If it were so I would be overjoyed, but, at the same time, sad that there was no longer so great a challenge to present to the young in the College.

However, the true facts will not go away. Although the main chapel is complete, it is not all paid for. The furnishings are not complete, and nor is the west end where a temporary wooden wall closes the arches over the pulpitum which awaits the building of the ante chapel and the entrance doors.

The main chapel has been completed by the generosity of thousands of visitors as well as that of trusts and The Friends. I hope that many more thousands will be equally generous so that true completion may be recorded in your columns before many more years have passed.

Yours faithfully,
IAN BEER,
The Head Master,
Lancing College,
Sussex.
September 9.

## The bread strikers' target

*From Mr W. P. Willmott Elwell*

Sir, There are features of this strike which totally destroy a myth long propagated by trade unions and apparently believed by some of your more credulous readers.

The strike is not against the employers. If it were, there would be no objection to other bread makers, including the housewife, making unlimited supplies of bread. Instead, bakers are picketing the flour mills to prevent anybody from getting bread and openly saying their action is against the public (i.e. the state).

Under Soviet Communism, a system which many of the bakers appear to welcome, this would be regarded as treason against the state and the strikers and their leaders would be punished accordingly. Here we can merely note that it is no longer open to the leaders of trade unions to say that they are only striking against their employers and any damage to the public is only unfortunate and incidental. This strike has killed that myth.

Let us hope that some of your correspondents may now learn the facts of life.

Yours etc,
WALTER P. W. ELWELL,
Shirley Lodge,
86 Elm Grove,
Hayling Island,
Hampshire.
September 14.

*From Dr J. D. Holloway*

Sir, Mr Grant's hopes *are* too malicious (September 14). His power strike would not only break down the deep freezes of those who have hoards of bread from the supermarkets (and who had the foresight to eat to emptiness their deep freeze over the past month?) but it would also affect freezers containing the loaves of those who bake their own and bake enough to last a week or two. On top of that he would have negated at one blow months of effort applied to gardens and allotments in the cultivation of fruit and vegetables for winter consumption. His hopes thus both strike a blow at the spirit of free enterprise that his party seeks to champion and run counter to the exhortations of his leader, Mrs Thatcher, who, a few years back, counselled the prudent stocking of larders.

Have we not seen, in one short letter, elements of the ideological uncertainty at present besetting the Conservative Party?

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY HOLLOWAY,
Tillinglea,
Tillingbourne Park,
Wotton,
Dorking,
Surrey.
September 14.

*From Mr D. J. Enright*

Sir, Unless the bakers' union takes measures to prevent flour reaching the shops, and hence customers' kitchens, there is a grave risk that certain persons may bake their own bread. This is surely an offence against the concept of the closed shop and, if unchecked, may spread to other sectors.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. ENRIGHT,
35a Viewfield Road, SW18.

## Newton's achievement

*From Mr Howard Linecar*

Sir, With all due respect to Mr Denyer, Craig in his book *The Mint* states "a third legend falsely credits Newton with the Great Silver Recoinage. The principles were settled and the work started before he became warden, in which office he was responsible only for certain disciplines, proprieties, and the prosecution of criminals: and the recoinage was over before his mastership".

Sir John Craig further mentions that the branch mints were very disorderly. For instance the deputy warden and the deputy controller at the Chester mint locked out a deputy master. Debts and alleged debts were in dispute for many years afterwards, and it would appear that these provincial mints were probably run at a loss.

I can, however, echo Mr Denyer's hope that the new notes will do something to end the present decline of the value of the currency.

Yours faithfully,
HOWARD LINECAR, Coin Correspondent,
6 King Street,
St James's, SW1.

## Losing luggage

*From Mr Derek Mayhew*

Sir, British Airways flight BA 329 left the Arabian Gulf on Tuesday September 6 with just one passenger who had checked in just one piece of luggage.

Is it some sort of record that the luggage failed to arrive with the passenger at Heathrow?

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
DEREK MAYHEW,
PO Box 3615,
Doha,
State of Qatar.

## What to drink with haggis

*From Mr Tom Baistow*

Sir, It is time your readers (including, it seems, some Scots who ought to know better) were disabused of the quaint idea that haggis is some kind of Celtic ceremonial dish, like peacocks' tongues, reserved for special celebrations and great occasions.

Despite the impression created abroad by the embarrassing Burns Supper ritual, haggis has always been a daily staple of the Scottish diet, eaten in various forms at any meal and washed down with tea or coffee. I prefer mine for breakfast, fried with bacon, egg and black pudding; my father liked his, sliced, in a crisp morning roll, *after* his matitudinal three-finger draught of that other Scottish staple.

So, Sir, may we please be spared any more of these pretentious wine-bibbers' fantasies?

Yours faithfully,
TOM BAISTOW,
The Savile Club,
69 Brook Street, W1.

## Appointing magistrates

*From Mr D. Pepys-Whiteley*

Sir, On not dissimilar grounds as those adumbrated by Mr Hutchinson (September 3), an attack on the Lord Chancellor of the time was launched in the early years of the reign of Victoria's reign by the 4th Duke of Newcastle, Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, and notorious for his violent reaction to the age of reform.

In the spring of 1839 Newcastle contrived to provoke the Whig Lord Chancellor Cottenham by means of a strongly worded letter protesting against the appointment to the Nottinghamshire magistracy of a Mr Paget who was not only a Tory but (according to the Duke) "a man of violent political opinions". Lord Cottenham replied that Mr Paget was not of violent political opinions, and as to his being a Dissenter he (Cottenham) considered that no objection.

Newcastle wrote again in even more disrespectful general terms. Cottenham, an essentially kind bred man, who knew of Newcastle's unhappy disposition and circumstances, replied that the Duke of Newcastle must be aware, on reflection, that he ought not to write such a letter. He would, therefore, return it to him, and let it be considered as not having been written at all.

Newcastle replied that he had no intention to withdraw the letter, and ended the Chancellor would recall this and a number of other improper magisterial appointments. To this the Duke was informed that "Her Majesty had no further occasion for his services as Lord Lieutenant".

The Duke of Newcastle hurried to Apsley House with the letters and asked the Duke of Wellington what he should do about his dismissal. "Do?" replied Wellington, "do nothing. No government could be carried on if such letters as these were submitted to."

Yours sincerely,
D. PEPYS-WHITELEY,
8 Girton Road,
Girton,
Cambridge.
September 3.

## National service

*From Mr Andrew Hamilton*

Sir, It has often been said by your newspaper and others, that probably the single most disturbing problem besetting Britain today is the high level of unemployment amongst school leavers.

In this, all political parties and pressure groups are unanimous, but they are unable to devise any antidote which would not in itself cause other undesirable side-effects, apart from temporary palliatives such as the government job-creation schemes.

Yet there are European countries who have not had to devise job creation schemes, because at the moment the students leave school they are drafted into military service rather than the dole queue, where they receive further education and a sense of purpose rather than despair.

I know that when I left school 10 years ago I should have hated to be drafted into the forces; but I should much more have hated to be unemployed and on the dole.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW HAMILTON,
38 Résidence Gambetta,
1 Quartier Régnault,
92400 Courbevoie,
France.

## Methodist ministers' pay

*From the Rev W. M. Wainwright*

Sir, I am astounded at the Government pressure (your report, September 6) on the Methodist Church to be less generous to its ministers. Surely a government should encourage, not stanch a spontaneous flow of warm-hearted liberality. Or is there a harmful surplus of this particular virtue in society?

I can understand how a rise in wages leads to a rise in commodity prices and thus gives a twist to the inflationary spiral. But where is the link between greater congregational generosity and the cost of the ministers' services? To be brutally frank, our sermons will continue to be as cheap as ever . . . and hopefully good value!

I am, Sir, among those ever willing to be generously treated.

Yours sincerely,
W. MALCOLM WAINWRIGHT,
Minister,
Guisborough Methodist Church,
57 Thames Avenue,
Guisborough,
Cleveland.

# COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 15: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Grand President of the St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, this evening attended the premiere of the film, New York, New York held at the Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square, in aid of the St John Ambulance Centenary.

The Lady Anne Tennant was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
September 15: The Duke of Kent today opened the new factory of R. A. Lister & Company Limited at Dursley, Gloucestershire.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

His Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Rebiment of Fusiliers, this evening received Lieutenant-General Sir George Lea on his retirement as Colonel of the Regiment.

A Mass for Professor Stefania Niekrasz, late President of the Association of Polish Musicians Abroad, will be celebrated on the eve of the fourth anniversary of her death, Sunday, September 25, at 10.30 am in Westminster Cathedral.

## Dinner

**Admiralty Board**
The Admiralty Board entertained Vice-Admiral K. Habibollahi, Commander-in-Chief Iranian Navy, and Mrs Habibollahi, at dinner at Admiralty House last night. Mr Patrick Duffy, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Navy, presided. Those present included:
The Iranian Ambassador, Admiral Sir Terence and Lady Lewin, Admiral Sir Raymond and Lady Lygo, Vice-Admiral Sir Gordon and Lady Tait, Lieutenant-General and Mrs I. C. Richards, Major-Admiral D. Hoslam, Mr and Mrs H. Ellis, Mr and Mrs J. A. N. Graham, Superintendent S. V. A. McBride, Captain and Mrs M. Gharachorloo, Captain N. Manavi, Captain G. R. V. Dor, Lieutenant-Commander B. Saltale and the Flag Lieutenant to the Admiralty Board.

## Supper

**English-speaking Union**
Mr Lou D. Hyndman, Minister of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs and Government House Leader for the Province of Alberta, Canada, was the guest of honour and speaker at a supper party arranged by the English-Speaking Union at Dartmouth House yesterday. Mr John Libby was in the chair.

# Jesuit response to challenge of Marxism outlined

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept 15

The confidence of the assertion that the Christian message of hope is "not opium, certainly, but dynamite" marks the newly evolved Jesuit response to the challenge of contemporary atheism and the Marxist promises of liberation.

The Jesuits have a special responsibility given them directly by the Pope to combat atheism. The freshly formulated approach to the task will appear in the forthcoming number of the Jesuit periodical *Civiltà Cattolica* as a signed article of Father Bartolomeo Sorge, its editor. The article comes after the publication here of the decrees of the last general congregation of the Jesuit order and the European congress, held last month at Padua, of former pupils of the Jesuits.

Father Sorge gave the opening address at Padua. His address has been described in the press as the expression of "Eurocatholicism" as if it were intended simply as the reply of the Jesuits to the Italian Communists' formulation of "Eurocommunism".

In fact, it is much more than that, but this aspect of Father Sorge's article is particularly timely because of the projected meeting in southern Germany this weekend of politicians claiming Christian inspiration with leading members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to define Christian requirements for Europe's future.

Father Sorge sees the world at a point in history which is "the end of an epoch and of a civilization. "We are living through a cultural transition of hitherto unknown proportions." The choices taken today will determine for a long time to come the future course of humanity. The view is widely held however that it is no longer possible to run the risk of nurturing false hopes.

He lists some of the "idols" which man has constructed in recent centuries with his own hands only to see them shattered *the myth of the period of the enlightenment* that the god of reason was capable of solving everything; the mirage of unlimited human progress first fed and then contradicted by the industrial revolution; the self-sufficiency of early *twentieth-century* nationalism and of the regimes born from the October revolution; up until the most recent myth of all, that of development which has ended by generating new forms of colonialism and of oppression while putting humanity on the road to ecological disaster.

On the question whether there will now be another idol made by men or a true hope he comments: "Much depends on use."

It is now a real possibility that men of today, disappointed in all their hopes but needing to have one still, will look to the church even if often with scepticism or in terms of harsh dispute, there is no doubting that the ideals of *liberty and solidarity* which the world is seeing and which the younger generations feel deeply bring with them an extraordinary openness towards Christian hope.

This hope has its own specific character differentiating it from other human hopes. It is not based on a philosophy or an ideology nor on human forces alone nor on *one social class*. Its religions and transcendent dimension cannot be overlooked in order to make of it largely a promise of social and political liberation without, in St Paul's phrase, "diluting the word of God as innkeepers water their wine".

He goes on: "In reality, we are not Christians because we hope for the end of the capitalist system of production or the collapse of totalitarian regimes in the East and in Latin America, but we *hope for the end of all forms* of injustice because we are Christians . . .

He enlarges on both the nature of the Christian message of hope and of the temptations which Christians may feel against, *including the temptation to do* little because of certainty in God's promise. Christian hope places the believer in a state of continuous search, of open-mindedness towards what is new, of movement, "*careful at the same* time not to compromise in any way loyalty towards the immutable words of God, but to translate it constantly in a novely of choices, according to historical and cultural change.

"The gospel of hope is not an invitation to stay doing nothing while waiting for the end of time" but, instead, a creative task of renewal of a world which, because of the injustice and the atheist *hopes* which traverse it, runs the danger of not truly liberating man but "of leaving him to perish miserably in the quicksands of a status quo which is against the design of God . . .

"Rather than wait passively until history pronounces judgment on Marxism, and turns it into another dramatic disappointment for millions of men who adhere to it in good faith, it is necessary that Christians—in the light of the hope that does not disappoint—insist on a loyal and open confrontation.

"Adopting the double function of the complementary role of Christian hope with its critical nature, it is essential, on the one side, to recognize honestly the *real expectations* aroused by Marxism and, on the other, to point out the *intrinsic* incapacity to fulfil them of a materialist and atheist approach . . ."

He accepts that the hope of liberation which Marxism has helped to develop in the world is in itself "true and good" and should not be allowed to end in disappointment. "Its deadly error is in its method and in the solutions it puts forward which we all know. Lacking an integral and transcendent vision of man and of history, Marxism gives absolute importance to realities which in fact are partial and prove as a result inadequate to fulfil the hope for a more just and fraternal world.

"Looking back, the historical experience of all the socialist regimes shows that, without any possibility of doubt, men are not all equal in them, as they had been given to hope, that not all enjoy equal rights and fundamental liberties of thought, conscience, speech, association, that the dominion of man over man not only has not disappeared, but has been made worse to the point of building walls and iron curtains, concentration camps and lunatic asylum for the people."

Above all, the inadequacy of the Marxist hope which pretends to be global, is shown by its tragic silence when faced with the most dramatic human questions, including suffering and death.

## Forthcoming marriages

**The Hon D. A. Gore-Booth and Mrs M. E. J. Gambetta**
The marriage will take place quietly in Geneva on October 7 between David, elder twin son of Lord and Lady Gore-Booth, of 70 Ashley Gardens, London, SW1, and Mary, only daughter of Sir David and the Hon Lady Muirhead, of the British Embassy, Brussels.

**Mr J. N. G. Belsey and Miss P. M. Stevens**
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. G. Belsey, of Blakenhall, Wildernesse Avenue, Sevenoaks, and Philippa, only daughter of Mr S. F. Stevens, of Yew Tree Cottage, Merrow, Guildford.

**Mr P. E. E. Gamborg and Miss A. M. Crompton**
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs C. E. Gamborg, of 1 Eaton Square, London, SW1, and Anscla, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. B. Crompton, of Yew Tree Cottage, Rickling Green, Essex.

**Mr D. P. Murdoch and Miss T. V. Meyer**
The engagement is announced between David, only son of Mr and Mrs P. Murdoch, of Inverness Mews, W2, and Tessa, younger daughter of Sir Anthony Meyer, Bt, MP, and Lady Meyer.

**Mr P. R. Baines and Miss G. Meirose**
The engagement is announced of Paul R. Baines, son of Mr and Mrs Burnell, of Wimbledon, London, and Gerhild Meirose, daughter of Mr and Mrs Meirose, of Oldenburg, West Germany.

**Captain R. F. A. Crichton and Miss J. M. Mattey**
The engagement is announced between Robert Crichton, Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, only son of the late Mr P. S. Crichton and of Mrs Crichton, of Cromwell House, Naunton, Gloucestershire, and Jessica, daughter of Group Captain G. L. Mattey, of Henley-on-Thames, and Mrs F. E. M. Mattey, of Old Court, Sherborne, Dorset.

**Mr J. P. Gardner and Miss P. E. Chloros**
The engagement is announced between Piers, younger son of Mr and Mrs M. C. Gardner, of Kingsland House, 54 Chesil Street, Winchester, and Penelope, elder daughter of Professor A. G. Chloros and of the late Mrs H. Chloros and stepdaughter of Mrs J. I. Chloros, of 28 Lancaster Court, London, W2.

**Mr P. Locke and Miss V. J. Hallam**
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr Robert Locke, of Brighton, Sussex, and of the late Mrs Ennis Locke, and Vanessa Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Hallam, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent. The marriage will take place quietly early in November.

## Today's engagements

Lunchtime music: St Stephen Walbrook, Christopher Newton, organ, 12.30; St Mary Woolnoth, Singers' Workshop, 1.10. Thirty-minute lecture: Picasso, Tate Gallery, gallery 25, 1.

London Salon of Photography, sixty-sixth exhibition, Arnhem Gallery, Fairfield Halls, Croydon, 10.30-3.30.

Sir Francis Drake exhibition, British Library, 10-5; gallery talk, 2.15.

"Spring", one of the Jacobean Sheldon tapestries from Hatfield House being cleaned on the lawn at Cranborne Manor, Dorset, where the water has been softened.

# OBITUARY

## GENERAL SIR ALAN JOLLY
### A notable service career

General Sir Alan Jolly, GCB, CBE, DSO, who was Quarter-Master-General to the Forces from 1966 to 1969, died yesterday at the age of 66.

He was born in Melbourne on November 12, 1910, the son of J. M. Jolly, and was educated at King's College School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in January 1931 in the Royal Tank Corps, he first saw active service on the North-West Frontier of India in 1936-37. During the Second World War he served on the staff and at regimental duty, receiving the DSO and OBE for his services. He was General Hobart's GSO I at Headquarters 79th Armoured Division (the famous "Funnies") during the later stages of the war in North-West Europe, and he liked to recount the formidable "Hobo's" comment as they were driving back to headquarters together after the successful crossing of the Rhine. "Well, the war's won," grunted the GOC to his senior staff officer, "and the army can now get back to the problem of designing buttons and badges rather than worrying about the design of tanks."

After the war Jolly had a distinguished career both in command and on the staff, acquiring for himself a considerable reputation as a logistician. He attended the Joint Services Staff College and the Imperial Defence College, and was for a time Director of the Armoured Corps in post-independence India, a country for which he had considerable affection. From DQMG at Headquarters BAOR he was promoted major-general in 1959 and appointed GOC 5th Division (which shortly thereafter was re-numbered 1st Division). He returned to the War Office in 1962 as VQMG and, in 1964 was promoted Lieutenant-General and appointed GOC Far East Land Forces in Singapore. The Borneo campaign was then in full swing and it was during Jolly's period in command that the operations were successfully concluded. He was promoted general in January 1967 and appointed Quarter-Master-General, an appointment he held with distinction until his retirement from the army in October 1969.

Alan Jolly can best be described as a "thinking" soldier and those who served him closely were devoted to him. He was a man of great integrity, utterly devoid of humbug and pomposity, with an engaging sense of humour and a most attractive modesty. Yet he had a quick eye for the pretentious and inefficient and he could be devastatingly direct in making his feelings plain. He was the complete professional, devoted to the army and his regiment, who had given a great deal of thought to the problems of modern warfare. A first-class trainer of troops, he was also a superbly competent staff officer whose clarity of mind made him a delight to serve, and there can be few senior British officers in recent years who understood as he did the importance of Logistics in military planning. The Royal Tank Regiment (of which he was Colonel Commandant from 1964 to 1969) has in its short history produced many distinguished generals, but none more highly respected nor more affectionately remembered than Sir Alan Jolly.

After his retirement he settled in Oxfordshire and devoted himself to farming with the same commonsense and enjoyment as he had given to soldiering. He married Margaret Russell in 1939 and is survived by her, and by a son and a daughter. He was made CBE in 1959, CB in 1962, KCB in 1964, and GCB in 1968. He was also awarded the Order of Leopold and the Belgian Croix de Guerre. He was ADC (General) to The Queen from 1968 to 1969.

## MR REECE PEMBERTON

Mr Reece Pemberton, the theatre scenic designer, has died aged 63. Born at Tamworth in March, 1914, he had been designing for the West End stage through a quarter of a century. It is its visual aspect that often fixes a production in the memory. Pemberton was not only faithful to his authors and directors; he also gave to his sets an unobtrusive personal distinction.

Often a director and designer will move together in special harmony, and this was so with Frith Banbury, and Pemberton whose names appeared together on a dozen major West End programmes of plays by such writers as N. C. Hunter, Robert Bolt, Terence Rattigan, John Whiting, Wynyard Browne, Rodney Ackland, and Tom Stoppard. Some of these Pemberton sets were particularly evocative: the Sussex room with its "look of vigour and culture", in John Gielgud's production of Enid Bagnold's *The Chalk Garden* (Haymarket, 1956); the dreary North London house (Parlour, Bedroom, Hall) of Ackland's *A Dead Secret*, directed by Banbury (Piccadilly, 1958); the kitchen-living room of Bolt's *Flowering Cherry* (Haymarket, 1957), with those last moments when the "bright cloud" of orchard blossom rises suddenly beyond the back wall; the "web of of glass and steel" above the city in *Marching Song* (St Martin's, 1954); and the handsome Georgian room, Victorianly furnished, by the market place in Banbury's production of *The Day After the Fair* (Lyric, 1972).

Pemberton was responsible for many other designs: among them, those for *The Good Sailor* (Lyric, Hammersmith, 1956); Hunter's *A Touch of the Sun* (Saville, 1958); Stoppard's *Enter a Free Man* (St Martin's, 1968); and the revival of Rattigan's *The Winslow Boy* (New, 1970). He could imagine an ornate Edwardian interior as surely as a dingy newspaper office or the London flat "everything a little worn and drab", of Giles Cooper's *Out of The Crocodile* (Phoenix, 1963).

Apart from his plays, he designed the New York production of *Alfie* in 1964, various films (*Arabesque* and *Spring and Port Wine* were two of them), and such television productions as *Othello* and *August for the People*. In 1969-71 he lectured on design for the Drama Department of Bristol University. He was married to Margaret Kaye.

## AIR VICE-MARSHAL KIRKPATRICK

Air Vice-Marshal H. J. Kirkpatrick, CB, CBE, DFC, died on August 26 at the age of 66. Educated at Cheltenham College; and Trinity College, Oxford; he served with the University Air Squadron for three years before joining the RAF in 1933. He served in India with an Army Cooperation Squadron for two years, becoming Personal Assistant to the AOC India. Later he was a flying instructor at home, and when war broke out was at the Headquarters of Fighter Command on the air operations staff. During 1940 he was on the Directorate of Ground Defence and was subsequently Chief Instructor to the Cambridge University Air Squadron.

From 1941 to 1945 he served with Bomber Command, flying operationally with No 9 and No 218 Squadrons and gaining the DFC. In 1943 he commanded RAF Wyton and from 1943 to 1945 was SASO at HQ No 3 Group. He was made a CBE in 1945. From 1946 to 1948 he was with Transport Command and was an Instructor at the RAF Staff College from 1949 to 1951, and from 1951 to 1953 was Chief Instructor at the RAF Flying College. After a year at the Imperial Defence College he was Director of Operational Requirements (A) from 1955 to 1957, and for one year was Chief of Staff to the Second Allied Tactical Air Force in Germany. His final appointment was as AOC 25 Group, from 1961 to 1963, when he retired.

He married, in 1937, Pamela Evelyn Darvill, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson. Their had three sons and two daughters.

Colonel Eric Ashley Shipton, CBE, MC, a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of London, died on August 28. He was 83.

Mr Abdul Karim Karim Jee, CBE, formerly Speaker of the National Assembly, Tanganyika, died in London on September 7.

## Science report

# Medicine: Induction in maternity units

Perhaps the single most controversial issue in medicine today is the use of induction in maternity units. Some obstetricians say that by using drugs and a small operation to start the process of labour they can shorten its duration with benefits for the mother and baby; others say induction should be reserved for cases where there is a clear risk of stillbirth or some other complication.

Induction has been said to dehumanize childbearing, but it has also been hailed as one of the most important advances in obstetrics in this century. Now Dr Ann Cartwright, director of the Institute for Social Studies in Medical Care in east London, has pointed out that the experiences and feelings of childbearing women are also important in assessing obstetric procedures.

In a report in the *British Medical Journal* she has described the reactions of 2,000 women who had their babies in 24 areas of England and Wales in 1975, the first large systematic survey of women's experience of induction. Most of the women had normal labours *without obstetric intervention*. The proportion who had labour induced varied from 6 per cent to 39 per cent; in individual hospitals the range was 4 per cent to 57 per cent.

Despite those wide variations almost every woman whose labour was induced thought there had been a medical reason for the decision: 55 per cent said they had been overdue, 28 per cent felt that the obstetricians had been worried about the baby and 27 per cent gave high blood pressure as the explanation. Many gave more than one reason. Two fifths of those women would have liked more information about induction and nearly half said they had had no discussion about induction at any stage of pregnancy with a doctor, nurse or midwife.

Most women seemed to dislike induction. When asked what they would do in a future pregnancy if their doctors offered them induction to speed the arrival of the baby, only 8 per cent said they would agree; but the proportion choosing induction was 27 per cent in those whose labours had been induced, compared with only 5 per cent in women whose own labour had been spontaneous, suggesting that there is a large emotional element in the unpopularity of the procedure and that women see induction as essentially "unnatural".

Women who were induced had shorter labours than those who went into labour spontaneously and they were also more likely to be given pain relief. Whether a pregnant woman had her labour induced seemed to depend largely on the place she had chosen to have her baby; she was more likely to be induced in a large hospital than a small one, and in a non-teaching hospital than in a teaching one.

Social class was another factor: fewer women from class V were induced than from the other classes, and induction was commoner among private patients than those treated in the National Health Service.

Confirmation of some of those findings has come from a more recent, but smaller, survey carried out by Dr Peter Stewart while at Nuneaton Maternity Hospital. Questioning 137 patients before and after labour he found that 20 per cent had not heard of induction before their labour. While most of these who were induced were glad to end their pregnancy, there was little enthusiasm for the technique.

Again, a high proportion said they had not been given enough information about the reason for and the method of their induction. "Medical staff should beware of assuming that because they know how the pregnancy is going to be managed so does the patient", Dr Stewart says. "The simple matter of deliberately asking patients whether they have any queries could help to eliminate many patients' misunderstandings."

By Our Medical Correspondent
*British Medical Journal*, September 17 (745, 749; 1977).

## 25 years ago

From the Times of Tuesday, Sept 16, 1952

From Our Special Correspondent
Strasbourg, Sept 15.—Mr Eden in his long awaited address to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe here tonight, scouted any idea that Britain should feel dismay at the positive step now being taken by a restrictive number of continental nations towards some political unity. He declared that, because all members of the council were to be in continuous touch with the project, it was in full accord with the plans proposed by himself on behalf of the British Government early this year. He spoke in a hall in which every seat was taken and everyone present must have been conscious that Britain, though she feels herself differently placed from the nations of the Continent, does not wish to be divorced from the developments now promised. The Foreign Secretary was at pains to show how diverse interests may in the end converge and that the Council of Europe must not die, but must remain as the focal point.

## University news

**Oxford**
Elections
WADHAM COLLEGE: College scholarships: T. A. Lenkiel, Trinity School, Croydon; N. S. Griffith, Preston Catholic College; M. J. T. Harrison, Bancroft's School; Julia R. Krish, Camden School; J. C. Rose and P. R. Quarry, both King's College School.

**Hull**
Professor V. A. McClelland, professor of education in the National University of Ireland and head of the department of education at University College, Cork, since 1969, has been appointed to the chair of educational studies from January, 1978.

## Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Justice Summerfield, Chief Justice of Bermuda, to be Judge of the Grand Court and Chief Justice of the Cayman Islands.

Mr C. H. Gibbs-Smith, a research fellow in the Science Museum, London, to be Lindbergh Professor of Aero-space History at the National Air and Space Museum, Washington.

## Dartmouth entry

The following successful candidates for entry to the Royal Navy entered the Britannia Royal Naval College Dartmouth at the start of the autumn term yesterday:

**Acting Sub-Lieutenant**: P. J. Benns (UCE), Bath Univ; D. G. Carroll, Trent Poly; T. C. Churchill, Keele Univ; S. P. Corry, Chelmer Inst of Higher Ed; D. J. Cushing, Portsmouth Poly; N. J. Daly, King's C London Univ; G. W. Edwards, Nottingham Univ; C. P. Gill (UCE), Durham Univ; H. S. Hunter (UCE), Fitzwilliam C, Cambridge; M. L. Lee, Exeter Univ; D. M. L. Macdonald, Strathclyde Univ; F. G. McNaughton, University C Oxford; N. W. Marks, Bath Univ; A. M. Massey, Liverpool Univ; P. S. Milligan, Portsmouth Poly; D. H. Pearce, Pembroke C, Cambridge; J. R. Powell, Leeds Univ; J. W. Read, Staffs Poly; P. S. Ross, St John's C Durham Univ; N. J. Taylor, Trinity C, Oxford; P. M. Tricker, City of London Poly; S. J. Whitemen, Kingston Poly; D. J. Wilkinson, St John's C, Oxford; J. Williams, Newcastle Univ.

**Midshipman (UCE)**: R. S. Alexander, Grange Ac, Kilmarnock; D. R. Barnwell, Southampton Univ; Tabor HS Braintree; J. C. P. Blackenbury, St Peter's and Merrow Grange Comp S, Guildford; J. S. Brett, Tadfield Sec S, Stanley; H. J. Brookshank, Colfer's VI Form C, Horsham; N. J. Chatwin, West Hatch Tech HS, Chigwell; K. J. Cooper, Sheriff S; T. N. Crichton, Nicolson Inst, Stornoway; T. G. Davies, King's Coll, Taunton; J. H. Eastwood, Hull GS; B. P. Faulkner, Eccles VI Form C Manchester; S. M. Gillespie, Christ's Hosp; P. G. Gorasch, Beechen Cliff S, Bath; C. D. Greatrex, Westfield C, London Univ (Colton HS, Harrow); P. A. Hall St Joseph's C, Stoke; D. A. Halliday, Abingdon S; T. M. Henderson, S. Hipsey, West Ham C; S. Hobbs, Nottingham HS; S. J. Hughes, Loughborough GS; P. C. Keele, Colham GS; A. F. Lovell, Christ's Hosp; D. J. MacPherson, Blairgowrie HS; R. W. Oxlade, Farnborough VI Form C; D. M. Page, Stewards Comp S, Harlow; I. J. Peck, Leckfield Comp S, Sheffield; S. P. Pollard, Charterhouse; M. J. Pinteres, Glasgow Univ (Hillhead HS); P. D. Sewen, Lancing C; J. M. Stanford, Bishop Wordsworth's GS; R. C. Stenhouse, Edinburgh RHS; C. D. Taylor, Aston Univ (Bury GS); R. G. Watwright, Wellington C; K. P. Wilson, Leftchant S; S. C. Wilson, Preston Coll; J. M. A. Wood, Brynston, Midshipman: R. H. Anderson, Bournemouth S; C. S. Barnard, Liverpool C; S. J. C. Bateman, Wellsway Comp, Bristol; L. W. Baylis, Plymstock S; B. C. Bevan, Solihull VI Form C; D. A. Bird, Ilkley GS; M. J. R. Bishop, New C, Telford; A. S. Birch, Burn, Gillingham GS; H. A. Boddie, St John's C, Southsea; D. J. Bumby, Barton Peveril VI Form C; V. K. Burnham, Churchill Comp, Bristol; P. A. Bosworth, Bosworth C; A. M. Brown, St Joseph's HS, Newport, Gwent; D. H. L. Brown, Barnard Castle S; J. A. Buist, Tonbridge S; T. Bull, Exeter S; D. A. Capewell, Hanley HS, Huddersfield; R. G. Chardham, Nottingham HS; W. R. Curbon, Hardye's S; M. J. Cogish, Bishop Vesey GS; D. M. Crawley, Farnborough VIth Form Coll; P. J. S. Fowler, Merchant Taylors S; M. L. Francis, Ryde S, IoW; J. P. H. Fulford, Canford S; C. S. Garner, Brockenhurst VIth Form Coll; A. J. George, Qu Elizabeth's S, Tamworth; P. J. Goodwin, Redman Comp S; G. R. Graham, R. Gordon's C; D. M. Griffiths, Halley, Bury C; C. W. Haley, New C, Telford; J. M. Handley, Chelmsford C of FE; C. J. Hockley, Dulwich; M. P. D. Honor, Totton VIth Form Coll; J. T. Hunter, Kent C; M. C. Jackson, R. Edward VI GS, Stratford-on-Avon; G. A. Jolliffe, Ross C; D. A. Jones, Wirral Co GS; W. Keegan, Oulderhill Upper S, Rochdale; D. W. Kemp, Qu Elizabeth's GS, Blackburn; J. W. Kemp, Framlingham C; N. G. Lechingham, Liverpool Biological S; B. Lewis, Greenhills HS, Cumbernauld; C. J. Ling, Thorpe GS; D. L. H. Livingstone, Berkhamsted S; C. C. MacBeth, St Brendan's C, Bristol; P. F. McGoldby, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS; G. W. Norman, Roundhay S, Leeds; K. W. Murphy, Dean Close Sch; R. Rosenbaum, Gt Baddow HS, Wells, Leith S; N. A. Gelant, Verulam S, St Albans; M. J. Pattison, T. H. Pearce, Bristol Cath Univ; C. Perrinell, Nottingham HS; S. P. A. Perry-Evans, St Boniface's C, Plymouth; N. J. Pouliffet, Caerphilly HS, Welshpool; M. J. Penston, Lowestoft C; J. Pringle, Herne Comp, Sunstead; C. D. Manson, Farnborough 6th Form C; J. H. Ross, Malvern GS; C. M. Penearas, Lancing C; R. Richardson, Lordsw S; D. R. Roberts, Llanishen HS; S. A. C. Ross, Wellington C; A. E. Rycroft, Manchester Cuper S, Dunstable; C. J. Sutler, Derby S, Bury; M. F. Snitter, St Edward's S, Oxford; A. J. Steel, Ilkley GS; D. J. Von T. Taylor, St Marylebone GS; A. H. Taylor-Franks, Howe Co GS; J. J. Thomson, City of Leicester S; A. S. Thornton, Torquay GS; P. Tissier, Westlake C; L. H. Tock, Whitgift S; Timpson, Chesterfield S; V. H. Walker, Eccleshourne S; S. J. Ward, Beauchamp S, Leicester; S. J. Nick, Kathleen, Newport S, East Ham; R. H. Williams, Plymstock Comp; C. S. Young, Plymstock Comp.

**Flying Duties**
Acting Sub-Lieutenant: J. A. Doble, Liverpool Univ; M. P. Jennings, Bradford Univ; A. C. Parke, Liverpool Univ.

**Midshipman**: C. J. Armstrong, Reed's S; I. Bryant, Guy's Hosp Med S; W. Campbell; K. S. Denby, High Payment C; A. J. Ford, Tiverton GS; P. R. Foster, Woodbridge; R. Godber, Harrogate C of FE; R. Hardman, Aberdeen Univ; P. M. Harrison, St John's S, Maidenhead; A. C. Hatton, Birmingham Poly; N. Higham, Sir J Leman HS, Suffolk; W. T. Johnson, St Clement Danes GS; C. H. Ross, Beaver HS; N. A. Kran, Nobel S, Stevenage; H. A. Lee, Teesside Poly; B. J. Lewis, Dulwich HS, Newport, Gwent; P. McIntosh, Mabel Lambert HS; S. Sheppard, Sheriff S; M. Simon, Hatfield S; W. Taylor, Hanfield Poly; J. S. Woodham, Plymouth C; P. N. Yeats, Abingdon, G of FE.

# £20,000 paid for Cape penny stamp of 1861

Three of the world's rarest stamps costing altogether more than £40,000 were bought at Stanley Gibbons yesterday by an anonymous American industrialist. They were part of the collection of the late Claude Cartier, the international jeweller.

The buyer paid £20,000 for an 1861 Cape of Good Hope "woodblock" one penny, catalogued at £17,500. He also paid £19,000 for a Canadian 1851 laid paper 12d black with a catalogue price of £23,000, and £1,050 for another 1861 "woodblock" 4d pale milky blue Cape of Good Hope stamp.

The total sale, with 109 lots, yielded £242,935.

Bonham's two-day auction at Carbeth House, Killearn, near Glasgow, on Tuesday and Wednesday, totalled £219,750, with 3 per cent unsold. The top price was £3,800 for a mid-eighteenth-century Dutch marquetry long-case clock by Jacobus van der Hegge, The Hague.

A fine George III mahogany break-front bookcase fetched £3,500, and a Kirman carpet £1,600. Among the silver a good William IV tea urn by Benjamin Smith, London, 1835, was sold for £1,500 and an attractive set of 12 Russian silver-gilt teaspoons, decorated with coloured chisonné enamel, fetched £1,000.

A sale of silver and objects of virtu from 1837 totalled £46,1780 at Sotheby's, Belgravia, yesterday.

## Birthdays today

Sir Maurice Dean, 71; Sir Alexander Giles, 62; Colonel Frederick Gough, 76; Colonel Sir Francis Jackson, 88; Mr Kenneth Lindsay, 80; Lord Justice Megaw, 68; Sir Andrew Noble, 73; Surgeon Rear-Admiral L. B. Osborne, 77; Baroness Pike, 59; Lord Ryder of Eaton Hastings, 61; Sir John Saint, 80.

## Latest wills

Miss Gladys May Carrier, of Erith, London, left £42,360 net. She left all her property equally between the Cancer Research Campaign and National Society for Cancer Relief.

Other estates include (net, before tax; tax not disclosed).

Avery, Mr Alan Leslie, of New Milton, builder's clerk £243,965
Weall, Mrs Mary Ida, of Esher £104,566

# Need for research into population emphasized

By Penny Symon

The need for better understanding of the factors that influence population growth, and for improved forecasting, is emphasized in the Social Science Research Council's annual report, published yesterday. It says that its most important new commitment last year was research into population studies. A grant of £355,000 was made to the Centre for Overseas Population Studies at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

The report says there had been concern about the increasing growth of population, but now the birth rate was falling in Britain and most other developed countries. "The resulting changes in the age distribution of the population has consequences in altering requirements for specific social services, for example, more geriatric facilities and less pediatric", the report says.

A sum of £75,000 has been allocated for research on pollution. More work is to be undertaken on health and health policy.

A scheme has been launched to provide advice and practical assistance to those who are not academic researchers but who can identify research needs in the course of their day-to-day work. Called the open-door scheme, it will help institutions, businesses and other groups.

*Report of the Social Science Research Council, April, 1976–March, 1977* (Stationery Office, £1.15).

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS



# Money supply shows no more than a marginal rise in month

By John Whitmore

The unexpected news of no more than a marginal increase in the money supply in the banking month to mid-August gave further encouragement to financial markets yesterday and pressure increased last night for a reduction in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate today of as much as a half a per centage point.

A virtually unchanged figure for sterling, the broad-based measure of the money supply, in August had not been widely expected. Although markets had not been looking for the money stock to have grown at anything like the rate of the banking system's eligible liabilities—figures for these, published last wek, had shown 1.6 per cent growth in August—the general feeling had been that sterling M3 had probably risen by about 1 per cent.

The authorities were quick to stress yesterday that not too much should be read into a single month's figures. They pointed out that the Government's borrowing requirement had been erratically low during the period while the sale of gilt edged stock had been particularly high.

One immediate effect of one month of nil growth in sterling M3 has been to pull the annualized rate of growth back from near the top of the Government's 9-13 per cent target area to just beneath the lower limit.

This will leave the Government greater room for manoeuvre later this year should it need it. Certainly, the public sector contribution to monetary expansion—negative over the last couple of months—should start to become very much more positive later in the year.

The big unknown at this stage, however, must be the likely trend in bank lending to the private sector. This saw its largest growth so far this financial year last month, at £396m.

Despite consistent comments from many banks that lending remains fairly flat, sterling lending to the private sector has in fact grown by more than £1,400m in the first four months of this year, equivalent to an annualized rate of growth of some 16 per cent.

Were the growth maintained, the money supply situation towards the end of the year may lok very much tighter than it does at present.

There seems little danger, however, of the Government having any problems with this year's domestic credit expansion ceiling of £7,700m. Domestic credit contracted again last month and the annualized rate of increase now stands at £2,346m.

The possibility of a further cut in MLR today hinges on the outcome of the weekly Treasury bill tender. But with Treasury bills trading at a rate of 5¼ per cent late yesterday, MLR seems set to come down from 6½ per cent to at least 6¼ per cent and possibly as low as 6 per cent.

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**MONEY SUPPLY**

The following are the figures released for the monthly amount of the money stock, seasonally adjusted at the mid-month make-up date. M3 is now taken as "sterling M3".

| | M1 £600m | M3 £000m | Percentage change over 3 months at annual rate M1 | M3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1976 | | | | |
| July | 17.9 | 38.4 | 12.3 | 13.2 |
| Aug | 18.0 | 38.9 | 19.3 | 16.9 |
| Sept | 18.5 | 39.6 | 11.4 | 20.2 |
| Oct | 18.2 | 40.0 | 6.9 | 18.1 |
| Nov | 18.3 | 40.5 | 6.6 | 17.0 |
| Dec | 18.7 | 40.4 | 3.9 | 8.8 |
| 1977 | | | | |
| Jan | 18.3 | 39.7 | 3.1 | −3.4 |
| Feb | 18.5 | 39.3 | 3.5 | −11.6 |
| March | 18.5 | 39.3 | −3.6 | −10.1 |
| April | 19.2 | 40.2 | 19.7 | 6.2 |
| May | 19.2 | 40.5 | 17.0 | 13.1 |
| June | 19.6 | 40.9 | 26.0 | 16.7 |
| July | 20.0 | 414 | 19.5 | 12.0 |
| Aug | 20.2 | 41.4 | 22.0 | 9.5 |

Mothly change in sterling M3 and domestic credit expansion £m

| | Sterling M3 | External & fin currency finance | Non-deposit liabilities | Domestic credit expansion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | +238 | −73 | +231 | +396 |
| June | +402 | +164 | +258 | +822 |
| July | +522 | −965 | +158 | −285 |
| Aug | +5 | −222 | +66 | −151 |

CUMULATIVE TOTAL FOR 1977/78

| Sterling M3 £m | Annualized growth rate % | Domestic credit expansion £m | Annual growth equivalent £m |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1167 | 8.9 | +782 | 2346 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Growth limits | 1977/78 |
| Sterling M3: | 9.13% |
| DCE: | £7,700m |

# Industry's return on capital down to 3-3½pc

By Ronald Pullen

Latest estimates of the real profitability of British industry come as something of an antidote to the current euphoria in the stock market: adjusted for inflation, the rate of return on capital employed in industrial and commercial companies was between 3 and 3½ per cent in 1975 and 1976.

This was well below half that of the previous low point of the cycle in 1970, according to figures published by the Department of Industry.

Profitability of wholesaling and retailing companies, where the figures have been included for the first time, show similar cyclical variations but have not followed such a pronounced downward cyclical path as in manufacturing.

For large wholesaling companies, the rate of return at replacement costs after providing for stock appreciation dropped from 12.6 per cent in 1964 to 6.6 per cent in 1975 and for retailing companies from 18.1 per cent to 11.2 per cent in the same period.

Despite the cyclical increases, the general pattern of rates of return at replacement costs has been of a steady decline.

Taking simply historic costs, the last seven or eight years suggest an end to the secular decline, and indeed, with the rate of return for industrial and commercial companies picking up from 14.6 to 16.3 per cent last year, even a rapid recovery. But the department emphasizes the unreliability of historic costs in times of rapid inflation.

Broken down by industry sector, the department's figures show a wide variation. In the period 1960-75 by far the worst performers in terms of profitability have been metal manufacturers (down from 13.6 to 0.9 per cent in terms of replacement values), engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and other metal goods (13.9 to 0.6 per cent), and textiles, leather, clothing and footwear (11.6 to 0.3 per cent).

In contrast food, drink and tobacco has slipped from 13.7 to 4.4 per cent and chemicals from 14 to 4 per cent.

# Shop stewards reject Leyland's central wage bargaining plan

Lesders of 73,000 Leyland car workers yesterday vetoed the company's plan for peace through pay reform.

Their move came only hours after Mr Alex Park, chief executive, had given a warning that the company must improve its performance if it is to achieve its ambitious investment targets.

Senior transport union shop stewards representing three-quarters of the workforce at 34 factories voted 2-1 against the ifea of centralized wage bargaining. They agreed that the number of negotiating units should be reduced substantially, but said this should be achieved through "evolution".

The setback to Leyland's hopes came only 24 hours after engineering union stewards had accepted the wage package, which offers parity rises over two years of up to £10 a week for many workers in addition to mormal pay settlements.

The 64 transport union stewards met in Birmingham as the message from Mr Park was posted in factories, giving a warning that continued Government backing was dependent on peace and improved productivity. It followed Wednesday's announcement of a drop in pretax profit to £12.6m in the first half of theis year.

Mr Park said it was hard to convince the National Enterprise Board or the Government, which provided Leyland with loans for immediate use and for long-term investment, that the company was meeting its side of the bargain.

That bargain, Mr Park said, was "to make ourselves more efficient, raise productivity and demonstrate that we all want the company to succeed."

The reason the company had been able to go ahead at all with investment this year was that it had already received £100m from the NEB—holders of the state's 95 per cent stake in the company—and more from the banks.

"We are already paying out nearly £5m a month in interest charges. And that is money I would much rather see going into the company and to modernise," he said.

Mr Harry Urwin, assistant general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said the stewards agreed that wages and conditions between factories should be comparable, but not rigidly so.

"You can't put everyone into a mould like jellybabies," he said.

Mr Urwin described as "bunkum" the suggestion that stewards were against centralized bargaining because they would have to give up some of their pwoer.

Neither the Government nor the National Enterprise Board had made corporate bargaining a condition for further financial aid and the company seemed to be giving the impression that they could bulldoze the scheme through.

But, Mr Urwin said, the stewards' rejection did not mean the end of the road for the management/union working party at Leyland. And he told workers that strikes of any sort would harm them more than anyone else.

# Coffee no longer the housewives' choice

Resistance by retailers and consumers to the latest round of manufacturers' price increase has caused a slump in retail sales of instant coffee. Volume sales in July were running at 20 per cent below the total for 1976.

Since then, according to trade sources, there has been an even sharper drop with the 8oz packer which a year ago accounted for over 60 per cent of sales "practically disappearing from the shelves".

Accelerating the decline is the reluctance by the big supermarket buyers to replenish stocks at prices which are up by almost 50p per 4oz jar or 44 per cent above the previous levels.

None of the multiples wants to be the first to charge the new retail prices which would be around £1.70 per 4oz jar compared with a price of around £1.15 to £1.45 for stocks bought at the old cost price.

Large store groups such as Fine Fare and Tesco are preferring to run out of stocks of some sizes and brands rather than buy in at the new price.

Mr Keith Padden, marketing director of Fine Fare, said yesterday: "We are holding off from buying at the new price for as long as we can."

He estimated that there were only about four to six weeks of supplies of any type of instant coffee left at the old price in the retail pipeline. It was a question of which group had to give in first.

Manufacturers as well as retailers are hoping for an easing of prices later in the year to match the easing in raw coffee costs. Meanwhile, the manufacturers are attempting a variety of steps to overcome the immediate drop in sales.

Brooke Bond Oxo has followed Nestlé's whose Nescafé brand is the market leader and launched a new brand of coffee blended with chicory which recails at around 20 per cent cheaper than the all coffee equivalent.

To cater for the move to 2ox size packets it has also launched a sacher version of its Brazilian Blend refill pack.

Nestlé has countered its rivals' moves to chicory blends with an even newer product introduced to stores within the last few weeks which, it is understood, will sell at around 80p for 4 oz.

Callede Elevenses the new brand which is not due to be generally advertised until early next year is a mixture of bran, malt and other cereals with chicory and coffee.

The substitute blends are not included in the voluntary agreement reached between the retail trade and Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

However, the scheme which takes effect on September 26 will take down the price of established and own label brands by only a few pence in the large multiples.

Patricia Tisdall

# Gilts issue heavily over-subscribed

The Government's latest issue of long-dated gilt-edged stock, £1,000m nominal of Treasury 12 per cent, 1995, was heavily oversubscribed yesterday.

With £200m of the stock set aside for the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt—they invest the proceeds of such things as National Savings in Government stock—£800m nominal of stock was available to other investors.

In addition, however, the stock was only £30 per cent payable on application. This meant that, in the first instance, investors had to put up only £240m for the stock to be fully subscribed.

In the event, it is thought that the stock was around three times subscribed with investors putting up some £700m, a fair amount of money probably coming from overseas.

The stock has been allotted on the following basis. Applications for up to £50,000 nominal have been allotted in full; applications for more than £50,000 and up to £170,000 have been allotted £50,000; applications for more than £170,000 have been allotted 28.62 per cent of their application.

Dealings in the stock start today and the price is expected to go to at least a point premium. The call for money outstanding—£66 per cent—falls on October 11.

Gilt-edged stocks stole the limelight on the stock market in London yesterday, ending with gains of £½. The main impetus came from a favourable set of money supply figures and talk that the new long "tap" was many times oversubscribed.

Against some expectations, equities did not react heavily to Wednesday's strong gains and the *FT* ordinary share index closed 4.3 lower at 544.9.

Financial Editor, page 19

# Wilson panel considers issuing interim report

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

A full meeting of the Wilson Committee next Tuesday could decide whether to proceed with an interim report on the subject of finance for industry and if so what form it should take.

This inquiry under Sir Harold Wilson into the functioning of the City has now completed taking written evidence on the first phase of its investigation, the provision of funds for industry and trade. It has now started taking oral evidence and has already heard the views of the Treasury and the Department of Industry, excerpts from which will be published on Tuesday.

Written evidence was submitted by 180 institutions, organizations and individuals. Published evidence from the City and employee organizations has strongly supported the view that sufficient funds are available for industrial investment, and that the problem is one of demand. Evidence from the Treasury and Department of Industry broadly supports this. However, some gaps seem to have been identified in submissions, notably that small companies and entrepeneurs often do not get the funds they require.

Evidence from the TUC and the Labour Party has called for an increase in state financing of industrial investment: the TUC suggested a new central £1,000m fund for capital investment half of which should be provided by the private sector.

Since the committee has not yet properly debated the issues and because the taking of oral evidence will continue until December, it seems unlikely that any interm reprt which mkes fundmentl suggests fr chnge, o ralternatively one that says the present system works, can be produced by the end of this year.

More likely the committee will produce a progress report and discussion document which reviews the evidence taken and points to the issues which have been raised so that further open debate can take place.

# Sale of Bond Worth offshoot

By Our Business Staff

Receivers to Bond Worth have found a buyer for the carpet group's Rivington tufted carpet subsidiary. The purchaser is William Reed, the north-country dyers, weavers and printers.

Dr John Blackburn, who recently joined Reed from Vantona as director in charge of development, said last night that "Rivington was a basically sound business" and that he viewed the purchase as "a good oportunity to take Reed into the carpet industry".

Dr Blackburn, who was involved in sorting out the problems of Cyril Lord while at Viyella, would not disclose the purchase cost but said that he had been approached by the unions to take an interest.

With the downturn in the tufted market, Rivington has been at the root of Bond Worth's problems. Redundancy notices were sent out yesterday to 270 of the 327 staff by the receivers and the factory was to close today.

The purchase is expected to be settled next week. Meanwhile, Mr Anthony Houghton, one of the joint receivers from accountants Touche Ross, emphasized last night that Bond Worth Limited, which takes in the Axminster division, was a "going concern" and that the recent Harrogate Fair had attracted a number of orders.

Next week will see a prospectus for the sale of this business circulated to would-be buyers and Mr Houghton was confident that a purchaser would be found.

# Lack of cover by ECGD 'hampering shipyards'

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Lack of adequate credit cover by the Export Credits Guarantee Department is preventing British shipyards from securing orders from developing countries, which represent the best prospect for much-needed shipbuilding orders.

Mr Derek Kimber, chairman of Austin & Pickersgill, said that credit backed by the ECGD for potential orders from developing countries was either not available at all to many of them or was of insufficient scope to compete with the better terms offered by other governments.

Other governments, he said, had been quicker off the mark to defend their shipbuilding industries in a fully comprehensive way.

Mr Kimber said there was an urgent need either through the use of the Shipbuilding Intervention Fund or in some other way to aid developing countries to buy ships from the United Kingdom through the liberalizing of credit terms.

# US deficit of $20,000m is forecast

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent

A United States current account deficit of $20,000m (about £11,236m) this year, more than $5,000m higher than forecast as recentl yas July, now seems likely to senior economists at the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The increased United States deficit is expected to be matched by an almost equal jump in the Japanese surplus, which may well reach $10,000m, the experts believe.

Forecasters are also revising downwards their growth predictions for next year from the July estimates, which suggested growth of around 4 per cent for the OECD area as a whole and two and threequarters per cent growth in Europe at annual rates during the first half of 1978.

Even these rates would have resulted in rising unemployment everywhere except the United States.

Work on the forecast will continue throughout next week in preparation for the round of international meetings to be held in Washington in conjunction with the annual ministerial meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

It is likely that the new, gloomier figures, when they emerge in final form, will add ammunition to those who seek to concentrate the emphasis at these talks on the need to look closely at whether the world needs to do more to get the strong countries stimulating output growth.

Prominent among these is Mr Healey, who has long been one of the most outspoken exponents of expansion by countries such as Germany and Japan to ease the payments and recessionary burden imposed on weaker countries by the oil producers' surplus.

It is likely that the structure of the meetings will help him focus attention on the broad economic issues, since there are few specific technical matters affecting the IMF which need to be discussed in the talks, which begin in Washington at the end of next week.

Only the proposal to increase quotas of the fund looks likely to figure prominently in the discussion, and this may well not be decided upon. There is a wide split between the developing countries, who want a big increase of 50 per cent or more, and countries such as Germany who want a much smaller increase.

This dispute is to some extent allied to the broader economic issue, in any case, since the purpose of enlarging quotas is to increase official international liquidity, thus aiming to boost activity.

Mr Healey may well concentrate on the economic issues in his speech, which he is expected to write within the next few days. He will also have an opportunity to discuss the topic at the meeting of the Group Of Ten industrial nations which will precede the IMF session.

There will also be a meeting of key officials of the OECD's economic policy committee during the wek of the IMF talks, with a final session of officials from the seven countries who attended the London economic summit to review progress.

Latest forecasts, when they become available, could have great impact on the progress of all those talks

# German central bank urges pay restraint

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Sept 15

Just one day after the West German cabinet finally decided on a programme of tax cuts and increased government spending to boost the economy, the Federal Bank in Frankfurt today appealed to the country's trade unions to exercise restraint in the forthcoming round of collective wage bargaining.

In its monthly report, the bank gave warning that there would be no further tax cuts or increases in government spending to correct "mistakes" in the next set of wage negotiations.

The bank, which has always maintained that last year's wage increases of around 7 per cent were too high, said the unions should not find it too difficult to put in lower claims this year in view of the personal tax cuts planned by the Bonn Government.

In an argument that is hardly likely to please Germany's powerful union leaders, the central bank said that an increase in investment in Germany depends largely on an improvement in profits, which mus tcome from a reduction in costs rather than an increase in prices.

Exaggerated wage settlements could revive expectations of inflation which would put people off saving and upset the capital market.

The bank said that one of the reasons for the halt in West Germany's economic recovery this summerrwas the weakness of business investment. The other was a fall in exports of German goods, reflecting a slowdown in the real growth rate of world trade this year to about half of the 1976 level.

No wonder cure, page 19

# Joint venture in steel between Russia and Italy

From John Earle
Rome, Sept 15

Finsider, the steel holding company of the Italian state-owned group Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, and the state concern Licensintorg of Moscow, today set up in Genoa what is claimed to be the first joint venture between the Soviet Union and a western country in the field of plant construction.

The new company, Technicon SPA, which will offer plant supply and construction services particularly in the steel sector, is expected to be active in the third world and eastern block.

It has been established on a 50-50 basis under the chairmanship of Sienor Alberto Capanna, head of Finsider, which has a long history of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

# Top Confindustria job

Rome, Sept 15.—Signor Giuseppe Medici, chairman of the Montedison chemicals and fibres group since July, has been appointed one of the six vice-presidents of Confindustria, the private industrialists' confederation.

# How the markets moved

The Times index: 221.45−1.53
The FT index: 544.9−4.3

## Rises

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Bell | 10p to 330p | M & G Group | 8p to 110p |
| Brickhouse Dud | 4p to 34p | Moran | 8p to 255p |
| De La Rue | 10p to 630p | Pearson Long | 13p to 185p |
| Hanimex | 6p to 80p | Sanderson Murr | 9p to 37p |
| Invergordon | 6p to 78p | Stalls Pots | 9p to 117p |
| Joseph, L. | 10p to 155p | Schroders | 20p to 370p |
| Mixconcrete | 4p to 58p | Union Discount | 10p to 450p |
| Rinross | 8p to 284p | Villiers | 2p to 242p |

## Falls

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bridon | 26p to 140p | Marchwiel | 8p to 268p |
| Collins, W. | 18p to 168p | Rotork | 22p to 134p |
| EMI | 16p to 237p | Reckitt & Colman | 12p to 463p |
| DRG | 10p to 133p | Stone Platt | 25p to 118p |
| GKN | 11p to 257p | Taylor Woodrow | 7p to 480p |
| Fisons | 10p to 383p | Venterspost | 7p to 167p |

Equities fell back.
Gilt-edged securities jumped ahead.
Dollar premium: 92.25 per cent (effective rate 28.65 per cent).
Sterling lost 2 pts to $1.7438. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.4.
Gold lost $0.25 an ounce to $147.875.
SDR-$ was 1.16073 on Thursday, while SDR-£ was 0.665633.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1494.5 (previous 1493.8).

Reports, pages 20 and 22

## THE POUND

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 1.63 | 1.58 |
| Austria Sch | 30.25 | 28.25 |
| Belgium Fr | 64.75 | 61.75 |
| Canada $ | 1.91 | 1.86 |
| Denmark Kr | 11.10 | 10.70 |
| Finland Mkk | 7.55 | 7.25 |
| France Fr | 8.84 | 8.52 |
| Germany Dm | 4.23 | 4.01 |
| Greece Dr | 64.25 | 61.25 |
| Hongkong $ | 8.40 | 7.95 |
| Italy Lr | 1570.00 | 1515.00 |
| Japan Yn | 490.00 | 465.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 4.46 | 4.24 |
| Norway Kr | 9.86 | 9.50 |
| Portugal Esc | 76.00 | 69.00 |
| S. Africa Rd | 1.87 | 1.75 |
| Spain Pes | 149.75 | 144.50 |
| Sweden Kr | 8.75 | 8.40 |
| Switzerland Fr | 4.34 | 4.12 |
| US$ | 1.79 | 1.74 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 36.00 | 33.75 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

## On other pages

# Further cuts feared as steel demand stays low

By Peter Hill

Britain's steel industry faces further cuts in production in the next few months as a result of the low levels of demand in the United Kingdom and overseas.

Latest production figures issued jointly by the British Steel Corporation and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association provided a further indication of the recession which has gripped the industry and which shows no sign of disappearing.

United Kingdom production last month averaged 371,900 tonnes a week and showed little change from either the July figure or from the levels of August last year.

Output last month was affected by annual holidays and the joint statement noted that production was restricted at BSC and private sector plants in Sheffield and Wales and at BSC works in Scotland.

Average weekly production actually showed a small rise in August compared with July although it was substantially down on a seasonally adjusted basis. But the August output levels were well down on the production achieved in January when output amounted to 448,900 tonnes on a weekly average basis.

Over the first eight months of this year United Kingdom production amounted to an average of 397,700 tonnes, which represented a 6.5 per cent drop on the levels achieved in the corresponding period of last year.

But industry experts see no early signs of any significant improvement. Although some destocking has occurred in the second quarter of this year it has only been on a limited basis

For the state steel undertaking, the prospects are particularly worrying. BSC executives have already said that losses in the current financial year could be £100m on the most optimistic assessment and could be higher than the £255m loss recorded by the corporation two years ago.

## B P continue search for oilfield boundary

*British Petroleum has completed a well to discover the south-western boundary of an oilfield it discovered in block 7/12 of the Norwegian North Sea last summer.*

The appriasal well produced only water, but the company is still confident that the reservoir is extremely promising and could turn out to be a substantial commercial oilfield. The exploration rig Norskald has now been moved to drill a well on the south-eastern edge

# CBI studies time lag in investment

By Our Industrial Editor

Information to be published shortly by the Confederation of British Industry will suggest there is an average lag of up to 12 months between boardroom approval of investment projects and the mid-point of actual expenditure.

If this is correct, a significant boom in investment can be expected early next year, then developing strongly in the following months. This is because in July companies monitored by the CBI under its industrial trends survey strongly indicated a rise in board authorizations producing an increase in capital investment in manufacturing between 1977 and 1978 of up to 20 per cent.

A surge in investment is long overdue and, this year, early expectations of an increase have been progressively cut back. Mr John Methven, CBI director general, admitted earlier this month that industrialists' capital expenditure was still far too low, although his advisers believe the existence of surplus capacity has been an important restraining factor whatever the optimism generated by various economic indicators.

The CBI has just completed a special study of its trends survey to gain greater insight into how companies put forward their plans and answer questions. One of the checks was to see whether respondents were wrongly including as authorizations investment that was, in fact, just coming on stream.

Mr Richard Price, the CBI's forecast expert, says: "In the event, rather more than eight out of ten respondents to the enquiry indicated that authorization was defined as 'board approval of expenditure'."

Information to be released shortly points to an average 12 month lag to the point of actual spending which is measured by Government statistics for fixed manufacturing investment.

This is not far out of line with the view, based on CBI staff's examination of the relationship between investment intentions and the Government's out-turn statistics.

# Ford workers object to Belgian switch

Ford workers at Dagenham are objecting to a company plan to ship components to a Belgian plant which will then produce right-hand drive Cortinas for the United Kingdom market. Shop stewards say that an extra 450 cars a day could be made at Dagenham if the facilities were used to capacity.

Ford proposes to import 100 Cortinas a day from Belgium and 30 a day from Cork, starting next month, to help to meet the backlog of orders for the model. There is a 4-5 months waiting list for the car.

Shop stewards said they were writing to Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, claiming that Ford's decision posed a threat to the balance of payments and was against the national interest.

The company said yesterday that the import of Cortinas was a temporary measure and would not have been necessary had workers' "restrictive practices" not held back the full use of Dagenham capacity. The plant is producing 950 cars a day against planned output of 1,100.

Workers were asking for a Sunday shift, but absenteeism on the Saturday shift was already up to 30 per cent. Further weekend working, at overtime rates, could result in greater absenteeism during weekdays.

# Wealth tax 'risk to jobs in small companies'

The Confederation of British Industry today renews its attack on the idea of a wealth tax.

In a booklet published today* the confederation argues that the tax would put jobs in small companies at risk. The tax would also be unfair, it argues, because Britain already has extremely high taxes on wealth.

Although the booklet expresses root-and-branch opposition to the whole concept of a wealth tax, it also picks out for particular criticism special features of the TUC/Labour Party scheme.

It attacks the proposal that the rate should be set at 5 per cent, arguing that even those countries which do apply the tax keep the rate below 1 per cent. It also stresses its belief that "productive assets", which would include most importantly private businesses, should be excluded from the assessed wealth of a taxpayer.

The CBI argues that a wealth tax would choke the growth of small companies by forcing their owners to take money out to meet tax bills. It also says that those with wealth rather than income are already heavily taxed

* *Wealth tax—the industry view* (CBI Print and Publications Department, 21 Tothill Street, SW1. Price £1.)

# Machine tool expansion on Merseyside

By R. W. Shakespeare

Cross International, the automated machine tool group, has announced plans to double the size of its Merseyside plant by the middle of next year.

Cross, a supplier of manufacturing systems to the motor and allied industries, already has an investment of more than £5m in the plant at Knowsley, near Liverpool. The development plans aim at giving the complex a £10m a year output by mid-1978 and the labour force will be increased from 290 to 500.

This is the second expansion of the American-owned plant since it opened in 1969.

Mr M. Bright, Cross International's managing director in Britain, believes it will be possible to find and train the labour he needs on Merseyside. He estimates that the expansion will generate another 200 or more jobs in supplying organizations.

# Private housing demand improves, survey says

By John Huxley

An encouraging increase in the demand for private housing is suggested by the results of the latest state-of-trade inquiry by the House-Builders Federation.

More than a third of respondents reported that, allowing for seasonal fluctuations, demand had improved since April, especially in the North-west and South Wales. Half believed there had been no change.

The survey indicates that while mortgages have become more readily available, demand for new housing is still primarily limited by the prevailing uncertainty about general economic conditions. And companies operating in many parts of England reported that first-time buyers were finding it increasingly difficult to save deposits.

Of factors limiting the supply of new housing, the survey discloses that the lack of building land at suitable prices has become more serious, particularly in London and the southern regions.

However, the most serious restraint is reported to be inadequate profit margins. More than 75 per cent of respondents thought this to be of major importance.

Despite the emergence of labour shortages in some skills —which some respondents thought could become serious should there be a further improvement in demand—the survey disclosed that 40 per cent of companies expect to have fewer employees by the end of this year.

# Reducing building failures

The Building Research Establishment (BRE) is expanding projects designed to help to reduce building failures. This is despite public expenditure cuts which require it to reduce staff by 10 per cent before April next year.

In his introduction to the establishment's annual report*, Mr James Dick, the director, writes: "Building failures in recent years have caused much concern within the industry, to the Department of the Environment and to the public.

"Many have resulted in costly remedial measures; some have, and others may well have, caused deaths."

The establishment's new Building Integrity Division—set up during 1976—will act as a focus for research and related activities to eliminate or reduce failures likely to affect safety or entail substantial repair or replacement costs.

Mr Dick says: "It will seek positively to assess possible risk areas in both new construction and existing buildings. The division will be concerned particularly with innovation and the assessment of the desirable balance between economy and risk."

* *Building Research Establishment 1976*; available from HMSO, price £3.

# Slowdown forecast for exports

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent

Britain's exporters expect the volume of their sales abroad to go up by 5 per cent during the second half of this year, but they are now reconciled to a slow-down in the first three months of 1978.

The latest short-term export prospects survey of the Department of Trade show a slightly more buoyant picture than that presented by the last survey, published in June. However, major companies have not revised their forecasts upwards.

The survey is relatively new, and so far this year companies have been systematically over-optimistic about the likely increase in the volume of their exports, so that the actual outturn may be worse than the growth forecast.

In the year to the end of June, for example, companies predicted that their exports would grow by 10 per cent in volume, whereas the actual growth was only 7½ per cent.

There may also be some element of hoping to compensate for a previous failure to live up to hopes of export volume, although the actual value was predicted quite well because prices rose more than expected.

Exporters have now revised downwards their expectation of the amount prices will go up.

The forecast slow-down in early 1978 will provide ammunition for those worried about loss of competivity through the strength of sterling.

# Panel's task is 'fair' pricing system

Mr Charles Williams, chairman of the Price Commission, who was in Glasgow yesterday explaining to the Scottish Office of the CBI and to the Scottish TUC the wider powers given to the new commission to ensure fair prices from small as well as large companies, told a press conference that the commission was "not there to bankrupt companies".

He said that he had found an opinion in the CBI that the consumer was being favoured at the expense of the industrialist. That was not so. Their job in the public interest was to ensure that the pricing system was fair.

He revealed that they had a "flying squad" of 20 investigators—he preferred to call them specialists—whose members, management consultants, economists and accountants would be seconded to their 15 regional offices to process any investigation into a complaint that should arise.

The main work for the new Price Commission would be in the market place, and he wanted the public to help the commission in its work and to know what powers it had.

He said it was not part of the work of the commission to put more people out of work in Scotland.

## In brief

Mr Charles Williams: Price Commission "not there to bankrupt companies."

London to Lagos route from Monday by British Caledonian Airways and Nigeria Airways, BCal said yesterday.

The airline forecast that the new rate structure, which had been devised to meet a need for low cost, "on-demand" capacity, would prove attractive to as much as 75 per cent of the air freight market between the two points.

Charges for loads of between 1,000 kilos and 2,999 kilos, and for loads greater than 3,000 kilos will be 75p and 65p per kilo respectively for most commodities.

### Cut in air cargo rates to Lagos

Reductions in scheduled cargo rates of up to £1 per kilo are to be introduced on the

### Chemical investment rises 30pc in France

Productive investment by French chemical companies is expected to rise by 30 per cent in 1977 from 1976, according to a bi-annual reports issued yesterday by the Chemical Industry Federation. But investment in 1976 was 15 per cent down on 1975, and taking into account the rise in prices, this year's investment in volume terms will still be below that of 1974 in constant price terms.

### Textile output down

Single yarn production in July was 8 per cent down on the levels achieved in the previous month and 13½ per cent less than the post-recession peak achieved in May. Compared with the corresponding month of last year output was down 9 per cent, the Textile Statistics Bureau reported yesterday in its bulletin. Orders booked by the spinning sector also fell. There was also little change in the weaving sector while levels of activity at the finishing end of the textile trade also continued to decline. The number of employees was 1,200 less than in July last year.

### Waste paper criticism

Britain's Joint Waste Paper Advisory Council has made another attack on the Government for its "lack of understanding and refusal to come to terms with reality" over the issue of giving local authorities greater incentives to collect domestic waste paper.

The council says that because of the Government's attitude, a valuable indigenous resource is wasted and replaced by expensive imports to the detriment of the nation as a whole.

Patents news

# Making nuclear ships safer in a collision

The German company, Weser AG, openly acknowledges, in a new British Patent BP1 473 477, that there are very real risks in using nuclear power sources in ships.

First and foremost is the problem of what happens if the vessel is involved in a collision, and Weser suggests that even after ten years' research no one has yet devised a housing for nuclear fuel which is safe against ramming amidships.

The answer they suggest is not to install bigger and better buffers to absorb the load of a collision, but to modify the ship so that any ram from the side is diverted away from the nuclear area.

To achieve this, the nuclear fuel is housed in a square, protective shell, with its corners skew across the ship. Any ramming force square on to the side thus inevitably hits a corner of the shell and is deflected off, to damage less important areas of the ship. In this way, whatever else is damaged the nuclear fuel shielding stays intact.

### Updated golf tees

By coincidence, an entirely different and domestic invention just patented from the United States, relies on an essentially similar principle.

In BP1 472 691, David Mongy Bondu, senior, of Miami, Florida, protects not nuclear reactors, but golf tees, from damage, by careful angling of their position in use.

The aim is to ensure that even if a golfer hits his tee it will neither upset the drive, break the tee, nor send it off into the distance with the ball.

All that is necessary, claims the inventor, is to make the tee of plastics and hollow, so that it is fairly resilient, and angle the top on which the ball rests at 45 degrees to the stem, and not at a right angle as is usual. Thus, for a golf ball to balance on the top of the tee, the tee itself must be driven into the ground at an angle of 45 degrees.

It follows that if a golfer hits the tee whilst driving off, he will inevitably strike it a glancing blow, do little damage, and not displace the tee from the ground.

Adrian Hope





# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## More on the Peruvian Corporation

*From Mr Robert Morrison*

Sir, It was George Orwell who first drew to my attention that those governments which act with the least justice are those which are the keenest to have history record that what hey do is lawful. It is significant that the Government of Peru, which has acted with patent injustice in the affair of Peruvian Corporation, should so strongly claim that what they have done is correct in terms of law.

Ambassador Montagne has indicated respect for fair play. In that sense I make the following suggestion to him.

Let the issue of the Peruvian Corporation and he Peruvian Government be debated before an independent arbitrator on the basis of fair pay or common justice.

It the ambassador will agree to this course, he will demonstrate his personal belief in his government's case and it would be helpful if accepting he would say what action he would take if the arbitrator found for the Peruvian Corporation.

If the arbitrator should find for the Peruvian Government, the Peruvian Claims Committee will dissolve itself.

Also in the interests of continuing fair play, ler me state the aim of the Peruvian Claims Committee: "Until such rime as the Peruvian Government will pay just compensation for the assets of the Peruvian Corporation, the Peruvian Claims Committee will take every opportunity to draw to the attention of international banks and investors everywhere the risks which attach to investment in Peru, so that they may more accurately judge the rare of interest appropriate to the risk."

ROBERT MORRISON,
*Peruvian Claims Committee,*
91 Moorgate,
London EC2M 6SJ.

*From Mr P. C. D'Arcy Biss*

Sir, I hope I am not too late to comment on the Peruvian Ambassador's letter in Business News (September 5); but it ill becomes him to accuse Mr Robert Morrison of falling short of the customary British standards f "fair play". This is perhaps the pot calling the kettle black.

The procedure in Peru required the government to have the assets of the corporation valued, and for the valuation figure to be the reserve price at the auction. The government appointed a valuer, who came up with a price which was sufficient to satisfy the claims of the Peruvian Government and orbers, and leave a reasonable sum for the shareholders in the corporation, which would have made them happy.

The Peruvian Government apparently thought the figure roi high, so it appointed a second valuer who produced a substantially lower valuation than the first—one which covered the Peruvian Government's claims but left nothing for the shareholders. This was used by the government fo rpurposes of the auction, resulting in the assets being "given away" to the government.

To repudiate its valuer, appointed by it, and obtain instead a new valuation, more conveniently low, it is hardly "fair play"—certainly not up to any British standard.

My narrative is necessarily condensed and I am not seeking in this letter to debate the other points in the ambassador's letter, since these have been debated in your columns previously, without agreement as to facts or conclusions.

The point in this letter has been raised in your columns previously, but the ambassador has never given an answer.

P. C. D'ARCY BISS,
Chairman,
The Peruvian Corporation

## British enterprise

*From Mr Duncan J. Woolard*

Sir, You report that BIM have launched Spur to improve industrial performance, in Sir Derek Ezra's words: ". . . stimulus, incitement, urgency, encouragement to press forward and win distinction through achievement."

We, a manufacturing country, have over 1.5 million unemployed, industry is not working to capacity, and yet your columns daily advertise vacancies for "secretaries" at salaries between £3,000 and £5,000 per annum.

Thus, after a few weeks' training, these "professionals" can jump on to the band waggon and keep moving in a sellers' market; management will, apparently, pay any price to "keep up with the Joneses" (and see if they can spell or type later). The Americans, well-known for their urgency and enterprise, make do with hand-written replies on photocopies, thus saving time, staff and money; the surplus goes back into production.

As an unemployed, qualified engineer of many years' standing, there is more Spur for me to retrain as a typist than to reenter industry in my profession.

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN J. WOOLARD,
23 The Middlings,
Sevenoaks,
Kent.

## Car rumbles

*From Mr A. G. Shallcross*

Sir, 1: The comments by SMMT and British Leyland on the large slice of our domestic markets now taken by imported cars (September 7) seem to imply that inability to fill their distributors' showrooms is the only factor of consequence.

2: Can they not see the writing on the wall, and is there no prophet Daniel to the entire country who will translate for them and their employees that it still means "You have been weighed in the balance and found wanting"!!

3: Do they not know that dearly bought experience has forced many of us to view the purchase of a modern British car as a very chancy game indeed, in which the manufacturer plays with loaded dice? And is it not evident by now that many of us, increasingly disenchanted with the industry's standards of workmanship and service and concern, are having to turn our hopes elsewhere!

4: Let the industry, from shop floor to top management, but look truth in the face and then demonstrate that the customer and his satisfaction have again become top priority—and the import statistics will in their turn quickly show that support is not lacking when it is deserved.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. SHALLCROSS,
Chartered Engineer,
10 Windmill Road,
St Leonards on Sea, East Sussex, TN38 9BY.
September 7.

## Interpreting trade statistics

*From Mr Vincent Cable*

Sir, It is a pity that Lord Kaldor (September 12) has not been able to read the full version of the Economic Trends article "Home and Export Performance of United Kingdom Industries", whose Civil Service authors he accuses of "an economic howler".

Its preface clearly states that its objective is to construct indicators at industry level. Its authors do not spell out the full implications of their work but, if there are any, they relate primarily to arguments about selective impore controls and thus to the structure of trade and production. This is a separate issue from the case for general import controls which is put by Cambridge economists like Lord Kaldor in terms of overall levels of output and employment.

It is also more relevant to immediate policy questions since most of the protectionist running is now being made by specific industrial lobbies (for example, textiles) which claim that unemployment is being "caused" by growing "import penetration" of their particular sector. This they seek to counter by selective import controls which are quite unrelated to measures designed to raise aggregate demand.

The Economic Trends article helps to illustrate some of the more obvious errors that follow from a disingenuous use of "import penetration" indices. For example consideration of "import penetration" alone would lead one to suppose that important sectors such as chemicals, mechanical instrument and electrical engineering, and textiles, are in such dire straits resulting from growing import competition as to justify emergency protection. However, export-to-sales ratios are keeping pace (or more). Various interpretations can be placed on figures even at that level of aggregation but the government statisticians are to be congratulated on trying to provide a more solid statistical basis for discussing the trade performance of specific industries.

VINCENT CABLE,
*Overseas Development Institute,*
10-11 Percy Street,
London W1P 0JB.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# An unrepeatable performance

Have the monetary authorities been overdoing their great summer sale of gilts? Are they in danger of squeezing the money supply excessively? Or are the money supply figures for the August banking month simply freakish?

The best answer is, perhaps, that the absence of money supply growth in August, —at least in sterling M3 terms—is unlikely to be repeated. First, the central government's borrowing requirement during the period was erratically low. Second, gross gilt sales, totalling some £1,600m, were abnormally high as the strength of sterling (or weakness of the dollar) broke the developing log jam in government funding and the authorities opted to swim with the fast running current.

The authorities' decision to take full advantage of their good fortune was almost certainly taken for three reasons—the fact that money supply growth in July had been on the high side despite the receipt of the first tranche of the BP sale proceeds; the knowledge that the public sector contribution to money supply growth would be greater later in the year when funding might be harder; and the difficulty in knowing precisely how hot money inflows were likely to affect the monetary aggregates.

As I said yesterday, the Bank's Quarterly Bulletin suggested that the authorities are not as apprehensive about money supply control in the face of overseas inflows as some people. None the less, the authorities do have a problem in the short-term monitoring of the effect of these inflows. This in itself must make monetary management that much more difficult.

It is moreover, difficult to see how the authorities can be entirely happy about the quantity of speculative overseas money that is reputed to have applied for the latest long gilt offering. The previous long gilt offering was followed by a period of indigestion as speculators started to move out. The key question now is how much longer the institutions are going to be there and ready to relieve such situations in future.

Booker McConnell

## The strategy is still unclear

Having lost its Guyana sugar interests, Booker McConnell has now transformed itself from being an international trader to a group which in the first half of 1977 produced 80 per cent of its earnings in the United Kingdom. The well-timed acquisition of the Kinloch food distribution business contributed nearly £1m, pre-interest, but the major part of the 47 per cent profits growth to £9.8m came from original activities.

Thus the "balance" which chairman Sir George Bishop sees as the guiding force behind the direction of the group was going seems to have been disturbed.

Meanwhile it is likely that the proceeds of the nationalization loan notes from Guyana may be held in foreign currency and the group's liquidity is growing stronger all the time. If the policy of "balance" is to mean anything other than a convenient cover for a seemingly ragbag group of interests based on the opportunistic developments of a colonial trader, an overseas acquisition is overdue.

For the moment though United Kingdom activities are coming through strongly. Without a repetition of losses on a contract in Sudan, general engineering has made a trading profit of £1.5m against a £1.1m loss for the whole of last year, and there are gains in all other divisions except fluid engineering which had an exceptional year in 1976.

These gains could advance in the second half and Central Wagon should come into profit. Outside estimates are looking for profits of £23m for the year against £15m. But a yield of 4.4 per cent on the shares at 236p although covered more than four times, looks a good enough rating until Booker's strategy becomes clearer.

● *Croda's reputation as a growth stock is difficult to maintain, and it paid the price yesterday when interim profits, while 16 per cent up, turned out to be £1m down on market hopes. So estimates for the year were revised to around £17m indicating a mere 12 per cent increase on last year.*

*This is a far cry from the heady days of 1973 and 1974 when growth ran at 97 per cent and 77 per cent respectively, and Sir Frederick Wood, the chairman, (above) explains that the overall trading picture was dull throughout the first half with nil growth in volume sales in the second half of last year.*

*Much of Croda's growth has come from making acquisitions and then turning them round. That acquisition programme is still ticking over with the latest, Kimpton Brothers, likely to contribute about £800,000 this year.*

*Meanwhile the existing trading mix, apart from some growth still to come from Midland Yorkshire which was bought in 1975, is not exciting, though overseas sales are being held at about 45 per cent of the total and a significant new initiative in the United States is a longer-range possibility.*

*There is nothing at the moment, then, to make the shares at 67p, down 3p yesterday, on a prospective yield of 4.8 per cent and selling at around nine times earnings, attractive.*

## High yields in regional newspapers

After showing some strength earlier this year, regional and provincial newspaper shares have proved laggards in the recent stock market surge. Investors looking to second-line stocks have been put off the sector by memories of the 1974-75 profits slump and the industry's industrial relations problems. The alternative view is that the sector now boasts some attractive dividend yields at a time when many groups are on a strong recovery tack.

Figures yesterday from the *Liverpool Daily Post & Echo* and the smaller Home Counties Newspapers suggest that the improvement seen in the latter half of last year is continuing.

The *Liverpool Post* group, one of the most diversified of the regional groups, pushed up pre-tax profits to above £2m—just under 9 per cent above last year's exceptional interim total.

But that masks an improvement in United Kingdom newspaper profits of 28 per cent. Meanwhile, Home Counties interim profits more than trebled to £285,000 on a 17 per cent turnover leap to £2.8m.

True, the *Liverpool Post* reports some continued fall-off in display advertising revenue but both groups have seen continued strong growth in the important classified category, with property, vehicles and even employment advertising now picking up.

At the same time the provincial groups have generally fared better than their Fleet Street counterparts in pushing through cover price rises to match newsprint increases.

The results were good for a 4p gain for *Liverpool Post* at 136p and a 7p climb to 57p in the narrowly-traded Home Counties, and should have the effect of diverting attention to the other big regionals like United Newspapers, East Midland Allied Press and BPM all with results due soon.

Any leap in wage costs could of course cloud that picture. But meanwhile yields of around 7 per cent—over 11 per cent in BPM's case—are competitive against, say, the publishing sector average of 3½ per cent.

Kenneth Owen discusses recent proposals for harnessing the estuary's tidal forces

# More power to supporters of a Severn barrage

Of the various alternative sources of energy considered by the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology in its reports published earlier this week, the harnessing of tidal power through a barrage across the estuary of the Severn is likely to prove the most controversial.

At its simplest it appears to be a blunt, all-or-nothing, choice. Should we try to make the most of an inexhaustible source of power, in what is perhaps the most suitable place for a tidal power scheme anywhere in the world?

Or should we refuse to take the risks of embarking on a long, expensive project (three or four full-term governments may have come and gone during its design and construction) whose Concorde-scale cost cannot immediately be justified for electricity generation alone?

The Government is not yet ready to make that choice—and the choice itself is not that simple. Many factors other than electricity generation are involved, but have not yet been assessed: the various barrage proposals have not been fully compared; and lurking in a government laboratory are two new barrage techniques which could upset everybody's calculations, anyway.

But, to study the feasibility of a Severn scheme, says Mr Arthur Palmer, MP, chairman of the select committee (who has a local interest as Labour MP for Bristol North-East), would be worth every penny of the £4m or £5m the study would cost.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, also has a local interest, as MP for Bristol South-East. Last week he held a day of "informal talks" about the barrage at Bristol University.

On that occasion, the view was virtually unanimous—from representatives of local, industrial, political, trade union, governmental and even environmental groups—that, at this stage, to move forward to a full feasibility study was highly desirable.

Industrial interest in the barrage has already crystallized into two main consortia, each with a link to university expertise. Both have made detailed proposals for feasibility studies.

The Severn Barrage Group consists of Y-ARD, Charles Haswell & Partners, Roxburgh Dinardo & Partners, Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, the National Engineering Laboratory, Martin & Voorhees Associates, David Mappin (Offshore) Managements and Dr Tom Shaw, of Bristol University.

Professor Eric Wilson, of Salford University, is associated with the other main organization, the Tidal Energy Engineering Group. This is led by Engineering & Power Development Consultants, which has an associated Canadian company, Tidal Power Consultants, and which uses the consultancy services of Sir William Halcrow & Partners.

A number of other consulting engineers also made proposals to the select committee.

The simplest Severn scheme would be a single barrage crossing the estuary (possibly between points near Cardiff and Weston-super-Mare) and containing sluices, turbines and navigation locks. The sluices would let the water through on the rising tide: the turbines would generate electricity on the ebb tide; and the locks would enable ships to pass through to and from the upstream ports which, because of the barrage, would have improved deep-water access.

Variations on this theme could include power generation on both the ebb and flood tides, a secondary basin and possibly pumping to provide storage and a more flexible supply of electricity.

Among the proposals made to the select committee were a single-basin scheme by Professor Wilson and EPD Consultants; a double-basin design by Dr Shaw with an emphasis on pumped storage; and a smaller, two-basin arrangement by W. S. Atkins & Partners, which includes the reclamation of land for commerce and industry.

Meanwhile, Mr Robert Russell, director of the Government's Hydraulics Research Station at Wallingford, injected two new ideas into the Severn barrage debate at Mr Benn's Bristol talks. One concerned the method of construction.

A large part of the cost of a barrage, according to the Dutch Nedeco consultants' recent report for the Department of Energy, would arise from the enormous amount of concrete that would be needed. Eleven million concrete blocks from one to 22 cubic metres were mentioned, apart from 221 large caissons and 65 million tons of rock fill, for the £3,100m double-basin scheme considered by Nedeco.

Finding a means of reducing the cost of building and closing the barrage embankment had become the most important task, Mr Russell said. A new method of building embankments from sand, encased in concrete armour, had proved successful in laboratory tests at Wallingford.

The method uses an enclosing shield which moves forward as the embankment is built up. "If that can be scaled up to Bristol Channel size, it makes a big difference", Mr Russell said.

He could not relate the expected cost reduction to the actual design for which Nedeco had estimated £3,100m (or to the £2,400m single-basin scheme)—but sand was only one fortieth of the price of concrete.

If such an approach were to prove feasible for a full-scale barrage (the turbine units would be built in floating concrete caissons and sunk in place), Mr Russell argued that one no longer had to select the most direct route.

Thus one could build small basins out from each bank, one at a time. Each might take about five years to complete. A large, multi-basin scheme could be built up gradually and could leave navigation clear into the ports, so that locks would not be required.

A similar stage-by-stage approach is recommended in the Atkins proposal. The Severn Barrage may not have to be a gigantic, 20-year project after all.

Certainly, the Government would be unwise not to examine the possibilities further—while the uncertainties need to be resolved. The Department of Energy's cost estimates came under heavy fire at Bristol from the British consultant engineers; the precise energy savings are unclear at present; the effects on the ports during construction and on the environment generally need to be established fully.

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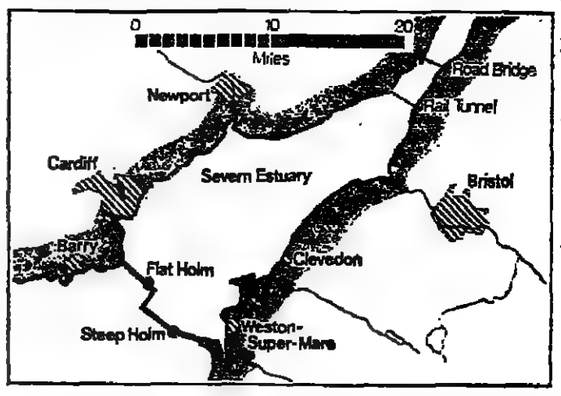


The Severn Estuary, showing one possible barrage route via the islands of Flat Holm and Steep Holm.

# Germany's package is hardly a wonder cure

After five weeks of speculation and deliberation the West German Cabinet finally made up its mind this week on a new programme to stimulate the economy.

Rarely can a government's decisions have been so thoroughly aired in advance. Between the beginning of August and the final Cabinet decisions on Wednesday evening the German public had been served with a daily diet of economic policy options by the media. Not a day went by without some new working paper being leaked to the press.

This barrage of advance publicity has added to the difficulties of the chancellor, Herr Helmut Schmidt. Now, more than ever before, his administration is committed in the public's eye to solving the country's main problem of unemployment.

But, if there is one lesson to be drawn from the history of Germany's recovery from recession over the past two years, it is that Bonn alone cannot solve the economic problems of the Federal Republic. Since the onset of the oil crisis in 1973 the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition has introduced a series of initiatives and programmes designed to return Germany to growth and restore full employment. Its efforts have been flanked by the Monetary policy of the Federal Bank in Frankfurt.

Last year the government was rewarded with growth in gross national product that exceeded expectations. But, although the economy gre by 5.6 per cent the average level of unemployment failed to drop below a million.

At the beginnin gof this year there were hopes that the recovery would become "self-sustaining". Instead, Germany will be lucky to achieve a growth rate of 4 per cent in 1977, compared with the target of 5 per cent real increase in ross national product, while unemployment is certain to average out at more than one million for the third year running.

The latest package, in easing the taxation burden of business and individuals by about 7,400m Deutsche marks a year an draising federal government spending next year by DM3,900 more than originally planned, is hardly a "wonder cure".

But, in drawing up the measures, Herr Schmidt's Government was not a free agent. Political rather than economic factors dictated the blend of DM1,730m of tax relief for business though the introduction of more generous depreciation rules an da reduction of around DM5,700m a year in personal taxation.

Although Germany is suffering from a lack of corporate investment and consumers are still saving almost 14 per cent of their disposable income, greater concessions to business would have foundered on the resistance of the left wings of the two coalition parties.

To finance the package, it is planned that federal government borrowing should increase next year to a net DM27,500m from about DM20,700m this year. It will therefore exceed by a large margin the original net borrowing target of DM19,700m.

If all goes according to plan, the increased federal government borrowing will be accompanied by greater deficit spending on the part of the state governments and local authorities so that the overall public sector net borrowing requirement should rise to DM47,000m next year from the DM33,000m level envisaged for 1977.

This DM14,000m increase in the overall net borrowing requirements is the amount that the government and Federal Bank feel can be carried by the capital market without causing a rise in interest rates.

Long-term bonds in Germany are at present being issued with coupons of only 6 per cent. It has been calculated that a 1 per cent rise in capital market interest represents an additional cost burden of DM4,000m marks for German industry and commerce.

But potential difficulties on the capital market must appear a rather abstruse problem for the government's managers in parliament. For they have to ensure that the programme passes through the legislative machinery quickly and, with an opposition majority in the upper house, this is far from a foregone conclusion.

Indeed, the chances that the opposition will support the package in its present form must be considered slim, because it has itself introduced a tax reduction Bill providing for a 10 per cent cut in income and corporation taxes and cannot abandon this plan without loss of face.

If the government package does become law, Bonn could find that its good intentions of stimulating demand are being counteracted by the budget policies of the federal states or Länder are the local authorities.

In Germany, Bonn may propose, but it does not necessarily dispose. The federal budget accounts for only about half of overall government spending.

The collective budetary performance of the Lander so far this year gives little reason to suppose that they will fall in with Boon's wishes for increased spending and borrowing next year.

Despite stronger than expected tax revenues the Lander governments increased their spending by only 4.7 per cent in the first seven months of this year, compared with the 5.5 per cent increase in spending targeted for 1977.

A further very serious restraint to growth is the delay that has occurred in energy investment.

Court decisions in favour of environmentalists have now blocked power station projects worth an estimated DM16,000.

With unemployment at one million, Bonn has little option but to prime the economic pump. But it is already clear that government economic policy measures cannot alone solve the problem.

Since the end of the recession it has become increasingly apparent that the unemployment has a structural as ell as a cyclical character. The emergence of West Germany as a high-cost country since the end of the 1960s has created an army of unskilled unemployed which is likely to rise with every wage increase that outstrips the gain in productivity.

It is probably not exaggerated to say that the next wage round between the unions and employers will determine the longer term success or failure of the Schmidt government's economic strategy.

**Peter Norman**



# Business Diary: On the carpet • Warrant officer

Allied Carpets, the subsidiary of Harold Plotnek's Allied Retailers group, is itself on the carpet as far as the Advertising Standards Authority is concerned.

The latest report of the authority's complaint investigations finds against Allied—after an approach, not from a member of the public, but from a woman model who appeared in one of the company's press advertisements.

She objected that her picture was taken from a library and without her knowledge was used with a caption saying: "Allied Carpets ruined my sex life". So annoyed was her "husband" the advertisement said, that their paying more for their new bedroom carpet than they could have been charged at an Allied shop that "these days that's all he seems to think about in our bedroom".

This, the ASA told Business Diary yesterday, did not go down too well with the model's real-life husband, although the complaint was upheld under a section of the authority's code which says that advertisements should not contain "testimonials" purporting to come from real people.

Allied, which has said that the advertisement will not be repeated is not as lucky as its pages. The ASA declares itself timeless in the same report on a case where an advertising agency director complained of the description of the report in an authority advertisement as "the bad book".

This, he said, might be taken as implying criticism of advertisers appearing in the report and when complaints against them were not upheld.

The ASA said that the readers of the advertising trade magazine in which the advertisement appeared would not make such a mistake. But, Business Diary hears you cry, if advertising people don't make mistakes why then is there an ASA, let alone a cases report?

■ The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, ever mindful of the need to keep the customer happy, has reacted to the growing number of complaints from irate purchasers of new cars by appointing its first customer relations adviser. He is 26-year-old Rex Wilson, who previously held a similar post with the Royal Automobile Club.

The SMMT says that the new post results from the increasing awareness among the motoring public of the code of practice for the motor industry which came into force in February last year.

From February to July this year complaints against manufacturers rose to 241, compared with 214 a year earlier. An executive of one of the big four British car makers thought that on that basis Wilson would have a fairly easy ride: "We often handle that number of complaints before lunchtime on a Monday."

Wilson thinks that many people are frightened by what they see as the big, faceless car company and would like to deal with a "middle man" who has access to all the right contacts. "After all, the new car owner has signed what is probably the biggest cheque in his life and if problems arise he wants someone to whom he can pour out his troubles and, hopefully, get speedy action."

There have been signs of more moans from car owners during the summer and less in the winter. Sales of new cars are higher in August and, therefore, more warranty periods expire in July. With higher milages being covered during the holidays, "dormant" faults are also more likely to be thrown up.

With people becoming more aware of their rights and cost conscious car companies tightening up on warranty claims, the number of complaints was bound to go up, Wilson said.

The SMMT says that in the first 18 months of the code's operation, 450 cases were dealt with and 85 per cent had a satisfactory conclusion. Fewer than 2 per cent went to arbitration.

Wilson may also take some of the pressure off the shoulders of the companies' own customer relations men. The industry regards itself as the most complained to in the United Kingdom and there are many stories about customer relations people suffering such depression and other signs of stress that they are unable to stand the job for more than a year.

■ *Trade and Industry*, Whitehall's weekly magazine, warns businessmen to steer clear of the Central African Empire round about December 4. Emperor Bokassa I, known as Papa Bok, is to be crowned and, the journal notes, all hotels are likely to be full.

Such a warning seems superfluous after the treatment accorded by the self-styled emperor to Associated Press correspondent, Michael Goldsmith. His horrific account of

Emperor Bokassa.

his experiences last month must have deterred even the most dynamic export salesman from setting foot inside the CAE.

Arrested by some of Papa Bok's policemen in the capital, Bangui, on a trumped up espionage charge, the unfortunate Goldsmith was driven to the emperor's residence where he bowed before the CAE head of state. Bokassa knocked the newsman unconscious with a blow from the imperial knobkerrie on the forehead and then consigned him to 30 days in a rat-infested cell.

Goldsmith was released after personal appeals to Papa Bok from Goldsmith's wife.

■ Whatever else the City has found to complain about in recent years, the one area in which it is now infinitely better served is that of advice and information about financial markets. So it is perhaps surprising to find someone else managing to find a gap in one of the City's more arcane markets.

But that is exactly what Ray Fletcher and Ray Stonehill hope to do with LDA (Corporate Finance) in the money broking field. Despite the rapid growth of the money markets —fund managers and company finance directors have realized the penalty of having money lying idle—Fletcher reckons that the market is nothing more than a few people "screaming rates down the phone".

LDA now plans a far more sophisticated service which will do for money markets what others have done for the equity and gilt sectors—provide it with good advice on money market portfolios.

So LDA's strength will lie in not shaving rates to a minimum but in providing its clients with up-to-date information on the factors affecting money market rates by means of a fortnightly review.

With Fletcher a former assistant director at Schroder Wagg ni charge of the sterling money business and Stonehill running Sun Life's gilt portfolio for 11 years, both will have a good feel—rfom being on the other side of the fence—for the service clients will want.

*Remember that pub we wrote about on Tuesday, the one that had outside it a sign declaring it an "English Heritage Pub" above another saying "American Hamburgers"? Well, the hamburger sign has now come down. Whether that means the hamburgers have now come out, we cannot say. Not being partial to the particular beer sold there, we have not been inside to look.*

Stock markets

# Gilts blaze away on money supply

Gilt-edged stocks finished the day in a blaze of glory reversing early falls to finish with gains of about £1.

Contrary to some expectations equities did not suffer a strong reaction to Wednesday's euphoria and what profit taking there was, largely by the smaller investor, was partially offset by a good demand for the next account. By the close the *FT* Index, 6.2 down at 11 am, was above the worst losing 4.3 to 544.9.

But it was gilts which stole the show, the main impetus coming from favourable money supply figures and talk that the new "tap" had been heavily over-subscribed. Most realistic estimates put the figure at two or three times but there were more sensational predictions of seven or eight times.

Many fixed-interest dealers also remained convinced that MLR would be cut another half point this week in spite of Bank signals to the contrary. Others felt the Bank would stick by its own indications.

After a slow start short dates went to gain of around seven-eighths after hours in what was described as a reasonable turnover. "Longs" quickly reversed early falls and progressed steadily to a point where they were £1 to the good. There was a similar picture among the medium dates.

A long list of company results brought some surprisingly gloomy statements and in their wake slumps in price.

The worst hit were Stone-Platt, where lower profits and a gloomy outlook hit the shares to the tune of 25p to 118p, Bridon which slumped 27p to 140p and Rotork which at 134p lost 22p after touching 125p. In electricals reports of a slump in North American scanner orders had EMI off 16p to 237p while Racal was another weak spot dropping 8p to 252p. Audiotronic plunged to 30p on the loss and lack of dividend but later managed a rally.

There were differing reactions to rights issues from United Gas, which rose 2½p to 58p and Wagon Finance which was lowered 5p to 88p. Talk that John Brown could be next in the money-raising queue boosted the share 7p to 259p.

News that Lonrho had sold its stake in Combined English Stores which slipped 6p to 84p on fading takeover hopes. In a similar position is Phoenix Timber which ended 2p lower at 172p. Speculative support was directed into Linfood, up 6p to 363p, Furness Withy 7p to 322p, and Sanderson Murray which ended 9p up at 37p.

Ega Holdings, first mentioned here as a takeover possibility, were suspended at 139p pending further news on the talks which have already been announced. Another in talks is W. W. Ball and the shares were supported at 107p, a couple of pence to the good.

Following news of its restructured investment in Belgium and ML Meyer's 10 per cent stake shares of International Timber jumped 8p to 126p.

On the paper and printings pitch figures from Home Counties Newspapers lifted the shares 7p to 57p and those from Liverpool Post 4p to 136p. But Wm Collins slumped 18p to 168p. Two to go strongly ahead in thin markets were De La Rue, up 10p to 630p, and Pearson Longman 13p to 185p after speculative support.

In oils the centre of interest was the raised dividend from Royal Dutch Shell, better by 37p to £41.50 with "Shell" 2p lower at 630p. BP went ahead 4p to 938p but Oil Exploration continued to suffer from this week's figures, losing 9p to 286p.

In the financial sector the prospect of still lower interest rates and news that banking staffs will not ebate their pay claim had a salutary effect on the clearers. Here Barclays dipped 8p to 312p, Lloyds 7p to 260p, and both National Westminster at 265p and Midland at 337p ended five points down.

There was some interest in the merchants however, with Kleinwort Benson firming 4p to 104p, L. Joseph 10p to 155p and Grindlays 2p to 116p.

After hours EMI slipped a few pence more on scanner worries while interim figures from Hall Engineering left the shares 7p down on the day at 88p. HTV ended five points better at 110p on results and acquisition news.

*Dealers are looking for bullish profits today from Leicester-based George Oliver (Footwear). But the real interest is in the assets which are in the books at 55p a share. According to the directors a property revaluation would add another 58p. Interim profits a year ago were £176,000 and the shares trade at 34p.*

Equity turnover on September 14 was £139.39m (23,625 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were ICI, Shell, GKN, Courtaulds, BP new, Rank, De La Rue, Marks & Spencer, BAT Dfd, Unilever, EMI, Gus "A", Beecham, Tube Investments, BOC new, Stone Platt, Bridon, Rotork, Furness Withy and S. & W. Berisford.

*High hopes for forthcoming results brought a flurry of interest in James Finlay, up 6p to 314p at one stage. The main impetus is expected to come from the reorganized tea side but the group also has a near 5 per cent stake in Lasmo. In turn Swire has almost 30 per cent of Finlay and this is always a cause of speculation.*

## Latest results

| Company Int or Fin | Sales £m | Profits £m | Earnings per share | Div pence | Pay date | Year's total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apex Prop (F) | 0.81(0.80) | 0.42(0.33) | 5.87(5.97) | 2.28(1.49) | 2/11 | 3.48(2.69) |
| Appleyard Grp (I) | 44.6(39) | 0.9(0.7) | 8(6) | 1.6(1.6) | — | —(3.4) |
| Audiotronic (I) | 13.1(9.1) | 0.09b(0.45) | —(—) | —(1.6) | — | —(3.2) |
| Banro (I) | 7(4.9) | 0.3(0.28) | —(—) | 0.6(1.13) | 1/11 | —(4.6) |
| *Bentalls (I)* | 15.8(14.4) | 0.59(0.6) | —(—) | —(—) | — | —(1) |
| Bifurcated Eng (I) | 5.9(4.6) | 0.8(0.6) | 6(4.6) | 1.1(1) | 24/10 | —(3) |
| Black & Edgtn (I) | 18(12) | 1.2(0.8) | —(—) | 4(3.5) | 4/1 | —(8) |
| Booker McC (I) | 230(152) | 9.8(6.7) | 13.3(9.8) | 3.5(2.9) | 3/1 | —(—) |
| Bridon (I) | 139(123) | 8.7(10.3) | —(—) | 2.3(2.1) | 3/11 | —(6) |
| Brit Vita (I) | 21.5(17) | 2.5(1.5) | 8.9(5.5) | 1.04(0.9) | — | —(3.7) |
| Clifrd & Drell (F) | 1.8(1.5) | 0.13(0.09) | 1.35(0.88) | 0.4(0.37) | 21/10 | 0.56(0.5) |
| *Wm Collins (I)* | *24(21.6)* | *1(1.8)* | *4.1(7.3)* | *2(1.6)* | 10/10 | —(4.1) |
| Croda Int (I) | 104.95(81.63) | 7.66(6.62) | 3.52(3.2) | 0.98(0.82) | 8/12 | —(1.94) |
| Dickinson Rob (I) | 216.1(168.1) | 12.54(6.3) | 6.89(2.86) | 2.55(2.32) | 7/11 | —(6.27) |
| Falcon Mines (F) | —(—) | —(—) | —(—) | 250(22)d | 20/11 | 50d(35d) |
| A. Gallenkmp (F) | 25.32(23.56) | 5.0(3.88) | 46.2(28.2) | —(2.55) | — | 2.25(4.55) |
| Glifrd Brndly (F) | 33.45(30.75) | 2.34(1.87) | 8.24(9.34) | 2.3(2.0) | 11/11 | 3.05(2.75) |
| Hall Eng (I) | 35.3(31.6) | 1.8(1.7) | 6.25(6.08) | 2.2(2.3) | 21/10 | —(3.9) |
| *Home Charm (I)* | 10.22(3.45) | 0.51(0.43) | 5.4(4.7) | 1.29(1.15) | 31/10 | —(3.24) |
| Hme Cnts Nws (I) | 2.84(2.43) | 0.28(0.08) | 5.36(1.52) | 1.25(0.75) | 28/10 | —(3.5) |
| HTV Group (F) | 20.3(14.6) | 2.8(1.8) | 12.83(8.67) | 4.0(Nil) | — | 10.0(1.5) |
| A. A. Jones (I) | 6.6(5.6) | 0.82(0.73) | 6.7(5.85) | 1.65(1.50) | 24/10 | —(4.8) |
| Lead Ind (I) | 150.9(120.2) | 12.1(10.1) | 13.95(13.44) | 3.0(2.3) | 30/11 | 7.3a(5.59) |
| Lex Service (I) | 141.5(120.1) | 5.3(3.3) | —(—) | 1.3(1.17) | 3/11 | —(—) |
| Liverpool Post (I) | 22.6(18.6) | 2.0(1.8) | 8.7(8.1) | 2.6(2.4) | 28/10 | —(6.4) |
| Ldn & Holyrd (I) | —(—) | —(—) | —(—) | 1.1(1.0) | 18/11 | —(3.2) |
| Ldn & Prv Tst (I) | —(—) | —(—) | —(—) | 1.1(1.0) | 18/11 | —(3.0) |
| Lyon & Lyon (I) | 2.9(2.3) | 0.33(0.19) | —(—) | 2.5(1.13) | 14/10 | —(2.26) |
| Magnolia Grp (I) | 2.2(1.6) | 0.33(0.28) | 9.12(7.77) | 0.8(0.79) | 3/10 | —(3.3) |
| Rotork (I) | 7.02(6.30) | 1.40(1.56) | 7.4(8.9) | 1.17(1.0) | 4/11 | —(2.05) |
| Royal Dutch (I) | —(—) | —(—) | —(—) | 5.0c(4.5c) | — | —(10.0c) |
| J. Saville Grd (F) | 0.92(0.86) | 25.2(15.6) | 4.0(3.7) | 1.05(0.95) | — | 1.45(1.30) |
| *Schroders (I)* | —(—) | —(—) | —(—) | 3.0(3.0) | 3/11 | —(10.2) |
| Sharna Ware (I) | 4.4(3.6) | 0.12(0.10) | —(—) | 0.99(0.97) | 28/10 | —(2.1) |
| F. Shaw (I) | 4.5(4.8) | 0.13(0.15) | —(—) | —(—) | — | —(2.3) |
| Shell Trans (I) | —(—) | —(—) | —(—) | 8.8(7.2) | 7/11 | —(14.0) |
| Staff Potteries (F) | 9.5(7.4) | 1.0(0.70) | 20.46(10.03) | 2.38(2.33) | — | 3.5(3.16) |
| Stone-Platt (I) | 86.1(93.7) | 7.31(7.39) | 7.9(8.2) | 2.2(1.33) | 11/11 | —(3.2) |
| Supra Grp (I) | 2.4(1.9) | 0.21(0.16) | 1.28(0.96) | 0.31(0.31) | 21/10 | —(0.72) |
| *Shell Transport* | —(—) | —(—) | —(—) | 8.8(7.2) | 7/11 | 1.5a(14.0) |
| Tate & Lyle | —(—) | —(—) | —(—) | 6.3(5.8) | 7/11 | —(11.8) |
| Trffrd Prk Est (F) | —(—) | 0.80(0.56) | 5.37(4.73) | 2.09(1.8) | 10/11 | 3.63(3.25) |
| Watts, Blake (I) | 8.6(6.9) | 1.2(1.1) | 7.06(7.23) | 1.5(1.0) | 15/11 | 2.5a(1.0) |
| Wllms & Jms (I) | 2.2(2.2) | 0.20(0.18) | —(—) | 0.99(0.19) | 5/1 | —(0.44) |
| H. Woodward (I) | 4.5(3.4) | 0.22(0.14) | —(—) | 0.5(0.4) | 21/10 | —(—) |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Forecast. b Loss. c Florins.

# Stone-Platt unlikely to recoup opening dip

By Nicholas Hirst

Stone-Platt Industries shares dropped 25p to 118p yesterday on a disappointing set of interim figures for the first half of the year. Pre-tax profits fell from £6.1m to £5.8m.

Sales of £86.1m were 8 per cent lower than in 1976, which in real terms represented a volume drop of 18 per cent. Slack demand in the United States for textile machinery both for the Platt Saco Lowell and Ernest Scragg products were exacerbated by teething troubles in production of steel castings for the pump division by a new United Kingdom supplier.

The group thus expects some recovery in sales in the second half, which as profit margins have continued to improve, should show through to earnings. The 7.9 per cent trading margin of the first half of last year had grown to 8½ per cent, but the hopes of a marked improvement in profits this year which went with last year's results, look to have been buried beneath a continuing worldwide depression in the textile industry.

The group, however, says that strenuous efforts are being made to contain costs and improve productivity, but profits for the year are unlikely to reach the £15.6m of 1976.

Still the interim dividend is increased by the maximum 10 per cent to the gross equivalent of 3.46p.

# Staff Potts beats £1m in 50pc advance

The growth story continues at Staffordshire Potteries (Holdings), as pre-tax profits are hoisted by 50 per cent to a record £1.05m for the year to June 30.

Sales also continue to rise and this time have expanded by 29 per cent to £9.59m. Because of a lower tax rate earnings a share are shown to have risen sharply from 8.40p to 19.85p. A final dividend of 3.6p has been proposed making 5.35p gross compared with 4.79p for the same period.

At halfway, pre-tax profit rose by 47 per cent to £317,000. Turnover was 29 per cent higher at £4.4m.

Meanwhile the board states that sales for the current year to date are satisfactory and the capital spending programme is continuing according to schedule.

# Dickinson Robinson almost doubles but stays cautious

By Victor Felstead

Almost doubled first-half profits come from Dickinson Robinson Group, the makers of envelopes, branded stationery, papers and office supplies.

On turnover 28.5 per cent up at £216.14m in the first half of 1977, pre-tax profits jumped from £6.3m to £12.54m. This is slightly lower than the £13.49m pre-tax made in the last six months of 1976. The board explained that the improvement was almost entirely due to United Kingdom operations and reflected the better conditions prevailing since the middle of last year, although there was a slowing down towards the end of the second quarter. All major divisions contributed to the performance.

DRG's paper and board division traded at a profit, but the fine paper and board industry is still in recession and, the board warns, the group cannot expect an adequate return from the investment in the Croxley and Nash mills until the world market improves and it is able to recover increasing costs in prices.

The United Kingdom packaging, stationery and Sellorane sections all achieved "significant increases" in trading profit. The engineering side showed a similar improvement, but the full benefit of its current order book has yet to be reflected in the figures.

In view of the uncertainty of levels of demand over the next months and the problems in the United Kingdom over pay settlements, the board finds it unwise to make any firm forecast for the rest of the year. However, present indications are that the second-half's results should be similar to the first's. This could mean pre-tax profits of about £25m for 1977.

Mr T. Lloyd Robinson, chairman of the *Dickinson Robinson* Group.

DRG's profits hit a record £31.24m in 1974, but slumped to £19.69m in 1975 and showed little growth at £19.8m for last year.

There was a decrease of £5.41m in cash resources in the half-year, compared with a decrease of £9.68m in the first half of 1976. This cash outflow was caused by the heavier demands for working capital in the United Kingdom, mainly of a seasonal nature.

# Phoenix can block bid

Mr A. Gourvitch, chairman of Phoenix Timber Co, told the annual meeting that "in view of the substantial rise in the price of the company's shares" and the events and speculation of the past few weeks he would take the opportunity to make a statement.

When Mr T. A. Maher resigned as a director of Phoenix on September 8, the terms of the agreement between Pentos Group and Phoenix over the disposition of the Pentos holding of 728,900 Phoenix shares ended. The subsequent sales of these shares by Pentos was made "without the Phoenix board's knowledge of or agreement as to the name of the buyer". Which was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Royco Group.

Since the foundation of the company by his late uncle more than fifty years ago, Phoenix has been very much a family business. Although the company shares have been quoted on the Stock Exchange, since 1954, his family has retained "a substantial holding" and many shares have been acquired by close friends, management and employees of the group. The board "is of the opinion that any unwelcome takeover bid would not succeed".

He considers that Phoenix can and should continue as an independent company. However, it is recognised that in the longer term rationalization of the timber trade will continue.

# Shares hit as Bridon fails to satisfy

By Alison Mitchell

A gloomy forecast for the coming six months on the back of depressed half-time figures from wire rope manufacturer Bridon left investors voting with their feet yesterday. And the shares which started the day at 167p fell 30p at one point closing only slightly up at 140p.

In the first six months of this year the group made a pre-tax profit of £8.7m, only slightly up on last year's second half figure of £8m but well down on the previous interim profit of £10.3m.

Total sales increased 13 per cent to £139m compared to £122.7m for the first half of 1976 but this is almost entirely accounted for by inflation. Though managing director Mr Jack Barnwell reveals that volume in the UK did hold its own in the period, with sales up from £54m to £62.5m.

Although results in the first half came close to chairman Mr Harry Smith's predictions, the expected upturn in the second six months is unlikely to materialise and profits at the end of the year will not reach last time's £18.2m.

The position in the wire industry is causing particular concern with the persistence of very low demand now leading to some erosion of price levels and margins, warns the chairman.

And it is in America where the worst effects of the world recession in the steel industry are being felt. Bridon's United States subsidiary is continuing to operate in the red with first half losses up on those of the second half of last year.

According to Mr Barnwell there are no indications yet of any improvement and losses are likely to occur on the same scale in the second half of the current year. Much of the downturn there has come from the dumping of surplus capacity by competitors, particularly in the Far East but there is also considerable pressure on price and low volume.

Recovery in demand takes about six to nine months to show through to the wire rope industry but there is some hope that a recovery in America could help results at Bridon next year.

Bridon also announced yesterday that it had paid £700,000 for Sheffield engineering company Deerland Holdings.



# Galliford Brindley tops £2m

In spite of "most difficult trading conditions" in the construction industry, an increase in profits for the eighth year running has been achieved by Leicestershire-based Galliford Brindley, which is in construction, specialist services, plant hire and engineering.

On turnover up from £30.75m to £33.45m in the year to June 30, pre-tax profits expanded from £1.87m to £2.34m. Earnings per share slipped from 9.34p to 9.24p, but the total gross payment is being raised from 4.23p to 4.63p.

Mr Peter Galliford, the chairman, reports that there are signs that the construction market will start to improve in the next 12 months or so. This, coupled with the return of confidence which has produced a "noticeable increase" in orders from the industrial sector and together with the group's cash resources gives the board "every confidence to look forward to yet another satisfactory year".

In the first half of 1976-77, pre-tax profits rose from £949,000 to £1.17m on turnover up from £16.01m to £16.82m.

# British Vita takes off in first half

By Michael Clark

Continued improvement in the home market has enabled Manchester-based British Vita to hoist pre-tax profits by 61 per cent to a record £2.5m, in the first half to June 30. If this improvement can be maintained, as seems probable, the group should have no problem in beating the record £4.02m achieved in 1976.

British sales of this international plastics and rubber group, rose 28.5 per cent to £18.3m and overseas market sales rose by 7.9 per cent to £3.1m, pushing total turnover up from £17.1m to £21.4m. Pre-tax margins rose from 9.10 per cent to 11.7 per cent and earnings a share from 5.5p to 8.9p. The board has declared an interim dividend of 1.57p gross compared with 1.41p adjusted.

Operations of British Vita, within the United Kingdom continue to maintain the steady rate of improvement established in 1976, although trading conditions reflect the downturn in consumer spending throughout the country.

Falling demand had been experienced in the first half, particularly in the furniture and bedding industries. But latest indications show a gradual improvement in these markets.

Meanwhile the group plans further capital spending in the prime areas of activity in Britain which will strengthen its trading position and provide the basis for further opportunities for expansion overseas.

International operations as a whole continue to show increased earnings and many established operations are extending their production facilities. The present emphasis, though, is on bringing newly-established ventures through to profitability.

The group results for the first six months of 1977 show a continued growth in overall profitability, says Mr Norman Grimshaw, chairman.

Results of British Vita for the whole of 1976, showed a 73 per cent advance in pre-tax profits to £4.02m on a turnover raised from £31m to £37.9m. These results were accompanied with a one-for-one scrip.

The shares traded a couple of pence better to 90p yesterday on news of the figures.



# Ega listing suspended as takeover talks continue

Shares in Ega Holdings were temporarily suspended yesterday at the board's request, pending "further developments" in the talks which have been taking place about an offer for Ega. At the time of the suspension, the ordinaries were 139p, valuing the equity at about £8.6m. A further announcement will be made by Ega as soon as possible. Last month, the board reported that talks were on: the possible bidder has not been named. Ega is based at St Asaph, Clwyd, North Wales. It is an international group, making plastic products for the electrical industry: engineering precision machinery, steel fabrications and constructional steelwork.

## Briefly

**BACHE GROUP**

This United States broker reports figures for year to July 31. Net profit $4.39m or 61 cents a share against $11.01m or $1.55. Broker says security commission fell. Interest charges rose and there were once for all expenses resulting from merger of Bache Halsey Stuart, and Shields Model Roland. Discounts on big institutional orders, to blame. Also lower stock prices hurt commissions.

**SCHRODERS**

Interim dividend is 3p net (same) and board has also declared supplementary dividend for 1976 of 0.1114p following reduction in ACT. Group profits for first six months were higher than those achieved during corresponding 1976 period.

**SKETCHLEY**

Plans framed to repay early for cash outstanding £790,000 or 6½ per cent debenture stock 1983-86 and £451,128 of 7¼ per cent debenture stock 1985-91.

**HENDERSON-KENTON**

Annual meeting told by Mr David Hyman, chairman that business had picked up well recently, but too late to stop profit falling in first half year. But figures for full year should be good.

**HUNTLEIGH GROUP**

Chairman says group should continue its growth in profits and turnover this year. Financial resources are strong.

**ALLIED LDN—PEACHEY**

Peachey Property Corporation has been told that Allied London Properties has an interest in 1.35m Peachey shares (6.32 per cent).

**ADWEST GROUP**

Racal Electronics has increased its holding to 401,250 ordinary shares (5.76 per cent).

**CAPARO—EMPIRE PLANTS**

Caparo has extended its offer for Empire Plantations & Investments to September 29. Acceptances were 1.9 per cent of Ordinary and 34.7 per cent of preferenced.

**DISTILLERS**

Chairman told annual meeting that prospects remain reasonably encouraging for current year.

**CORN EXCHANGE**

Brierley Investments now has a stake of about 20.8 per cent.

# John Lewis 29pc ahead at half-time

Sales by the John Lewis Partnership rose by 21 per cent to £197m in the first half-year to July 30. Department store sales were up by 19 per cent and those of the Waitrose supermarkets by 25 per cent.

Profit, after interest, rose by 29 per cent to £9.8m and although the greater part came from the 17 department stores, the contribution from the 60 Waitrose supermarkets was up by £1m to £3.5m.

Mr Peter Lewis, the chairman, writing in the group's publication reports that the group's sales rise of 21 per cent represented a volume increase in real terms of about 3 per cent.

Official statistics indicated that the volume of retail sales in the country as a whole may have fallen by just under 3 per cent. Trade from tourism in London had been "exceptionally strong", but elsewhere the retail trade had felt some of the effects of the economic depression.

Mr Lewis summarizes by saying that the half-time figures are "good and pleasing" and should encourage the partnership as it moves towards the all-important period of the year. The start of the current half has been "reasonably good".

The partnership is perhaps Britain's foremost example of co-ownership and worker participation. The 23,000 staff become partners from the day they join, and share in profits.

FINANCIAL NEWS

# Lead Inds' strong recent growth to fade in final stage

By Our Financial Staff

Lead Industries Group is running out of steam. Strong recent growth is expected to die away in the second half of 1977 although the non-ferrous metals, chemical and paint products manufacturer is still confident of an overall improvement on the £20.5m pre-tax total last year.

The slowdown has already made its impact on associate income. At £5.9m, profits from this source were almost flat in the six months to end-June last. Better profitability from higher turnover was achieved at Dulux Australia but the 43.6 per cent owned Tioxide Group, formerly British Titan, reported marginally lower profits.

The group's wholly owned subsidiaries went rather better and improved by 43 per cent to £6.3m. The upshot was a near 20 per cent improvement to a total £12.2m.

The United Kingdom manufacturing subsidiaries were busier with higher exports and improved sales to export orientated customers while turnover, profits and interest costs of £738,000 against £1.08m, were also influenced by the higher metal prices in the early part of the year. Better profitability reflects what the group sees as the "better tone" of business during the period

The likely effects of wage settlements on inflation and exchange rates, add to the present "high degree of uncertainty" about United Kingdom markets and in many overseas countries "there is little sign of any upturn in their economies".

Yet, borrowing requirements for working capital are now lower than throughout the past 15 months and Lead Industries will also benefit from lower interest rates.

Shareholders, who include Imetal with 25 per cent, get a gross interim dividend of 4.54p against 3.53p per share and a total of 11.17p per share has been forecast. The shares were unchanged yesterday at 177p where the prospective p/e may be no higher than 6.

# Audiotronic takes dive into the red

Shares of Audiotronic Holdings, which takes in the Lasky's hi-fi retail chain, dropped 10p to 30p on news of a pre-tax loss of £142,000 in the half to end-June against a profit of £360,000. Overseas profit fell from £91,000 to £50,000, making the loss £92,000 against a profit of £451,000. After extraordinary items there is a net profit of £85,000 compared with £229,000. Shareholders get no interim dividend, and a payment will depend on full-time results.

The directors say that retail sales in Britain were the lowest for five years. But the easing of the pressures has already brought in high sales in the current quarter. With an estimated saving of some £250,000 a year from "radical" changes in the retail operation, it is hoped to resume profit-making by year-end

Meanwhile the performance of the wholesale distribution side has been "remarkable", with turnover and profit up 40 and 32 per cent respectively.

# Poor second quarter hits Wm Collins

Although turnover of William Collins and Sons (Holding) rose from £21.64m to £24.06m in the first half of 1977, pre-tax profits tumbled from £1.86m to £1.02m. In spite of an encouraging first quarter, sales for the second three months were "disappointing both in the United Kingdom and overseas markets". This was mainly the result of difficult conditions throughout the world, the board reports. Third-quarter sales are showing "some improvement". With the group's strong publishing list for the pre-Christmas season, the board is hopeful this trend will continue. Profits for the first half were adversely affected by a number of abnormal factors amounting to over £500,000. In the United

To bring the interim payment more into line with the final, the interim is being raised from 2.46p to 3.16p gross. The board intends to pay a total of 7.02p for the year, against 6.38p. In addition, a supplement dividend of 0.509p will be proposed.

# Rights from Wagon Finance and United Gas

By Ashley Druker

Two of the latest companies making cash calls on shareholders are Wagon Finance Corporation and United Gas Industries. Each seeks to raise about £1.1m by way of a rights issue. Wagon Finance's issue is a one-for-six of 1.69m ordinary shares at 70p while United Gas make a two-for-seven of some 2.63m shares at 45p a share.

WF's new shares do not rank for the interim already announced but will do so for the final dividend for 1977, already forecast at 2.875p, to make 4.125p against 3.75p for the year. In August the board forecast that full-time profits would show an advance on 1976.

The amounts advanced by WF under new credit agreements in the latest first half were 24 per cent up on the same period, and further improvement is likely.

United Gas says that though there has been a continuing improvement in liquidity further funds are required to enable it to accelerate its re-equipment with new plant and machinery.

Generally, the board is optimistic of good results for the year to April 2 next. The present term has started strongly, and taxable profit for the half to October 2 is expected to be at least £750,000 compared with £507,000.

Meanwhile all sectors are doing well, and especially the German subsidiary Pintsch Bamag.

# Lex diversification may be vindicated

By Ray Maughan

If Lex Service Group hits the market's unofficial pre-tax profit of a peak £12m, the diversification policy started in 1971 would at last be vindicated. The recovery, which began last year, is clearly being consolidated as six months profits to July 3 last climbed from £3.31m to £5.33m. At this rate, Lex is obviously set to overtake the previous record of £7.34m for 1976.

The vehicle side is progressing well. Volvo distribution has shaken off the effects of sterling's weakness and, although unit sales of the 200 series were slightly down in the first half, the subsequent two months had more than made up for that shortfall. Poor supplies at Leyland presented a surmountable problem—multi-sourcing has helped—and retail sales of new Leyland cars rose by 8.5 per cent, including a significant increase in sales to fleet companies.

Registrations of heavy commercial vehicles nationally climbed 7 per cent and the company's commercial vehicle sales volume rose by 13 per cent

But the non-motor divisions made much of the running and now contribute about 45 per cent of total operating profit against 37 per cent in the corresponding period of 1976. With the August acquisition of L. Lipton, Lex confirmed its liking for the fork-lift market

Plant hire and transport probably made just over £2m at the operating level which suggests that hotels contributed about £1.8m. Occupancy at the Carlton Tower remains buoyant and

Mr Trevor Chinn, chairman of Lex Services Group.

Lex is likely to surpass its earlier management fec projection of about £750,000 pre-tax. Generally, the UK market is now so strong that Lex may well pull the four-year-old Gatwick hotel out of mothballs.

The shares climbed 1p yesterday to 69½p where the historic p/e of around 6 possibly underestimates the balance sheet benefits of the Carlton Tower divestment and improving cash flow. The interim dividend is hoisted to 2.1p and a total of 5.25p gross against 3.465p per share was promised with the recent £4.25m rights issue.

# Phillips Lamp has German setback

Allgemeine Deutsche Philips Industrie GMBH, an offshoot of Philips Lamp of Holland, has reported net profit of DM51m (about £12m) for the year ended April 30, which shows a marked decline from DM92m in the previous year.

Sales rose 6 per cent to DM4,000m, against DM3,800m the previous year. Philips said pre-tax earnings were DM154m, against DM156m the previous year, but a DM43m special payment to pension reserves and higher corporate income taxes from the new tax law resulted in the sharply lower net profit.

A Philips statement described the earnings as "unsatisfactory". Consumers did not increase their purchases corresponding to rises in incomes so that consumer goods altogether showed only a slight increase in volume sales. Sales gains came in lighting and components sectors.

Captial spending during the year totalled DM147m against DM170 the previous year.

## International

### Disney brighter

Analysts expect Walt Disney Productions to report about a 30 per cent increase in earnings for the fourth quarter ending September 30. Since June, 1976, Disney has averaged only a 4 per cent increase in net income.

Analysts Dennis I. Forst of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards Incorporated and Mr Grant D. Hobson of Loeb Rhoades and Company are carrying identical fourth quarter earnings' estimates.

### Ansett raises stake

Ansett Transport Industries of Australia, says it has acquired more Associated Securities Ltd (ASL) shares, bringing its total holding to $24.22 million 50 cent par shares or 48.38 per cent of ASL's 50.50 million shares. Ansett last reported in August that it held 47.69 per cent of ASL's capital. Ansett said last year that it proposed to lift its ASL stake to not more than 50 per cent by share market purchase after acquiring the 30 per cent stake formerly held by the Bank of Scotland plus another 15 per cent on the market.

### Kubota expects drop

Kubota of Japan, a major maker of agricultural machinery, expects earnings in the first half of this year, ending October 15, to decline about 10 per cent from a year earlier although sales will increase, according to Mr Hiromu Kuribara, chief financial officer.

He said that earnings in the second half are expected to show an improvement compared with the first half. Moreover, second-half sales are expected to improve from a year earlier. In the year ended April 15, 1977, Kubota earned about $81.7m (about £48m). On sales of about $1,800m in the first half of 1977, the company's net income was $37.2m on sales of $755.1m.

# North American market dimmer for EMI scanners

Orders for EMI-Scanners now stand at over 850 brain and body diagnostic systems, the company reported yesterday. To date, 700 systems have been delivered to hospitals and clinics in over 30 contries throughout the world. North America being the main market with over 460 systems —over half of them fast scanners—delivered. But, in North America there has been a marked decline in the industry order-rate—there was a fall of 37 per cent in the year to last June, largely because of Government measures to regulate expenditure on capital equipment by medical institutions.

Sir John Read, EMI's chairman, reports that although market conditions in North America have declined, the sales build-up in other territories continues to grow steadily.

### HTV earns more and makes £1.9m takeover

In the year to July 31, turnover of the HTV Group rose from £14.61m to £20.34m. Net profits reached £1.32m, against £857,000, after tax and the Exchequer levy. A total dividend of 15.15p gross is being paid, compared with 2.3p (adjusted). HTV has bought T. J. & J. Smith, diary publishers, manufacturing stationers, bookbinders and producers of leather goods. The purchase continues HTV's policy of its non-television activities. The consideration for Smith is £1.9m, payable in cash, but subject to reduction (up to a maximum of £500,000) if pre-tax profits of Smith for 1977 are less than £265,000.

On the consideration, £510,000 is subject to retention until finalization of Smith's accounts for 1977.

### Mr Jessel on Maurice James' Doland bid

In a letter to shareholders, Mr Oliver Jessel, a director of George Doland, states that increased offer by Maurice James should be rejected on the grounds both of timing and of price. He says there is a major re-organization of company under way, including the purchase of Barnaby Rudge and major alterations to almost all shops. The total cost will be about £1m, and benefits will materialize over the next two years. Mr James, in his position as a director of the company is fully aware of this.

### Unilever-Gerber bid talks denied

Anderson Clayton in Houston has declined to comment on a published report that Lazard Freres & Co on behalf of Gerber Products has approached Unilever about making a bid for Gerber shares.

Anderson Clayton said it "would not confirm or deny" the report which said that Gerber would ask Unilever to make a bid for its shares if Anderson Clayton—which has been pursuing Gerber—clears anti-trust hurdles and proceed with its tender offer. Gerber and Lazard Freres both declined to comment.—AP-DJ.

## Business appointments

# Top changes for Standard Telephones

Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Hill Samuel Group and chairman and chief executive of Rolls-Royce, and Mr David Montagu, chairman and chief executive of Orion Bank, join the board of Standard Telephones and Cables from October 4.

Mr Maurice Denton and Mr Gordon Jones have been made directors of National Westminster Bank.

Mr R. J. Kirkman has become finance director of F. W. Woolworth.

Mr F. B. J. Davies, Mr R. M. Fraser, Mr F. W. Hale and Mr R. Hickie have joined the board of Garton Engineering.

Mr W. H. C. Bailey has been made deputy chairman of Associated Paper Industries.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Smallwood has become a director of BAC military aircraft division and joins the management board of Hawker Siddeley Aviation.

Mr Richard Barrett is now chief executive and deputy chairman of W. G. Hill & Son (Insurance). Mr David Hill continues as chairman.

Mr Antonio Diez de Rivera, a vice-president, has been made head of Wells Fargo Bank's newly-created European marketing and planning group in London.

Mr Clive Sasseratb, Mr David Evans, Mr Richard Brett, Mr Kingsley Borrett and Mr Edwin Going have been appointed director of Wigham Poland Professional Indemnity.

Mr Peter Morris is to be secretary-general of the National Cold Storage Federation.

Mr J. C. Davis has been appointed to the board of DFDS (UK).

Mr A. J. W. Lewis (Courtaulds) has been elected chairman and Mr M. Goldman (Carrington Viyella) vice chairman of the British Clothing Industry's Council for Europe.

# MARKET REPORTS

## Commodities

**COPPER:** Cash wire bars gained £4 and three months just on £5.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £679.50-80.50 a metric ton; three months, £693.50-94.00. Sales, 2,900 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £670.50-71.50; three months, £684-84.50. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £678-78.50; three months, £691.50-92.00. Settlement, £678.50. Sales, 8,600 tons. Cash cathodes, £670-70.50; three months, £685-85.50. *Settlement, £670.50. Sales, 325 tons.*

**SILVER** was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 256.6p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 447.4); three months, 264.9p (455.5c); six months, 264.1p (460.8c); one year, 274.3p (478.3c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 256.7-56.9p; three months, 260.7-60.4p. *Sales*, 13 *lots* of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning — Cash, 256.7-56.7p; three months, 260.2-60.3p. Settlement, 256.7p. Sales, 105 lots (mainly carries).

**TIN** was barely steady, standard cash dropping £20 and three months losing £27.50.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,220-30 a metric ton; three months, £6,225-35. Sales, 275 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £6,270-6,300; three months, £6,300-6,340. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,180-90; three months, £6,190-95. Settlement, £6,190. Sales, 200 tons. High grade, cash, £6,240-70; three months, £6,260-90. Settlement, £6,270. *Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin* closed for holiday.

**LEAD:** Cash and three months both gained £5.50.—Afternoon.—Cash, £331.50-32.00 a metric ton; three months, £334-34.50. Sales, 3,750 tons. Morning.—Cash, £331.50-32.00; three months, £333.50-34.00. Settlement, £332. Sales, 5,300 tons.

**ZINC** was *steady.—Afternoon.*—Cash, £292.50-93.00 a metric ton; three months, £300-300.25. Sales, 2,150 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £293-93.50; three months, £301-01.50. Settlement, £293.50. Sales, 6,125 tons (mainly carries). All afternoon prices are unofficial.

**PLATINUM** was at £85.90 ($149.75) a troy ounce.

**RUBBER** was steadier (pence per kilo).—Oct, 56.60-56.75; Nov, 57.40-58.00; Oct-Dec, 57.50-57.90; Jan-March, 59.10-59.15; April-June, 60.70-60.75; July-Sept, 62.25-62.50; Oct-Dec, 64.20-64.40; Jan-March, 66.05-66.30; April-June, 68.20-68.25. Sales 135 lots at 5 tonnes; 385 at 15 tonnes.

**RUBBER PHYSICALS** were steadier.—Spot, 56-58. Cifs, Oct, 53.00-53.50; Nov, 53-54.50.

**COFFEE** was barely steady.—Sept, £2,935-65 per metric ton; Nov, £2,700-2,704; Jan, £2,316-23; March, £1,955-60; May, £1,875-1880; July, £1,830-41; Sept, £1,820-25. Sales, 2,423 lots including 50 options.

**PALM OIL** was quiet.—Oct, £260-80 per metric ton; Dec, £257-61; Feb, £245-58; April, £244-58; June, £240-57; Aug, £243-57; Oct, £243-57.

**COCOA** was about *steady.—Sept*, £2,825-30 per metric ton; Dec, £2,501-2,505; March, £2,294-95; May, £2,186-88; July, £2,120-30; Sept, £2,055-65; Dec, £1,770-95. Sales, 4,994 lots including 2 options. ICCO prices: daily, 180.58c; 15-day average, 173.16c; 22-day average, 172.14c. (US cents per lb.)

**SUGAR** *futures were easy. The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged* at £106; the "whites" price was £2 higher at £102.—Oct, £110-10.50 per metric ton; Dec, £115.50-15.95; March, £124.50-24.75; May, £128.60-28.95; Aug, £133-33.15; Oct, £136.75-38.00; Dec, £140-40.45. Sales: 3,039 lots. ISA prices: 7.54c; 17-day average 7.53c.

**SOYABEAN MEAL** was steady.—Oct, £105.10-06.00 per metric ton; Dec, £101.70-01.90; Feb, £103.80-04.00; April, £106.40-06.50; June, £108.40-09.20; Aug, £111.60-12.00; Oct, £110.10-13.00. Sales: 64 lots.

**WOOL** Greasy futures were steady (pence per kilo).—Oct, 233-37; Dec, 236-42; March, 240-40.5; May, 240.5-42.0; July, 241.6-42.0; Oct, 242-46; Dec, 242-46; March, 242-46. Sales: 4 lots.

**JUTE** was quiet. — Bangladesh white "C" grade, Sept-Oct, £417 per long ton. "D" grade, Sept-Oct, £405. Calcutta was firm. — Indian, spot, Rs500 per bale of 400 lbs. Dundee Tossa Four, spot, Rs600.

**GRAIN** (The Baltic). — **WHEAT.** — Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: Sept, £79.80; Oct, £80.50; Nov, £80.80; Dec, £81.30 *Tilbury. US dark northern spring No 2,* 14 per cent: Sept, £74.80; Oct, £71.95; Nov, £75.45 Tilbury. EEC fair average quality, Oct, £88; Nov, £88.45 east and west coast.

**MAIZE.** — No 3 *yellow American/French:* Sept / Oct, £89.50 east coast.

**BARLEY** was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

**London Grain Futures Market** (Gafta). EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was easier: Sept £71.25; Nov, £72.75; Jan, £75.85; March, £78.30; May, £80.65. Sales: 145 lots.

**WHEAT** was *easier:* Sept, £76.75; Nov, £78.45; Jan, £81.45; March, £83.85; May, £86.25. Sales: 197 lots.

**Home-Grown Cereal Authority.**—Location ex-farm spot prices.

|  | Other milling WHEAT | Feed WHEAT | Feed BARLEY |
|---|---|---|---|
| S Lincs | £85.00 | £70.80 | £66.50 |
| Wilts | — | £70.50 | £64.00 |

**MEAT COMMISSION.**—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on September 16: GB: Cattle 59.12p per kg lw (−0.40). UK: Sheep 126.8p per est dcw (+3.0). GB: Pigs 54.9p per kg lw (+0.7). **England and Wales:** Cattle numbers up 6.5 per cent, average price 59.25p (−0.13). Sheep numbers up 12.3 per cent, average price 128.3p (+3.5). Pig numbers up 15.8 per cent, average price 54.9p (+0.7). **Scotland:** Cattle numbers up 24.0 per cent, average price 58.75p (−1.01). Sheep numbers down 85.7 per cent, average price 111.8p (−6.7). Pigs nil.

## Bank Base Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclays Bank .... | 7% |
| Consolidated Credits | 8% |
| First London Secs .. | 7% |
| C. Hoare & Co .... | *7% |
| Lloyds Bank ...... | 7% |
| Midland Bank .... | 7% |
| Nat Westminster .. | 7% |
| Rossminster Acc's .. | 7% |
| Shenley Trust .... | 9½% |
| TSB ............ | 7% |
| Williams and Glyn's | 7% |

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 3%, up to £25,000 4¼%, over £25,000 4½%.

**M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED**
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP. Tel: 01-638 8651

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Last Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div (p) | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | 27 | Airsprung Ord | 43 | — | 4.2 | 9.8 | 8.0 |
| 146 | 100 | Airsprung 18½% CULS | 146 | +1 | 18.4 | 12.6 | — |
| 39 | 25 | Armitage & Rhodes | 39 | — | 3.3 | 8.4 | 16.5 |
| 140 | 105 | Bardon Hill | 140 | — | 12.0 | 8.5 | 9.6 |
| 157 | 93 | Deborah Ord | 157 | +2 | 10.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| 168 | 104 | Deborah 17½% CULS | 168 | +2 | 17.5 | 10.4 | — |
| 135 | 120 | Frederick Parker | 135 | — | 11.5 | 8.5 | 6.6 |
| 101 | 45 | Henry Sykes | 101 | — | 2.4 | 2.3 | 9.7 |
| 54 | 36 | Jackson Group | 54 | +1 | 5.0 | 9.2 | 6.3 |
| 97 | 55 | James Burrough | 97 | — | 27.0 | 6.1 | 8.8 |
| 300 | 183 | Robert Jenkins | 300 | +2 | 27.0 | 9.0 | 5.0 |
| 24 | 8 | Twinlock Ord | 12 | — | — | — | — |
| 67 | 57 | Twinlock 12% ULS | 64 | — | 12.0 | 18.7 | — |
| 65 | 31 | *Unilock Holdings* | 64 | — | 7.0 | 10.9 | 7.9 |
| 79 | 65 | Walter Alexander | 78xd | +1 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 5.7 |

## Wall Street

*New York, Sept 15.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed moderately higher for the third consecutive session, but trading continued to be light.*

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 2.08 points to 860.79. Gainers outnumbered declining issues by about 795 to about 535.

### Cocoa futures plunge

**COCOA** futures plunged by the 6.00-cent limit in the December, from 192.00 to 186.00 cents, on active long liquidation from commission houses sparked by waves of aggressive European selling this morning. The free-wheeling spot September collapsed 9.35 cents to 208.00 cents while the other months ranged 3.75 to 4.75 cents down. Sept, 208.00c; Dec, 186.00c; March, 170.30c; May, 163.50c; July, 157.85c; Sept, 151.95c; Dec, 145.35c. Spots: Ghana 268¼c, Bahia unquoted.

**COFFEE.** Futures in "C" contract closed 2.50 cents up to 1.75 cents down. Sept, 208.50c; Dec, 183.50-60c; *March, 170.30-74c; May, 167.00-85c;* July, 163.75c; Sept, 159.50-60.00c; Dec, 151.00c.

**SILVER.** Futures closed 2.40 cents up across the board. Sept, 447.80c; Oct, 448.90c; Nov, 451.40c; Dec, 453.98c; Jan, 456.50c; March, 461.80c; May, 467.30c; July, 472.90c; Sept, 478.40c; Dec, 486.80c; Jan, 489.60c; March, 495.30c; May, 501.00c; July, 506.80c. Handy and Harman of Canada. Can $4.793 (previous Can $4.796).

**GOLD.** Comex prices were off 10 cents *across the board. On the IMM, prices* closed 10 to 40 cents lower. NY **COMEX.** Sept, $148.30; Oct, $148.70; Nov, $149.50; Dec, $150.30; Feb, $151.80; April, $153.40; June, $155.10; Aug, $156.80; Oct, $158.50; Dec, $160.20; Feb, $161.90; April, $163.60; June, $165.40. CHICAGO IMM. Sept, $148.50; Dec, $150.30-.50; March, $152.50-152.70; June, $155.10 bid; Sept, $157.60 bid; Dec, $160.60.

**COPPER.**—Futures closed steady 50 points up. Sept, 54.50c; Oct, 54.70c; Nov, 55.10c; Dec, 55.50c; Jan, 55.90c; March, 56.80c; May, 57.70c; July, 58.60c; Sept, 59.50c; Dec, 60.80c; Jan, 61.20c; March, 62.10c; May, 63.00c; July, 63.90c.

**SUGAR.**—Futures in No 11 contract were: Oct, 7.70-72c; Jan, 8.45-65c; March, 8.89-90c; May, 9.25-27c; July, 9.50-52c; Sept, 9.65-67c; Oct, 9.76-77c; Jan, unquoted. *Spot:* 7.63c, up 8.

**COTTON.**—Futures were: Oct, 51.25c; Dec, 52.20-25c; March, 53.15c; *May,* 53.70-80c; July, 50.30-4.40c; Oct, *54.80-85c;* Dec, 55.00c.

**CHICAGO SOYABEANS.** *Meal futures* finished the session $3.00 to $0.50 a ton higher while Oil futures were up 0.02 to 0.26 cent a lb. SOYABEANS. Sept 537¼-29c; Nov, 514-14½c; Jan, 521-22c; March, 529½c; May, 537c; July, 542½c; Aug, 543½c; Sept, 540c. SOYABEAN OIL. Sept, 17.75c; Oct, 17.80-75c; Dec, 18.00-17.98c; Jan, 18.01-03c; March, 18.20-25c; May, 18.25c; July, 18.40c; Aug, 18.40c; Sept, 18.35-45c. SOYABEAN MEAL. Sept, $137.80-7.60; Oct, $136.50-6.70; Dec, $139.00-9.20; Jan, $141.30-1.50; March, $143.00-5.30; May, $147.20-7.60; July, $149.00-9.50; Aug, $151.50.

**CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT:** Sept, 234¼c; Dec, 243½-¼c; March, 253½-¼c; May 259¼c; July, 265¼c; Sept, 268¼c. CORN: Sept, 192½-92c; Dec, 199¾-¼c; March, 208.08-¼c; May, 212½-13c; July, 216¼-½c; Sept, 217c. OATS: Sept, 111½c asked; Dec, 120c; March, 126¼c; May, 128½c bid; July, 128c bid.

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.7437 (1.7441); three months, 1.7417 (1.7464); Canadian dollar, 93.17 (93.18).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 860.79 (858.71); transportation, 213.86 (215.09); utilities, 112.23 (112.25); 65 stocks, 292.84 (292.18).

New York Stock Exchange index, 53.94 (52.79); industrials, 56.78 (56.05); transportation, 40.09 (39.92); utilities, 40.96 (40.85); financial, 55.64 (55.44).

## Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

**US $ STRAIGHTS**

| | Bid | Offer |
|---|---|---|
| Australia 8¼ 1983 | 101¼ | 103 |
| Avco 9¼ 1983 | 101½ | 103½ |
| Bell Canada 7¾ 1987 | 100¼ | 101 |
| BC Hydro 7¾ 1985 | 97½ | 98¼ |
| Bowater 9¼ 1990 | 103½ | 105 |
| British Gas 9 1981 | 103½ | 104 |
| CECA 7¾ 1981 | 100 | 100½ |
| CNA 8½ 1986 | 99¾ | 100½ |
| Denmark 8½ 1984 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| DSM 8½ 1987 | 99¾ | 101½ |
| EMI 9½ 1989 | 100¼ | 101½ |
| EMI 9¼ 1980 | 100¾ | 101½ |
| EIB 8 1984 | 100 | 100¾ |
| EEC 7½ 1982 | 99 | 99½ |
| EEC 7¾ 1984 | 98½ | 99 |
| Esso (March) 8 1986 | 103½ | 104 |
| Gulf & Western 8½ 1984 | 99 | 99½ |
| Hammersley 8½ 1984 | 101¼ | 101¾ |
| ICI 8¾ 1987 | 100 | 100½ |
| Macmillan Bloedel 9 1992 | 101½ | 102 |
| Midland Int Fin 8¾ 1986 | 101½ | 102½ |
| Nordic Invest Bank 7¾ 1984 | 97½ | 98 |
| Nat West 9 1986 | 102½ | 103½ |
| New Zealand DFC 7¾ 1984 | 97¾ | 98½ |
| New Zealand 8¼ 1986 | 102 | 102½ |
| Nippon Fudosan 8 1981 | 99¾ | 100 |
| Norpipe 8½ 1989 | 99¾ | 100½ |
| Norges Komm 8¼ 1992 | 100 | 100½ |
| Occidental 8¾ 1987 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Occidental 9½ 1981 | 104 | 104½ |
| Offshore Mining 8¼ 1985 | 100¼ | 101 |
| Ontario Hydro 8 1987 | 100 | 100¾ |
| Quebec Hydro 8½ 1986 | 102½ | 103½ |
| Reed 9 1987 | 100 | 100½ |
| Sanb 8¼ 1989 | 98 | 98½ |
| Sandvik 9½ 1986 | 103 | 103½ |
| SKF 8 1987 | 99 | 99½ |
| S of Scotland 8½ 1981 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| Statsforetag 7¾ 1982 | 98¾ | 99½ |
| Sundstrand 8½ 1987 | 100¼ | 101 |
| Tauernautobahn 8½ 1987 | 101½ | 102 |
| Tenneco 7¾ 1987 | 97¾ | 98½ |
| Venezuela 8 1984 | 98½ | 99 |
| Volvo (March) 8 1987 | 97¾ | 98½ |

**FLOATING RATE NOTES**

| | Bid | Offer |
|---|---|---|
| Credit Lyonnais 6 1985 | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| Escom 8¼ 1982 | 98 | 98½ |
| Genossen Zentral 6 1983 | 97¾ | 98¼ |
| Indost Ban Jaran 6 1982 | 99½ | 100 |
| UBAF 6¾ 1982 | 98 | 98½ |
| Williams & Glyns 6¼ 84 | 99¾ | 100½ |

**CANADIAN DOLLARS**

| | Bid | Offer |
|---|---|---|
| Ban of Montreal 9 1982 | 100¾ | 101½ |
| Canadian Pacific 9¼ 1985 | 101½ | 101½ |
| CECA 9 1984 | 100½ | 101 |
| Gen Motors Acc 9¾ 1986 | 104½ | 104¾ |
| Royal Ban Canada 9 1992 | 100¾ | 100½ |
| Texasgulf 10 1986 | 104½ | 105½ |

**DEUTSCHMARK**

| | Bid | Offer |
|---|---|---|
| CFP 8¼ 1985 | 106½ | 107½ |
| Denmark 9¼ 1989 | 110 | 111 |
| ICI 8¼ 1983 | 107 | 108 |
| Sumitomo Metal 8¼ 1982 | 104½ | 105½ |
| Sun Int. Fin. 7¼ 1988 | 105½ | 106½ |

**US $ CONVERTIBLES**

| | Bid | Offer |
|---|---|---|
| American Express 4¼ 1987 | 85 | 87 |
| Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992 | 97 | 99 |
| Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991 | 111 | 113 |
| Borden 6¾ 1991 | 118 | 120 |
| Carnation 4 1988 | 83½ | 84½ |
| Chevron 5 1988 | 128½ | 130½ |
| Credit Suisse 4¼ 1991 | 93½ | 95½ |
| Cummins 6¼ 1986 | 101 | 103 |
| Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988 | 91 | 93 |
| Fairchild Camera 5½ 1991 | 89 | 91 |
| Fed Dept Stores 4¼ 1985 | 102 | 104 |
| Ford 5 1988 | 86 | 88 |
| Ford 6 1986 | 97½ | 99½ |
| General Electric 4¼ 1987 | 85 | 87 |
| Gillette 4¾ 1987 | 79 | 81 |
| Gould 5 1987 | 115 | 117 |
| Gulf & Western 5 1988 | 82 | 84 |
| Harris 5 1992 | 121 | 123 |
| Honeywell 6 1986 | 89 | 91 |
| Inchcape 6¾ 1992 | 105 | 106 |
| ITT 4½ 1987 | 85 | 87 |
| J. Ray McDermot 4¾ 1987 | 136 | 138 |
| J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987 | 102 | 104 |
| Nabisco 5¼ 1988 | 100 | 102 |
| Owens Illinois 4½ 1987 | 123 | 125 |
| J. C. Penney 4¼ 1987 | 78 | 80 |
| Raymond O. 8 8¼ 1985 | 150 | 140 |
| Revlon 4¾ 1987 | 110 | 112 |
| Reynolds Metals 5 1988 | 91 | 93 |
| Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988 | 85½ | 87½ |
| Squibb 4¼ 1987 | 78 | 80 |
| Texaco 4½ 1988 | 83 | 85 |
| Union Carbide 4¾ 1982 | 95½ | 97½ |
| Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987 | 82½ | 84½ |
| Xerox Corp 5 1988 | 85 | 88 |

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

## Recent Issues

Closing Price

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £40 paid. c £25 paid. d £30 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £13 paid. h £55 paid.

## Foreign Exchange

In quieter trading, the pound yesterday kept within a very narrow band of $1.7436-39 throughout to close just 2 points off at $1.7438 after its recent good run, that stemmed from favourable economic indicators, including the record trade surplus. The effective *index shaded from* 62.5 to 62.4, while some ground was conceded in dollar forward positions.

A further strong call for moderation over any fresh lowering of interest rates from the Bank of *England made no real impact on* sentiment.

Fed action overnight in the US *money market, indicating a desire* for rates to stabilize, and no further reported prime rate increases *by the major banks, led to the* dollar shedding the bulk of Wednesday's gains.

*Gold lost $0.25 an ounce to close* in London at $147.875.

### Forward Levels

### Gold

### Spot Position of Sterling

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971 was 62.4 per cent, down 0.1.

## Discount market

Huge applications for the new Government loan Treasury 12 per cent 1995, which was reckoned to have been oversubscribed about three times and to have drained something more than £700m out of the system, made for unusually severe credit shortage yesterday.

The Bank of England took advantage of this situation to reinforce its message of the previous day in which it called for moderation in the decline currently taking place in interest rates. The authorities lent a large sum for seven days and an exceptionally large sum overnight, all at MLR (6½ per cent) to 10 or 11 discount houses. They also gave assistance by purchasing a *large amount of Treasury bills* and a small amount of local authority bills directly from the *houses, making a very large total* operation in bills.

The overall scale of this assist*ance appeared to have been more* than was strictly necessary, and rates fell away to finish within a *band of 3 per cent to 5½ per cent.* Earlier, they had not been able to come off from 6½ per cent in *the face of competitive interbank levels that had ranged up to 7* per cent or 7½ per cent at times.

### Money Market Rates

## Copper output warning

San Francisco, Sept 15.—Full copper production by the Council *of Copper Exporting Countries* (Cipec) will probably postpone improvement in the depressed copper market, according to M Sacha Gueronik, the secretary-general of Cipec.

He told delegates attending the annual mining congress meeting here that Cipec's decision to remove production controls at the start of 1976 probably was a "bit premature" although inescapable because of social, political, and other considerations.

M Gueronik said countries at present negotiating an *international copper agreement under the* auspices of the United Nations *Conference on Trade and Development* (Unctad) will probably not be able to reach sufficient *unanimity to "allow effective* measures" to be taken in the near future.

*Additionally,* the Unctad talks have "tended to bog down" on the best means of price stabilization.

He also forecast that future copper consumption may grow at a 2 per cent annual rate, somewhat lower than in the past, because of copper substitutes and more efficient use of the metal in certain applications.

Cipec had been able to secure meaningful improvements in selling practices. It was possible that future development in pricing policies, both in Cipec nations and in the United States, may lead eventually to some uniform method of pricing copper worldwide.

Interviewed here during the meeting, Mr H. Myles Jacob, chairman of Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, said the main cause of the poor state of the United States domestic copper industry was that copper-producing *less developed countries* had not made any reductions in production and continued to sell as *much copper as possible to earn* foreign exchange and keep their citizens working.

He *noted* that 8,000 copper workers in Arizona were laid off or not recalled to their jobs following the end of recent strikes there.

## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

### Authorized Unit Trusts

### Insurance Bonds and Funds

### Offshore and International Funds

Stock Exchange Prices

# Prices hold firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept. 5. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, Sept 19. Settlement Day, Sept 27

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



## BRITISH FUNDS

| 1976-77 High | Low | Stock | Price | Ch'ge | Int. only Yield | Gross Red. Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

### A — B

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### C — E

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### F — H

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### I — L

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### M — N

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### O — S

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### T — Z

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## FOREIGN STOCKS

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## DOLLAR STOCKS

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## SHIPPING

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## MINES

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## OIL

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## PROPERTY

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## RUBBER

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## TEA

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## INSURANCE

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| 1976-77 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 15 09 77 (base date June 2, 1961 original base date June 2, 1959) —

| | Index No. | Div. Yield % | Earnings Yield % | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Latest | | Previous | |
| The Times Industrial Share Index | 221.45 | 5.73 | 10.56 | 222.95 |
| Largest Cos. | 224.86 | 5.51 | 9.56 | 225.79 |
| Smaller Cos | 210.47 | 6.43 | 12.75 | 211.94 |
| Capital Goods | 253.92 | 5.64 | 13.50 | 256.13 |
| Consumer Goods | 229.14 | 6.29 | 10.50 | 226.36 |
| Store Shares | 191.55 | 6.04 | 7.58 | 192.42 |
| Largest financial shares | 224.75 | 5.42 | — | 225.91 |
| Largest financial and industrial shares | 224.91 | 5.49 | — | 225.78 |
| Commodity shares | 256.46 | 5.10 | 10.25 | 256.42 |
| Gold Mining shares | 267.94 | 9.24 | 18.57 | 269.68 |

Industrial debenture stocks 94.38 6.31 — 93.71
Industrial preference stocks 58.64 11.99* — 57.92
3½% War Loan 35¼ 10.27* — 35¼

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below —

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| All-time | 222.88 (14.09.77) | 60.24 (12.12.74) |
| 1977 | 222.88 (14.09.77) | 171.29 (12.01.77) |
| 1976 | 171.88 (06.05.76) | 135.83 (27.10.76) |
| 1975 | 158.92 (19.11.75) | 61.42 (06.01.75) |
| 1974 | 136.18 (28.02.74) | 60.24 (12.12.74) |
| 1973 | 189.33 (12.01.73) | 130.99 (14.12.73) |
| 1972 | 198.47 (13.09.72) | 174.98 (10.01.72) |

* Flat interest yield.

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. k Ex-bonus issue. m Company (or other) in liquidation. p Pre-merger figures. s Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Ex tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. ... Not significant data.


# Director of Consumer Affairs

## £12,670

The Director is responsible for ensuring a fair balance between consumer and trade interests and heads one of the three divisions which administer the law relating to consumer protection and competition policy.

The business of the Consumer Affairs Division includes the *monitoring of trade practices;* proposals for changes in the law; promoting the adoption of codes of good practice by trade associations; helping local trading standards authorities to enforce the law; and publishing information and advice to consumers. The Division works closely with local authorities, consumer advice centres, trade associations and other representative bodies.

Candidates, preferably aged *35-55, must have a record of* substantial achievement in a relevant area such as business, the professions, or government, plus a strong interest in the problems of consumer protection. An understanding of the practical application of marketing, economics, or law would be an advantage as would a degree or appropriate professional qualification.

Appointment will be for 3 years or (in an appropriate case) on secondment.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 7th October 1977) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/9597/ 2

**Office of Fair Trading**

# Chief Pharmacist

## £12,340

The Pharmaceutical Division of the Department of Health and Social Security monitors pharmaceutical activity in the UK and provides an effective link between the pharmaceutical and other health professions, relevant National Health Authorities and representatives of the pharmaceutical industry.

As Head of this Division, the Chief Pharmacist is responsible for advising the DHSS on pharmacy generally and especially its application to the Health Service, other Government Departments, and official bodies. The successful candidate will have professional responsibility for managing and motivating some 90 pharmacists and other staff engaged on pharmaceutical aspects of the Medicines Act, the British Pharmacopoeia and associated work, and relevant scientific and technical services. He will also be expected to represent the Department at national and international gatherings, and to maintain contact with Chief Pharmacists overseas.

Candidates (men and women) must be registered pharmacists with a degree in pharmacy or a closely allied discipline. They must have a broad general background in pharmacy and also have had experience in administration, negotiation and management, preferably at senior level in the industrial, Health Service, or academic fields.

The salary for this London based post is £12,340. There is a non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 7th October 1977) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: T/9588/ 1

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY**

# Middle East Appointments

**THE DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES**
**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND MINERALS**
**DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA**

will have Faculty positions in the following areas open for the Academic Year 1978-79, starting 1 September, 1978:

**ENGINEERING GEOLOGY**
**MINERALOGY AND PETROLOGY**
**PALEONTOLOGY**
**STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY**

Minimum qualifications include Ph.D. degree plus field/industrial/teaching experience.

*Faculty will be involved in both teaching and research*-ability to teach geologic field courses is particularly desired. Good research facilities are available and specialized equipment for approved research projects may be acquired. Current research includes Saline Deposits, Sabkhas Regional Structure, Computerized Bibliographies and Geologic Data Banks, etc.

*Minimum regular contract for two years, renewable.* Excellent salaries and allowances, free air conditioned housing, free air transportation to and from Dhahran each two-year tour. Attractive educational assistance grants for school-age dependent children. Local transportation allowance in cash each month. All earned income without Saudi taxes. Ten month duty each year with two month vacation paid and possibility of participation in University's ongoing summer programmes with adequate additional compensation.

Apply with complete résumé on academic and professional background, list of references, a complete list of publications with clear indication of those papers published in referred professional magazines/journals, research details, and with copies of degrees including personal data, such as family status (wife's maiden name, names of children, age and sex), home and office addresses, telephone numbers to:

**Dean of Faculty and Personnel Affairs**
**University of Petroleum and Minerals**
**Dhahran**
**Saudi Arabia**

# FMC Agricultural Chemical Group

Seek to recruit an Area Development Manager for Africa & the Middle East. The job is to coordinate the technical development activities of Zone Managers, Agronomists and Development Specialists in their efforts to prove the practical and commercial utility of assigned experimental chemicals, products or systems. Plans all development activities to support Area marketing objectives.

The man should possess at least an M.Sc. degree in agriculture with minimum three years' experience in pesticide development. Experience in Africa or the Middle East is an advantage. He should be a self-starter and willing to take initiative and to travel.

The salary is very attractive with numerous fringe benefits.
The job is based in Athens. Applications should be sent, in confidence, to:

**Area Manager**
**FMC International A.G.**
**Agricultural Chemical Division**
**Athens Tower " B " 606**
**Athens 610—Greece**

# Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth
# DIRECTOR OF STUDIES

## £10,000

The Director is responsible for directing the work of some 30 Lecturers in the Departments of Science, Engineering Science, Mathematics, History (Strategic Studies and Economics), and Languages. He has overall responsibility for the academic work *of up to 500 young officers in residence* at Dartmouth, and for the selection of officers for university degree courses.

Candidates (men and women) should preferably be graduates in the 45–55 age range and be broadly based as educationalists with considerable experience at secondary or tertiary level. They should have good contacts with schools and universities and must have intellectual and personal qualities which will command the respect of students and staff at BRNC and of Senior Service Officers. Experience of, or affinity for, the Navy would be an asset.

Staff play a full and active part in all College activities.

The post is permanent and pensionable and will be available in *September 1978, when the present* incumbent retires. A residence will be available at an economic rent.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 6th October 1977) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). *Please quote ref G/9562/ 1*

**THE DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES**
**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND MINERALS**
**DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA**

will require the following for the Academic Year 1978-79, starting 1 September, 1978:

**GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIANS with experience in Electronic and Mechanical maintenance and repair.**

They will be expected to keep the Department's microscopes, geological instruments, X-Ray diffraction apparatus, DTA-apparatus and other equipment in good working order, and to assist in preparation of geologic specimens for examination and display. Previous experience in a geology/geophysics laboratory or combined electronic/optical mechanical workshop is essential.

Minimum regular contract for two years, renewable. Competitive salaries and allowances, all earned income without Saudi taxes, *free air conditioned and furnished housing*, free air transportation to and from Dhahran each two-year tour. Attractive educational assistance grants for school-age dependent children. Local transportation allowance in cash each month. Ten and a half months duty each year with 45 days vacation paid.

Apply with complete résumé on academic and professional background, list of references, and with copies of degrees/testimonials, including personal data, such as home and office addresses, telephone numbers, family status (wife's maiden name, names of children, age and sex) to:

**Dean of Faculty and Personnel Affairs**
**University of Petroleum and Minerals**
***Dhahran, Saudi Arabia***

**THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND**

# Director of Fund Raising

This senior appointment will attract someone with considerable previous experience of charitable fund-raising. An ability to stimulate new fund-raising ideas and to direct and control the departments particularly responsible for increasing income is essential. This is a demanding task requiring a person with energy, initiative and above all the skill to inspire and encourage all concerned both inside and outside the Save the Children Fund.

Successful applicants will require some experience of voluntary agencies and must be able to communicate at all levels. Effective public speaking is also essential.

**For further details and an application form please apply to:**
**The Personnel Officer,**
**The Save the Children Fund,**
**157 Clapham Road,**
**LONDON, SW9 0PT.**
**Tel: 01-582 1414.**
*Closing date for return of application forms: 14th October, 1977.*

**The Save the Children Fund**

# MALE BACHELOR PA
## SAUDI ARABIA

A major International Group of Engineering Consultants and Architects wish to acquire the services of a male bachelor personal assistant for secondment to the personal service of a senior Arab gentleman in public service.

The appointment is appropriate to a man aged 30-40 of sound educational background, good and well exercised stenographic skills and with experience as a personal assistant at Director or Partner level. It demands discretion, fluency and flexibility.

The successful candidate will enjoy attractive staff benefits including non contributory pension fund, annual bonus and free furnished accomodation and services, as wmell as a generous salary. The initial appointment will be for two years but there is good scope for continuity at home or overseas.

**Please apply in writing, quoting Ref. No. 1582 and enclosing a comprehensive c.v. to Box 2483 J, The Times.**

***Join pbi – the fastest growing company in the Garden Products trade***

# MARKETING MANAGER
## Garden Products

This new senior position is for someone to join a highly successful team marketing some of the top names in gardening.

We are looking for a man or woman with a successful record of sales and management (preferably in the Garden Products field) who now wishes to expand their career into marketing. This challenging position will involve you in many aspects of marketing and selling.

You will need to be clear thinking, have planning ability and a real desire to succeed. We offer a top salary, company car, pension scheme and the benefits of employment expected of a major national company.

If you set yourself high standards and expect high rewards for meeting them, we would like to meet you.

Please write giving brief details of your qualifications, age and *experience to:*

**Colin Brown Personnel Manager**
***Pan Britannica Industries Ltd***
**Britannica House, High Street,**
**Waltham Cross, Herts EN8 7DY**
**Tel: Waltham Cross 23691**

# Administrative Director

The Save the Children Fund seeks an Administrator who can combine the qualities of tact and common sense with proven management skills. This appointment carries overall responsibility for both the personnel and the property management functions. The work is varied and demanding and would suit someone contemplating early retirement from an *appropriate professional occupation. It follows that the age range is not* critical, but applicants should be not less than 40 years.

The appointment is in the London Head Quarters and carries an excellent salary and conditions of service.

**For further details and an application form please apply to:**
**The Personnel Officer,**
***The Save the Children Fund,***
**157 Clapham Road,**
**LONDON, SW9 0PT.**
**Tel: 01-582 1414.**
*Closing date for return of application forms: 14th October 1977.*

**The Save the Children Fund**

# SCHOOL BURSAR

**Frensham Heights, Farnham, Surrey**

The Governors invite applications, before 8th October, 1977, for the post of Bursar which will become vacant at the end of July, 1978.

Salary will be commensurate with age and experience. Free house will be provided.

Details of the school and the post can be obtained from the Secretary to the Governors, Mrs G. H. R. Parkinson, Belstone, Upper Warren Avenue, Caversham, Reading RG4 7EB.

# CHIEF EXECUTIVE/ GENERAL MANAGER

Chief Executive/General Manager for a company representing United Kingdom Flour Mills, exporting flour to countries outside the E.E.C.; mainly to the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

Applicants, who will probably be in their 40s, must have good knowledge of:

a) The International Cereal/Flour/Commodity trade.
b) E.E.C./C.A.P. Regulations.
c) Tendering procedure and experience with negotiating with Government organisations.
d) Shipping procedure.
e) French or German language and hopefully Arabic.

The salary and fringe benefits are negotiable and will be in line with the importance of the appointment.

Please send in confidence, concise career and personal details, marked Private & Confidential, to: The Chairman, British Flour Exports Ltd., 21 Arlington Street, London SW1A 1RN.

# U.K. REPRESENTATIVE

A well established Canadian Manufacturer of Hot Runner Systems for the Injection Moulding Industry seeks a Technical Representative with Mould Making and Moulding background for the British Market. The successful applicant will have at least 10 years' practical experience in the plastics industry and may expect to receive extensive training and support.

An attractive financial reward is offered which reflects both the importance of the position and the need for the applicant to operate on personal initiative.

Please reply in confidence with copy of your CV to Box 2180 J, The Times.

CYNGOR EISTEDDFOD GENEDLAETHOL FRENHINOL CYMRU

# CYFARWYDDWR

Gwahoddir ceisiadau am swydd Cyfarwyddwr. Bydd y Cyfarwyddwr yn gyfrifol am waith gweinyddol y Cyngor, am gysylltiadau cyhoeddus ac am gynllunio a datblygu polisiau.

Ceir manylion pellach a ffurflen gais gan Ysgrifennydd y Cyngor, Pen y Garreg, Porthaethwy, Ynys Môn, Gwynedd LL59 5BA. Rhaid i'r ceisiadau gyrraedd yr Ysgrifennyd erbyn dydd Gwener 30 Medi 1977. Lleiafswm cyflog £7,000 y flwyddyn.

# The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

**GENERAL VACANCIES**

**MANAGERS** (Male/Female)—Sought for (1) Prestige London wine bar (2) Two top class Chelsea delicatessens. Must have flair and experience. Please ring Julia Collins, 581 9855.

**GENERAL VACANCIES**

**STUDENT** required by W1 Film Company to ride Honda 70 as messenger. Must be well educated, intelligent and energetic. £55 pw to start.—437 8882, Karen.

**GENERAL VACANCIES**

**EFL/ESL INSTRUCTORS IRAN**

European interviews in near future for formally trained and experienced EFL/ESL instructors. Must have English as a native language.

We offer an attractive salary, allowances and benefit package. Send current resume or letter detailing experience in confidence to:

Dept. OLI
P.O. Box 11487
Chicago, IL 60611
An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

**CHATTELS AUCTIONEER AND VALUER** required by Shakespear McTurk and Graham, as head of their Fine Arts Department, operating in Leicestershire and adjacent counties. Applicant must be of the highest professional ability and integrity. Please write to J. B. Mumford, F.R.I.C.S., at 17 Wellington Street, Leicester LE1 6HU.

**GENERAL VACANCIES**

**IKON GALLERY**

is looking for a director to run its contemporary art gallery in Birmingham City Centre. The Gallery is an financial support from the Arts Council and West Midlands Arts. Salary between £4,500 and £6,000 p.a. Closing date for applications 14 October, 1977.

For further details contact:

THE CHAIRMAN
IKON GALLERY
45 WEST COURT
BIRMINGHAM SHOPPING CENTRE
BIRMINGHAM B4 4EJ

**JOBS IN THE ALPS** (Agency).—Boys/Girls 18+, French or German essential, for hotel jobs in famous Alpine resorts. Very long hours and hard work. Good pay and conditions. Final applications (with stamp) to: 2 West Eaton Place, London, S.W.1.

**PENHALIGON'S** require responsible Book-keeper. See Part-time Vacs.

# MALE BACHELOR P.A.
## SAUDI ARABIA

A major International Group of Engineering Consultants and Architects wish to acquire the services of a male bachelor personal assistant for senior Arab gentleman in public service.

SEE OVER £5,000 OPPORTUNITIES

**GENERAL VACANCIES**

**PUBLISHING COMPANY W.11**

Two Editorial Assistants needed, organisational and typing abilities essential. Editorial experience an asset.

'Phone Janet Sacks
01-229 9882

**PUBLICITY OFFICER**

required

for The Beaford Centre and Orchard Theatre Company in North Devon

£2,500 p.a.

Details and application forms from

The Director,
Beaford Centre,
Beaford, Winkleigh, North Devon.
Beaford 201.

Completed Application forms to be returned by October 10th.

**EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEUR**
required immediately

for Chairman of leading Perfume House, to be based in S.W.1.

FOR DETAILS TELEPHONE:
Mrs. Fraser
01-493 7171

**EXPERIENCED** guides with own cars required for guiding tours in London and throughout England. Must reside in London. Please phone 584 1139.

**APPEALS ORGANISERS** required by National Appeals Charity. Vacancies in the following areas (a) N.W. London, (b) Nottinghamshire, (c) Staffordshire/Cheshire, (d) East Yorks., and also for two mobile organisers prepared to travel country. Duties would involve arranging clothing and cash collections, and fund raising appeals. This work is already established through the Churches and would ideally suit a married woman whose family has grown up, or active man with charitable outlook. Salaried position with car or car allowance. Applicants must have been active in Church or public spirited work. Contact: Alice Baker, Help the Aged, 178 St. Pauls Road, London N1 2LF or tel.: 01-226 0261, 1 to 5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. reversing charge.

**LEGAL APPOINTMENTS**

**ALANGATE** Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. Rotnick, Mrs. Harris or Mr. Gates, 01-405 7201, at 8 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

**FINANCE & ACCOUNTANCY**

**OPENINGS** at all levels in the profession. Gabriel Duffy Consultancy, Kensington, 01-581 0955.

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS** in Central London, have vacancy for a senior or a qualified person. Good conditions. Salary and prospects. Box 2431 J, The Times.

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS** in Central London have vacancies for an Articled pupil and a Senior or Qualified person. Good conditions, salary and prospects. Write Box 2489 J, The Times.

**PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS**

**NURSERY SCHOOL TEACHING**
Egypt—Cairo

*Dedicated and experienced nursery/kindergarten teachers* are needed to teach young children at a British run multinational private school in Cairo. Age is immaterial, but candidates should be able to take up immediate 2 yr. contract. Low tax salary and free accommodation and food are only part of this exciting opportunity. For further information and immediate interview, phone Jeff Parmenter, quoting ref. no. OD4/JP/T. Tel. 01-836 1600.

**Small Independent 6th Form Residential College**

"Maths. tutor, "O" and "A" level. Required immediately. Could be resident. Suit country lover. Write or phone:

The Headmaster
St Procd, Old Hills Worcester
WR2 4TQ, or phone 830412

**INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF KENYA**
seeking Algebra, Geometry and Maths teacher.
Contact Mr. Darale
Tel.: 628 7777

from Wednesday, September 14 to Saturday, September 17, 9-11 a.m. and 4-6 p.m. Testimonials and credentials required. Salaries and perquisites depending upon experience.

**University of St. Andrews**
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in the Department of Botany. Preference will be given to botanists with an interest in cytology. The successful candidate is expected to take up post on or soon after 1st February, 1978.

Salary at appropriate point on scale £5,535 to £6,685, starting salary probably not above £4,811. U.S.S./F.S.S. Applications (two copies) preferably in triplicate) with the names of three referees should be lodged by 17th October 1977 with the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

**ENTHUSIASTIC GRADUATE** Chem for Law, Chemistry, Law, Maths, Mathematics on a part-time basis. Secretary 202 9748.

**BIOLOGY GRADUATE** with BS qualifications, or experience, required to supervise small lab. supply information to research teams. Salary according to qualifications and experience. For details from, and applications to, the Administrative Secretary, Paediatric Research Unit, Royal Philip Research Laboratories, Guy's Tower, London Bridge, SE1 9RT.

**TEACHERS REQUIRED** for a new College of Further Education. Vacancies beginning September 19th, 1977. Applicants should be graduates with teaching experience. (1) Full time appointment for Accounts and Economics. (2) Part time appointment for Physics. Write with c.v. to The Principal, St. Aldates College, Oxford OX1 1RS. Oxford 712364.

هكذا من الاصل

# New Homes











## A new approach to timber frame

The amount of money spent on house conversion, substantial redecoration, reconstruction and built-in furnishings by home owners is a sure indication that most are dissatisfied with the basic design of their homes.

The ideal is to have your home built to your personal specification, but only a few are able to afford this and the reality of the housing market is that most have to make do with what a builder feels is acceptable within certain very strict price limits.

An indication that housing design must adapt to the specific needs of the buyer has, however, arrived with the unveiling of four prototype houses at Melbourn in Cambridgeshire by Barrett Developments.

Selling for £7,000—it should be borne in mind that Cambridgeshire prices are still lower than in most other areas—the houses are one-bedroomed freehold homes with only 400 square feet of living space as opposed to about 1,200 square feet in the average small semi. To save space spiral staircases have been used in the cube-shaped houses which can be adequately furnished for about £500. The houses are built in fours, back-to-back, and have a communal garden.

The builders say that they are aimed at newly weds and single people and the building society officials who have inspected the houses have indicated that mortgages would be granted. The four prototypes have been sold and there is now a waiting list.

The thinking behind the mini-homes is that young people will be able to get aboard the home-owning band-wagon and when necessary can easily trade up to larger homes on the same, or adjoining, estates.

Although this type of house is a departure in design terms, they are still traditionally built, which is probably why they have been so readily accepted by the building societies. The willingness of the societies to accept what is a new approach is laudable, but there are those who complain that it is the societies' fondness for traditional designs from traditional materials which is hampering the spread of new design developments.

Timber-framed housing is a case in point. In an ideal world timber-framed houses should be treated no differently, but the reality has fallen short of this.

It is only a year ago that the Nationwide Building Society relaxed its rules relating to timber-framed houses. It had previously insisted that any such house had to have two of its walls built of brick or stone if it were to qualify for a mortgage. Now it has followed other building societies' requirements that timber-framed houses should be clad with bricks or other traditional materials.

However, even if such a house is passed by the building society surveyor as acceptable, a loan of between 75 per cent and 80 per cent of the price is all that the purchaser is likely to be offered. The societies defend this attitude by saying that the purchaser of such individually styled houses—timber-framed houses are built in chalet, ranch-house, or traditional style—are normally not those in need of the largest possible advance.

Despite this form of discrimination the popularity of timber-framed housing is on the increase, offering as it does the necessary flexibility for innovative design at moderate cost. One in 10 new homes is now timber-framed although more than 1,500,000 such homes are built in Scandinavia and North America each year.

Timber framed houses cost about 5 per cent less than the equivalent traditionally-built home, but the other savings involved are much more substantial. Construction time is unaffected by bad weather and with much of the finishing work already done by the time the major components of the house arrives on site there is little reliance on the skills of bricklayers and plasterers, skills which are scarce and expensive.

Timber framed housing has had to be developed in the face of adversity not only from building societies, but from the insurance industry rightly concerned about the greater fire risk. Most of the objections have now been met chiefly because of the efforts of the Timber Research and Development Association. The myth that timber-framed houses are nothing more than glorified pre-fabricated log-cabins also had to be swept aside.

Timber frame is the construction method and not in any way indicative of the final appearance. Basically such a house consists of the timber frame, strengthened by plywood sheet, insulated by quilting, protected from damp and moisture with layers of polythene or aluminium foil and finished internally with plasterboard. Outside the house can be finished in virtually any desired material, brick, stone, slate, asbestos, timber veneers or tiles.

As well as allowing innovative design at less than prohibitive costs such houses also need less expensive foundations, have insulation of a very high standard and can be built using less labour than traditional properties.

David Young

# Appointments Vacant

## Employee Relations with Esso Chemical Limited

Esso CHEMICALS

We are a major petrochemical manufacturer and market an extensive range of chemicals including solvents, elastomers, oil additives, plastics and resins throughout the UK and Europe.

We have two vacancies for Employee Relations advisers: one at our Head Office in Southampton and one at our Manufacturing Department at Fawley, Hampshire. As a member of a team of professionals working with management on a number of employee relations activities your initial responsibilities will cover a wide range of industrial relations matters.

Combining a sensitive approach to IR with an enquiring mind is important that you're between 25-35 years of age. It is essential that you have a good balance between experience and qualifications – a degree or equivalent and evidence of at least 2 years successful practical work in the IR field.

Salary and benefits are highly competitive and include relocation assistance to this pleasant part of the country, close to the New Forest and Southampton Water. There are also excellent future career prospects across a wide range of employee relations activities with this major industrial organisation.

Please write or phone for an application form to: Calum Gilmour, Employee Relations Adviser, Esso Chemical Limited, Fawley, Southampton SO4 1TX. Tel: Southampton (STD 0703) 893833 Extension 347.

## GUY SALMON LEASING DIVISION

## FIELD SALES EXECUTIVES

Due to substantial further expansion we require sales personnel experienced at board level negotiations to sell this exciting facet of our group's services.

The job function demands knowledge of finance, taxation and the motor industry. A knowledge of any of these would be a distinct advantage. However a proven track record of top level negotiating is essential.

Remuneration will be by way of good basic salary and incentive as is befitting the importance placed upon these positions. A company car and expenses will also be provided.

*Please write with brief career details to Michael Buckingham, Director, Guy Salmon Ltd., Portsmouth Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey or telephone him on 01-398 5555.*

## Chief Executive Officer (Designate)

The Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, current annual sales in excess of £20 million, invites applications for the post of Chief Executive Officer Designate.

Applicants must have a record of successful achievement in top management.

The successful applicant will probably be between 40 and 50 years of age.

N.A.C.O. conditions of service apply, with car and fringe benefits. Salary Negotiable.

Application forms available from the Secretary, Mr J. H. Wright,

LEEDS CO-OPERATIVE, Administration Offices, David Street, Leeds LS11 5QD.

Closing date for completed application forms 31st October, 1977.

## GENERAL VACANCIES

### CITY OF DUNDEE DISTRICT COUNCIL
### ASSISTANT KEEPER OF ART

Applications are invited for the above post in the Museums and Art Galleries Department of the Civic Amenities Division.

Applicants should be university graduates with a relevant degree who should possess or be studying for the Diploma of the Museums Association. The successful candidate will report to the Keeper of Art and will be responsible for assisting the Keeper of Art with publications and catalogues, with display and conservation programmes and with school visits and public lectures. He or she will also be responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of records and objects and for answering inquiries from the public.

Salary scale £2,775 to £5,825 plus supplements of £312 plus $ per cent up to a maximum of £208, with placing according to experience and qualifications.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer (Recruitment), 14, City Square, Dundee DD1 3EN (telephone 0382 23141, ext. 259).

Completed application should be lodged with the undersigned not later than October 21, 1977.

City Chambers, Dundee DD1 3BY. Gordon S. Watson, Town Clerk and Chief Executive.

### GREATER LONDON ARTS ASSOCIATION
wishes to appoint a
### DANCE OFFICER

This new appointment, the first of its kind in the country, will signify greater the Association's commitment to the promotion of dance throughout Greater London and its accessibility to all the components in the region. The Officer will be responsible for advice and grants of help to dance companies, the promotion of major touring schemes and educational and community projects. Applicants will need a combine a practical experience of dance with marketing and administrative skills.

Salary scale £5,226-£6,960 (including London Weighting)

*Full details and application forms from the Director, Greater London Arts Association, 25-31 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9SP. Closing date for full applications, 10th October, 1977.*

## PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

GRADUATE [illegible]

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

### The University of Leeds
### SCHOOL OF ECONOMIC STUDIES
### LECTURER

[illegible]

### The University of Leeds
### SCHOOL OF EDUCATION CENTRE FOR STUDIES IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

Applications are invited for a temporary post of

### LECTURER IN EDUCATION

Subject for the Sept on 1977 [illegible] Applicants should be well grounded in biology and education.

The duties attached to this post include teaching method work with Graduate Certificate students. An interest in field and integrated science courses would also be appropriate.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the lecturers' scale £5,271 to £9,675.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 28/15 A. Completed forms should be returned as soon as possible.

# Business Opportunities

### LEADING FRENCH PUBLISHER OF CHILDRENS BOOKS

*Creator of an article of very large distribution (3 million copies sold monthly in France) seeks*

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Must be very well introduced to wholesalers, supermarkets, books and newspaper retailers, bookshops, etc.

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## MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

BILLS. £7,000,000 due 16 December, 1977, issued 15 September, 1977. Average £98,327. £71,000,000 applications. £14,000,000 outstanding.

ST. HELENS BOROUGH COUNCIL BILLS

Issued 13th September, 1977, £1m. Bills due 12 December, 1977, at 8 15/16%. Applications £9m. Total Bills now outstanding £2.75m.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WIRRAL BILLS

£2,000,000 bls. issue 14.9.77 maturing 14.12.77 at 5.29.32%. Applic. tot. £15,500,000 and there are £4,000,000 bls. outstanding.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SANDWELL BILLS

£1,750,000 bls. issued 14.9.77 maturing 14.12.77 at 5.29.32%. Applic. tot. £12,750,000 and there are £6,500,000 bls. outstanding.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MIDLANDS ELECTRICITY BOARD
Electric Lighting Act, 1909
Electricity Acts, 1947 and 1957
The Electricity (Publication of Applications) Regulations, 1957

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made by the Midlands Electricity Board to the Secretary of State for Energy for his consent under Section 2 of the Electric Lighting Act, 1909, as amended by the Electricity Acts, 1947 and 1957, to the establishment, as part of a power/heat station, of a generating station for the generation of electricity by means of two diesel driven generators not exceeding 7.5 megawatts each in maximum continuous rating on land at MOORFIELDS in the District of HEREFORD in the County of Hereford and Worcester. Ordnance Sheet SO 54 SW (Provisional Edition) at National Grid reference SO 502408.

A copy of the application and plans showing the site and other particulars have been deposited for public inspection at:

(a) the Post Office, Broad Street, Hereford
(b) the offices of the Hereford District Council, Town Hall, Hereford
(c) the offices of the Midlands Electricity Board at Grandstand Road, Hereford
(d) the shop of the Midlands Electricity Board, 18 Widemarsh Street, Hereford.

Any person wishing to object to the application should send written particulars of the objections to the Secretary of State for Energy, Electricity Division, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1 so as to reach him not later than 17th October, 1977 and is requested to send a copy of the objection to me.

Dated this Twelfth day of September 1977.

P. CUTHILL, Secretary.

P.O. Box No. 8
Mucklow Hill
Halesowen
West Midlands.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS. The 225RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Society's House, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6EZ, at 6 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 28th September.

By Order of the Council,
CHRISTOPHER LUCAS, Secretary.

## TRANSFER BOOKS

IMPERIAL GROUP LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 6.9 per cent Unsecured Loan Stock, 2004/09, the 7.5 per cent Unsecured Loan Stock 2004/09, the 8 per cent Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock, 1985/90 and the 10.5 per cent Unsecured Loan Stock 1990/95 of Imperial Group Limited will be CLOSED for one day only on 4th October, 1977, for the preparation of interest warrants.

By Order, P. M. DAVIES, Secretary.

London, 16th September, 1977.

## CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

### DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING
LAND DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

DIRECTION DES PROJETS ET DES REALISATIONS HYDRAULIQUES

## Notice of Extension of Time

The final date for the submission of bids regarding the construction of the dam to be built on the OUED HARREZA initially scheduled for the 28th of September 1977, has been extended to the 28th of November at 5 p.m.

### DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING, LAND DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

DIRECTION DES PROJETS ET DES REALISATIONS HYDRAULIQUES

## Notice of Extension of Time

The final date for the submission of bids regarding the construction of the dam to be built on the OUED BOU ROUMI initially scheduled for the 28th of September, 1977, has been extended to the 10th of October, 1977, at noon.

### DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING, LAND DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

DIRECTION DES PROJETS ET DES REALISATION HYDRAULIQUES

## Notice of Extension of Time

The final date for the submission of bids regarding the *construction of the dam to be built on the OUED ISSER* initially scheduled for the 28th of September, 1977, has been *extended to the 27th of October at noon.*

### DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF SEMOLINA MILLS COUSCOUS MACARONI MANUFACTURERS

6 Boulevard Zirout Youcef - ALGIERS

### INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

*The SN. SEMPAC has launched an International invitation to tender in view* of the relalization of two units, (Product in hand) of yeast, capacity 15.000 tons annual each.

Submissioners interested may withdraw, from the 20th August, 1977, the technical dossier against the sum of 200.00 DA, from the SN, SEMPAC, Development Direction, 26 rue Ayachi Mohamed (ex rue de Suez) in Belcourt, Algiers.

The tenders accompanied by the reglementary papers and references must be sent under double plain enviope carrying the mention Tender Invitation—Units for yeast—Submission not to be opened.

The limit date for suomissions is fixed for the 2nd November, 1977.

6 Boulevard Zirout Youcef - ALGIERS

هكذا من الأصل

# —Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

LA CREME DE LA CREME

## Secretary/Admin Assistant
### From £3,250 p.a. a.a.e.

Reuter, the world news organisation, requires a Secretary/Admin Assistant to work with a small team providing the Company with its long-range planning service.

*The successful applicant will provide the full* range of secretarial duties to the Financial Manager (Corporate Financial Development) and his team and will have *the opportunity to broaden his/her* experience in both computerised and financial systems. The work is varied and will provide scope *for a person willing to accept* responsibility and work on their own initiative. Good shorthand and typing together with good organisational ability are essential.

For further details please telephone Jacquie Gillon on 01-353 6060, ext. 316.

### Opportunity to join a young, lively, expanding, international education company

Our Chief Executive needs a capable, efficient Secretary with organizational flair and the ability to work on own initiative. Spoken French would be an advantage. Salary negotiable.

If you are between 20-26 with good speeds and some *secretarial experience, please write to Carol Perry at* XEROX Learning Systems International Ltd., 20-22 Bedford Row, W.C.1.

## PERSONNEL OFFICER

To assist the Company Secretary in the recruitment of office and administrative staff plus the responsibility for staff welfare and upkeep of personnel records for the Head Office of an Industrial Holding Company. Ideally candidates will be aged 25-35, some experience of the Personnel Function. Competitive salary, L.V's. and other associated benefits.

Telephone for application form: MRS. P. A. MAYFIELD 01-629 5886.

### BUILDING DESIGN PARTNERSHIP
16 GRESSE STREET, LONDON W1P 2DA

## *Partner's Secretary*

We are looking for a competent, lively Secretary who would like to join our happy and friendly W1 office where you can use your skills and initiative in return for an excellent salary and conditions.

Please send written applications giving full particulars to Mr Howarth at the above address.

## SUPER SECRETARY/P.A.

required for senior Partner of Bond St Property Company. Interesting job in pleasant environment. Shorthand and audio required. Age 27-35. Salary £3,800-£4,000 negotiable.

Please ring Georgina, on 499 2271

## P.A./SECRETARY

for Leisure Industry up to £4,000 p.a. plus benefits

Secretary required for Financial Controller of a well-known Company in Leisure *Industry situated in E.C.1.* Must be good Shorthand Typist, have lots of common sense, initiative and be experienced in office practice. Pleasant conditions, own office, informal atmosphere, *working with young people.*

Telephone: 251 4724

## £3,500 IN KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Adaptable Accounts Clerk/Typist required for interesting position in friendly, modern office of *Property Co. in Knightsbridge,* S.W.1. Age immaterial. Salary £3,500 – prospects + 3470. Telephone Mr. Brown, 01-235

## PERSONAL SECRETARY/PA

The Secretary of a prominent Institute (adjacent to *Chancery Lane Station*) requires a Personal Assistant for interesting and varied work. *Knowledge of shorthand* essential, but accuracy more important than speed. Commencing salary £3,500 per annum. Non-contributory pension scheme.

Applications marked "personal" stating age (preferably over 25) and experience should be sent to N. J. Page, Institute of Actuaries, Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, London WC1V 7QJ.

## INTERVIEWER

We need one Manager/ess to a ground floor agency in one of the best sites in Linden. If your branch does £1,000 business a week you will earn £110 a week. £2,000 business and you'll get £160. You run your branch like your own business only answerably to the Managing Director, who will encourage you to develop your branch to your personality.

Career Girl Ltd.
Tel John Grob. 623 6083

## Barristers Chambers
TEMPLE, E.C.4

requires Secretary. Shorthand not essential. Salary c. £3,500.

01-583 8783

## The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

## Personal Assistant

Chairman of an international group of companies *mainly trading in beauty and hair care products* requires a young ambitious person, preferably with a business or accounting background, to act closely *with the Chairman in the capacity as Personal Assistant.* Applicants should possess a tremendous sense of urgency and strong but tactful personality. This *new appointment offers excellent opportunities and* will be based in LONDON, W.1, but the successful applicant must be prepared to travel extensively. *Salary will be negotiable and dependant on age and* experience and normal fringe benefits apply.—Please write in the first instance giving full details of personal background and *experience to Box 1729 J, The* Times.

## Audio Secretary

*Our Company Secretary* and his two colleagues require a secretary who enjoys varied work and *can cope well under pressure at times.* A good work record, preferably in a related field, is essential and the preferred age group is *25-45.* There will be a starting salary of up to £3,400 p.a. plus L.V.s and this year's holiday arrangements will be honoured.

Phone Helen Davis on 493 9161 or write to her at *Alfred Dunhill Ltd., 30 Duke Street, St. James's,* London, S.W.1.

## SECRETARY
to the CLERK OF THE SKINNERS COMPANY,

one of the twelve great Livery Companies of the City of London. An interesting and varied job for an efficient and experienced Secretary. The work covered will encompass the Company's charitable, educational and welfare interest, as well as assistance with organising social functions. Preferred aged range 30/40. *Salary in range £3,500-£4,000.* Non-contributory pension and L.V.s.

Please ring 236 5629 and ask for particulars and application form.

## RESIDENTIAL NEGOTIATOR

Urgently required by Kensington Agents with spacious offices. Previous experience and car owner essential. 3 weeks' holiday. £3,000 p.a. plus commission and all car expenses.

Robert Bruce & Partners
01-937 9847/9684

## PUBLISHING EXECUTIVE ASSISTANTS

Two Assistants with enthusiasm, *adaptability,* and above all a liking for job involve*ment are required by a map* publishing house.

Good typing and shorthand and previous publishing production or marketing experience are desirable.

Travel in the U.K. and pos*sibly abroad may be* entailed, so a current driving licence, few bes and French or German are a distinct advantage.

01-836 7949

## P.A. FOR SOUTH OF FRANCE

P.A. with sense of responsibility required by international business man to work in Nice area for 6 months. Must have excellent secretarial skills, be able to cook and drive. Good salary and accommodation provided. Ability to speak French and nursing skill would be advantageous. Please send c.v. Box 2150 J, The Times.

## SALARIES CLERK/ GENERAL ASSISTANT

A leading firm of Chartered *Accountants in E.C.1 currently* have a vacancy for an experienced Salaries Clerk/General *Assistant to their Accounts De*partment. The successful applicant should have a sound *knowledge* of computerised salaries, P.A.Y.E., etc. They should also have Sales Ledger *and general Bookkeeping know*ledge.

Salary £3,500 negotiable

Those who are interested in this busy and demanding position should *contact the office* manager

Telephone 01-242 8155

## SECRETARIAL

### SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

Full or part-time. *Secretary/* Assistant for Senior Economic Consultant required mid-October. Central London. Shorthand or audio essential preferably able to handle some statistics. Suitable *for older* applicant.

TELEPHONE MR. MCKITTERICK
01-222 7735

### FROM DRAWING BOARD TO REALITY

Secretary/P.A. £5,000 plus bonus (twice yearly) to help team of architects in South Kensington, age 21.

For further details call John Lynch of Mary on 581 3751.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON Institute of Education. Secretarial Assistant wanted in the Secretarial's Department with good typing ability, a sense of responsibility and an eye for detail. Part-time arrangements might be possible. The work is mainly concerned with personnel. Salary at appropriate point on salary range £2,750 to £3,311. Good holidays and conditions. Please send details of your qualifications and any experience to the Secretary, University of London Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AL, as soon as possible, quoting reference SA/Sec.

THE TIMES

## SECRETARIAL

### The City University
### SECRETARIAL ASSISTANTS

To work for a group of Lecturers and a Senior Lecturer in the City University Business School. Accurate typing required, a knowledge of shorthand preferred. We have two vacancies, one located near the Guildhall and one near the Barbican tube station.

Salary on the scale £2,759 to £3,311 inclusive, point of entry dependent on age and experience. 34 days annual leave per year, including statutory holidays.

Application forms obtainable from Mr. O. E. Moulton, The City University, Lionel Denny House, Goswell Road, London EC1V 4PB. Telephone: 253 4399, extension 367.

### SENIOR SECRETARY SLOUGH

The Manager of the International Patent & Legal Department of AMP Incorporated requires a Personal Secretary. This senior position calls for good secretarial skills as well as an interest in and ability to maintain up to date records of board meetings and decisions concerning some 14 world wide AMP Companies. Excellent working conditions in luxury town centre offices, 4 weeks holiday, 35 pence per day pension scheme plus other benefits.

Salary negotiable upwards of £3,000.

Please apply in the first instance to:
MISS MARGARET CLARK
Slough 346 01

### BARNES, S.W.13 (P.A.)

Needed for Sales Promotion manager of small International Engineering Company. We seek a well read person, ambitious and willing to learn. Girl with good secretarial skills and an interest in publicity, eventually to work independently. Good written English. Foreign language(s) an advantage. £130 cash bonus for non-agency applicants.

Ring Daphne Wilson on 01-748 5434

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECTION

Vacancy for first-class Secretary/Typist. Work involves dealing with all aspects of overseas exhibitions and trade missions; with possibilities of foreign travel. Good salary (negotiable) and l.v.s.—Write or telephone Mr. D. R. Allen, Secretary, Westminster Chamber of Commerce, Mitre House, 177 Regent St., W.1.

01-734 2851

MARKETING MANAGER International Org. S.W.1 dealing shipping to Europe, needs capable P.A./Sec. 22+ good formal skills able to run office and deal private confidential correspondence, etc. to £3,000 p.a., super free lunch, fringe benefits, 4 weeks hols. etc.—JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU 01-589 8807.

## Tempting Times

DO YOU WANT TO HELP ME TO HELP YOU? PARLEZ-VOUS FRANCAIS? SE-HABLA ESPAGNOL?

Are you cheerful, efficient and wanting to get the most out of your temporary job? (have bilingual jobs in the pipeline as well as jobs for mindlinguists). Secretarial skills are advantageous for some of these jobs.—Ring Diana on 437 5811 and graduate to a more interesting prospect this Autumn.

GRADUATE GIRLS/MEN

GG

### DOUBLE YOUR MONEY

By joining our happy team of Temps!

If you have excellent secretarial skills, are keen on a challenge, and want variety and involvement, demand satisfaction now and ring Sherlock, 606 1611.

SENIOR SECRETARIES, Recruitment Consultants, 3/6 Trump Street, EC2V 8DA

### WORK THROUGH WINTER

West End and City

| | |
|---|---|
| Secs. 100/40 | £1.00+ |
| Sh. T., 90/40 | £1.40+ |
| Audios, 80 | £1.00+ |
| Typists, 50 | £1.60+ |

Weekly pay visitors welcome.

DELLE AGENCY, 4 Sloane Street, SW1. 235 0701 and 405 4833

### SENSIBLE SCHOOL LEAVER WORTH AROUND £3,000

Executive responsible for Middle East Marketing matters at big City company wants a level-headed young Secretary able to use initiative and handle phone queries effectively. Secretarial firm with super staff restaurant. Miss Cross, Chelsecurt, 116 Newgate St., E.C.1. 606 3921.

£2.15 ph + HOL. BONUS + Commission for Temps. Shorthand Sec. £90/35. Central London. Also long-term job.—Action Sec Temps, 11 Adam St., 13 Duke Street, W.1. 734 5109 or 930 5060.

FOR INTERESTING AND VARIED temporary positions in the media field, please contact Ben Access Bureau in Fleet Street (Staff Consultants) 353 4352.

CROME CORDELL require the best temporary secretaries in London to work in the West End or City for £2.50 p.h. (Speeds 100/60). Ring 01-828 3835 (Consultants).

INT. AIRLINE, 3 weeks booking for 2 weeks, on-the-ball Typist Receptionist. Central London through us. Fleet St., E.C.4 583 7696.

CAPABLE SECRETARY required by Company Director working in property. 3 days, hours by arrangement.—Telephone 730 5627.

TELEVISION CO. needs Temp Sec for 2 weeks. Start Monday. Jaygar Careers, 734 3688.

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT. Temp.—See Secretarial.

## STEPPING STONES

### PUBLIC RELATIONS

We are two Directors of a small, busy P.R. consultancy in the West End, and need a bright, capable Typist/Shorthand secretary to help organise the office, deal with clients, both on the phone and in the office, typing and varied work as expected, with now increasing responsibility, and also capable of working on own initiative. We offer 4½ weeks holiday, free 1st year, and a starting salary of £3,600.

Call 01-629 3114.

IMMEDIATE WORK at £1.20 p.h. a variety of top jobs. City and West End. Ring on Temps. 734 [illegible]

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES. Lloyd's broker and associates require bright secretary/receptionist for Group (Consultants) [illegible] 01-588 5792.

## SECRETARIAL

### PRIVATE SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

of small hotel and property company in Kensington. Work is varied and includes audio typing (soft bell), some bookkeeping, PAYE and dealing with personnel matters. Would suit well educated person with good refs. 5-day week (9.30-5.30), 3 weeks' annual hols. Pension scheme. Commencing salary £3,500 p.a.

TEL. MR HUMPHRESS 01-370 1150

### BOND STREET Secretary/Receptionist

required for Construction Company Sales Office. Ability to communicate effectively with clients and staff more important than high-speed shorthand. Salary £3,000+

TELEPHONE 01-493 0802 to arrange an interview

THE ATCOST GROUP

### School of Oriental and African Studies

(University of London) Malet Street, WC1E 7HP.

FIRST CLASS CONFIDENTIAL COPYTYPIST required for approximately 20 hours per week.

WRITE OR TELEPHONE FOR DETAILS TO

Assistant Secretary (Personnel) 01-637 2388

### International Company

located in Northern suburbs of PARIS needs

### SECRETARY

English mother tongue, for its Personnel Department. Some knowledge of accountancy would be appreciated. Permanent position. Candidates must be resident in France.

Write, with résumé, to No. E. 15,383, Contesse Publicité, 20 Avenue de l'Opéra, 75040 Paris Cedex 01.

### SECRETARY/P.A.
TO ARCHITECT AND INTERIOR DESIGNER.

In small new very hectic expanding office you will have lots of responsibility, helping organise projects and smoothly run the office and us.

We hope you will be bright, versatile, enthusiastic, prepared for all eventualities and have the usual secretarial skills. Salary £3,500 p.a.

Harrow on the Hill
01-422 2280

### WEST END WINE MERCHANTS

Seek secretaries for 2 directors. Interesting work in busy and friendly office. Salary negotiable. Age probably 25-35.—Please telephone R. H. Perse on 01-493 [illegible]

## PART-TIME VACANCIES

### PENHALIGON'S LTD.
41 WELLINGTON ST., COVENT GARDEN

We are an exclusive perfumery requiring a responsible bookkeeper. Experience, good references and typing essential. Possibly suit retired person. Salary negotiable depending on hours.

Telephone 836 2150

### "DEMI-SEC"

We are two professional guys in need of a highly efficient secretary 10-2 on 3 days a week long. Shorthand essential, French useful.

Please call Michael Lean on

486 6366

RELIABLE PERSON wanted to help in small local business in Central Westbourne. Accurate typing needed on I.B.M. electric controlled typewriter. Audio shorthand. Initially approximately 20 hours per week. Flexible arrangements. Ring 437 6880/6724.

هكذا من الأهل

## —Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

SECRETARIAL

### TOWER HAMLETS HEALTH DISTRICT

## Senior Secretary

A senior administrator concerned with planning the provision and development of health care services in this District needs a skilled secretary to assist him in all aspects of his work. If you have previous personal secretary experience with audio and possibly some shorthand skills, this post offers scope for initiative. Varied duties including some figure work and report typing.

Electric typewriter, pleasant friendly offices near to The London Hospital (Whitechapel). Salary £2,789 to £3,230 inclusive a.a.e. proficiency allowances available for recognized certificates.

Good staff facilities on site, season ticket loan scheme.

Application forms from Miss Woodeson, Personnel Services, The London Hospital (Whitechapel), London E1 1BB. Tel. 01-247 5454, ext. 538.

### IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

**SENIOR SECRETARY**

To deal with applications (700 in the current year) for admission to the department's postgraduate courses and to act as secretary to the manager of the one-year MSc course. Also to be responsible for keeping student records and answering telephone and personal enquiries from prospective students. Salary in range £3,214 to £3,799 (including London weighting and pay supplements) according to age and experience.

**SECRETARY (FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME)**

To undertake general secretarial duties in the departmental office for senior staff. Salary in range £2,161 to £2,838 (including London weighting and pay supplements) according to age and experience.

Both jobs require a good educational background and full secretarial qualifications. The department is housed in modern offices with electric typewriters. There are sports facilities, including a swimming pool in the college. Annual holiday entitlement 20 days, plus extra days at Christmas and Easter.

Written applications to Assistant Director, Department of Management Science, Imperial College, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2BX.

**Holiday Hangover?**

Just back from Greece, Grenada, Guernsey, Guatemala or Gleneagles? Why not come along to Grosvenor for September's choice of plum permanent or temporary jobs in the world of Arts, music and television? 499 6566

**The Grosvenor Bureau**

Staff Consultants

**Step into an International Scene in Knightsbridge**

Interesting job for intelligent young Secretary working with international executives at the Knightsbridge office of a firm in the oil business. Some occasional reception work but not too much Admin. £3,300. Miss Hurr. CHALLONERS, 577 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 581 2730.

**HEADMASTER'S** Confidential Secretary required. Educated, cheerful, non-smoker with interest in public schools sought. 100 w.p.m. shorthand, 60 w.p.m. IBM typing. Flat temporarily available. Write Headmaster, Kelly College, Tavistock, Devon, or telephone Tavistock 2093, 4-7 p.m., reversing charge.

**IF YOU WANT TO WORK ABROAD** consult the experts on job selection. Brook Street Overseas have valuable up-to-date information on posts available. Male or female Secretaries with languages please ring 01-930 0821. Brook Street Overseas.

**THE LIBERAL PARTY** requires Executive Secretary to assist the Chief Agent and be Secretary to the Candidates Committee. Varied and interesting organisational and secretarial work. Salary £2,800 p.a. plus, according to experience.—Apply Dee Doocey, Liberal Party H.Q., 1 Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HE.

**PHOTOGRAPHER'S AGENCY** wants self-starter as Consultant Interviewer. Photo background essential. Mr Hudson, 499 1821.

**INTERVIEWER/NEGOTIATOR** for leading Accommodation Agency. Personality and initiative more important than previous experience. Driving licence and foreign language an advantage. Salary £3,500 inc. commission.—01-229 1800.

**PUBLISHING SECRETARIES.** Are you on our books? Covent Garden Bureau, 55 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

**SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS.** Permanent, temporary positions. AMSA Agency. 01-734 0532.

**COLLEGE LEAVER** secretaries, fix always the widest choice at COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 353 7696.

**SECRETARY** required by friendly company, incl. all office duties, telephone service, varied work in pleasant atmosphere. Salary according to experience. German an advantage. Rosenthal Studio House Ltd., 102 Brompton Road, S.W.3. 01-584 0683.

**CRIMINAL LAWYERS** in Chelsea require Sec./Asst. for Property Solicitor. Up to £3,500 p.a.—Tel. 584 5321. Ref. P.

**GRADUATES**/College Leavers. Some sec. skills. Temp. posts to 170p. Tolson Staff Bureau, 734 0108.

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE AREA.**—Alsarye Agency require a bright, well-spoken, hard-working typist for their office in Brompton Road.—Ring 01-584 6211 (ask for Nancy).

### The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, W.1.

### DEPARTMENT OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Secretary, shorthand audio typist required for Consultant and the Clinic. Medical terminology useful. Responsible for reports and patient records. 4 weeks' annual holiday. Salary on scale £2,760-£3,312 per annum according to age and experience. Please telephone 01-636 8333, ext 7294.

### EMBASSY

requires Secretary

FLUENT SPANISH

English mother-tongue for responsible job. Salary £3,000 approx. Hours 9.30 to 1 and 3 to 5.30.

Telephone 235 1917/2545

**FRIENDLY MUSIC MANAGEMENT** company requires P.A. for managing director, previous experience in the business and plenty of initiative needed with shorthand and good typing. Please call Nicky on 01-408 1606.

**DESIGN GROUP** needs a studio Secretary Typist for their lively studio in Chelsea. Small switchboard. Salary £2,500 a.a.e.—Telephone 581 0077 and ask for Liz.

**SECRETARY** for Airline Press Office, W.1, to start immediately. Fast and accurate shorthand typing essential. Approximately £3,000 + L.V.s and travel facilities.—Phone 636 5411, Ext. 360.

**SECRETARIES—WORK ABROAD!** There are big opportunities in Europe, USA and the Middle East for go-ahead men and women. Contact Brook Street Overseas the people who really know the ropes. Ring 01-930 0821 now! Brook Street Overseas.

**PARTNER REQUIRES** Secretary with shorthand and previous legal experience. Pleasant legal office in West End. Salary around £3,200 negotiable. Telephone: Ms. Bethell, 01-437 4461.

**PERSON WITH NURSING EXP.** required for Agency office, W.1. Knowledge of figures essential. Salary neg.—723 2438 (9-4 p.m.).

**AN INTERESTING JOB** with a West End firm of estate agents who need someone to run their national advertising department. Experience not necessary but useful. Hours 10 a.m.-5 p.m. L.V.s. Salary appropriate to experience. Apply: Dawn, 01-499 6291.

**£3,600 PLUS.**—Chairman's P.A./Sec. Lots of P.A. duties for Senior person, 22+. Top publishing co. 836 5021. Just the job.

**ADVERTISING AGENCY** seeks actual P.A. with secretarial training rather than back s/h typist glued to machine. Small team working with two Directors. Advertising experience, blood, sweat and tears. Commitment vital. Top salary. Phone Anne Mason or Clare Silver. Silver Advertising Ltd., 245 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 01-278 9530/9539.

**INTERVIEWER** (exp.), busy W.1 Staff Agency. Own typing. Good salary and comm.—Belle Agy., 935 0731 or 01-500 1724 (after 7 p.m.).

SECRETARIAL

### CRAFTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE REQUIRES P.A.s

A P.A. is required to keep our busy Regional Office on the move. She/he will help organise the Craftsmen's Tours involving public demonstrations and lectures by Britain's top craftsmen and visit to a variety of venues throughout the country. Some travel will be involved.

A P.A. is also required to keep the wheels of the Craftsmen's Grants and Loan Section in motion—someone who is able to organise the office with its daily contact with craftsmen, and help with their inquiries.

Applicants should have a good standard of education, plus reasonable shorthand and typing speeds.

The starting salary is up to £3,200 p.a., rising to £3,500 p.a. Good conditions.

Phone Mrs. Ward on 01-839 8000, extension 88 (after 9.30 a.m.).

28 Haymarket, S.W.1

## PERSONAL SECRETARY (m/f)

Strand Palace Hotel, Strand, W.C.2

We are looking for someone with first-class secretarial skills and an outgoing friendly personality to become involved in all aspects of work within our busy Personnel Department.

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Professor June Lloyd
British Paediatric Association
23 Queen Square
London WC1

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

**SECRETARY**

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# Broadcasting

### BBC 1

.40 am, Open University : War nd Society. 7.05, Gloriana. 30-7.55, Earthquakes and echology. 12.45 pm, News. .00, Pebble Mill. 1.45-2.00, Mr Benn. 3.20, Y Chwilotwyr. 3.55, lay School. 4.20, Huckleberry ound. 4.25, Jubilee Jackanory. 4.40, Champion.* 5.10, ision On. 5.35, Barbapapa.

5.40 News. Nationwide.
7.00 Film: The Last Escape, with Stuart Whitman.
8.30 A Roof Over My Head.
9.00 News.
9.25 Target.
10.15 Tonight (regions differ).
10.46 Film: Eye of the Cat, with Michael Sarrazin, Gayle Hunnicutt, Eleanor Parker.
12.25 am, Weather.
* Black and white.

Regional variations (BBC 1): BBC WALES: 1.45-2.00 pm, Cwmtlidi. 3.20-3.55, Transmitters closedown. 5.55-6.20, Wales Today. 7.00, Bugs Bunny. 7.05, Heddiw. 7.30, Crwi a Chan. 8.00-8.30, Jane Essex (new series). 10.15, Kate on Friday. 10.45, News for Wales. 12.25 am, Weather. SCOTLAND: 3.20-3.55 pm, Transmitters closedown. 5.55-6.20, Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.30, The Food Programme. 10.15, The Valley of the Dolls. 10.45, News for Scotland. 12.25 am, Weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.20-3.53 pm, Transmitters closedown. 3.53, Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20, Scene Around Six. 10.15, An Evening at the Riverside. 10.45, News for Northern Ireland. 12.25 am, Weather.

### HTV

10.15 am, Thames. 5.15 pm, Sinbad Junior. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. Report West: Report Wales. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, London. 8.00, The New Avengers. 9.00, London. 11.30, Dan August. 12.30 am, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 4.45, Taro'naid. 6.00-6.15, Y Dydd. HTV WEST: As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, Report West Headlines. 6.15-6.30, Report West.

### Westward

.15 am, Thames. 5.15 pm, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 11.30, Film: The Wild Heart, with David Farrar, Jennifer Jones. 12.45 am, Faith for Life.

### nglia

am, Thames. 5.15 pm, Happy Days. 5.45, News: About Anglia. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 11.30, Fireside Theatre. 12.30 am, Christians in Action.

### ranada

am, Thames. 5.10, This Is Your Right. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. Granada Reports. 6.30, Kick-off. 7.00, London. 11.30, Film: The Reward with Efrem Zimbalist, Jnr.

### BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University: Cuba, The Revolutionary Alternative. 7.30, Miroslav Holub. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 4.55 pm, Open University: Origin of Species. 5.20, Solids, Liquids and Gases. 5.45, The Public Library. 6.10, Members of the Jury. 6.35, Religions of the Roman Empire.

7.00 News.
7.05 Bellamy's Britain.
7.30 News.
7.40 Gardeners' World.
8.20 Proms. Beethoven : Symphony No. 9, in D minor (Choral).
9.40 Horizon. 40 Years of Murder: portrait of forensic pathologist Keith Simpson.
10.35 I, Claudius.
11.30 Late News.
11.40-11.45, Closedown. Rosalind Shanks reads Listen, Put on Morning by W. S. Graham.

### Yorkshire

10.15 am, Thames. 5.15 pm, Calendar Sport. 5.45, News. Calendar. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 8.00, The New Avengers. 9.00, London. 11.30, Dan August.

### Border

10.15 am, Thames. 5.15 pm, Happy Days. 5.45, News and Border News. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 8.00, The New Avengers. 9.00, London. 11.30, Film: The Earth Dies Screaming, with Willard Parker, Dennis Price. 12.40 am, Border News.

### Grampian

10.15 am, Thames. 5.15 pm, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, News. Grampian Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 7.30, Andy's Party. 8.00, The New Avengers. 9.00, London. 11.30, The Collaborators. 12.25 am, Reflections.

### Tyne Tees

10.15 am, Thames. 5.15 pm, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, News. Northern Life. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 8.00, The New Avengers. Angels of Death. 9.00, London. 11.30, Police Woman. 12.30 am, Epilogue.

### Scottish

10.15 am, Thames. 5.15 pm, Take Kerr. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. Scotland Today. 6.30, Winner Takes All. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Streets of San Francisco. 8.30, Elaine. 9.00, London. 11.30, Late Call. 11.35, Dan August.

### Ulster

10.15 am, 5.15, The Flintstones. 5.45, News. Ulster News. 6.05, Crossroads. 6.30, Reports. 6.50, Police Six. 7.00, Winner Takes All. 7.30, Dog and Cat. 8.30, The World of Pam Ayres. 9.00, London. 11.30, Sportscast. 12.00, Phyllis. 12.25 am, Bedtime.

### Thames

10.15 am, International Golf. 12.00, Jathy's Quiz. 12.10 pm, Rainbow. 12.30, Ryder Cup. 1.00, News. 1.20, Help! 1.30, About Britain. 2.00, Golf. 4.15, Swiss Family Robinson. 4.45, Magpie. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 News. Thames at 6.
6.35 Crossroads.

### London Weekend

7.00 Winner takes All.
7.30 Pam Ayres.
8.00 Dog and Cat.
9.00 Love for Lydia, part 2.
10.00 News.
10.30 Golf.
11.30 Police 5.
11.40 Film: The Girl in the Headlines, with Ian Hendry, Ronald Fraser.*
1.05 am Close. Rod McKuen poems read by John Rye.

### ATV

10.15 am, Thames. 5.15, Friday's People. 5.45, News. ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 8.00, The New Avengers: Angels of Death. 9.00, London. 11.30, Film: The Return of Joe Forrester with Lloyd Bridges.

### Southern

10.15 am, Thames. 5.10, Weekend. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. Day by Day. 6.30, The Fosters. 7.00, London. 11.30, Southern News Extra. 11.40, Gibbsville. 12.35 am, Weather.

### Channel

1.30 pm, Thames. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, News. Report at Six. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 11.30, Film: The Wild Heart. 12.45 am, News.

## Radio

1

6.00 am, News. Colin Berry. 7.02, Kid Jensen. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Paul Burnett. 2.02, David Hamilton.† 4.30, D.L.T. 7.00, Support Your Local. 7.30, Sport. 7.33, Twenty five years.† 8.02, John Fox.† 9.02, Music Night.† 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00, News.

† Stereo.

2

6.06 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Ray Moore. 9.02, Pete Murray.† (10.02, 11.2, Golf: Ryder Cup news; 10.30, Waggoners' Walk) 11.30, Jimmy Young.† (12.02, 1.2 pm, Golf news). 1.50, Sports Desk. 2.02, As Radio 1. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports. 4.47, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, As Radio 1. 10.02, Sport. 10.05, Sequence Time. 11.02, Sarah Kennedy. 12.00, News.

3

6.55 am, Weather. 7.05, Beethoven, Bronsart, Wagner.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Martinu, Beethoven.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Janacek.† 9.40, Settings of Milton. Song recital: Arne, Finzi, Rubbra, Cox.† 10.15, Concert: Berkeley, Bridge, Haydn.† 11.00, Malcolm Lipkin.† 12.05 pm, Concert, part 1: Harper, Mozart.† 1.00, News. 1.05, Playbill.† 1.20, Concert, part 2: Sibelius.† 2.05, Egon Wellesz.† 3.10, Schumann, Brahms, piano recital.† 4.10, Also Sprach Zarathustra by Strauss.† 4.50, Mendelssohn, new series of organ recitals.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Lifelines: Leisure and Recreation. 6.30, In Your Own Time. Things to Do—Places to Go. 7.00, How Does Your Garden Grow? part 5: Down to Earth. 7.30, Proms 77 (S & Q) part 1: Reubke.† 8.00, The Summer Holds: Snapshots of Europe, A Brace of Peasants. 8.20, Proms 77 (S & Q) part 2: Beethoven. 9.40, Happy and Glorious. Reading of poetry written for the Silver Jubilee. 10.25, Mozart Quartet.† 11.25, News.

4

6.15 am, News. Farming Today. 6.35, Up to the Hour, Today. 8.45, My Apprenticeships. 9.00, News. 9.05, Voice of the People. 10.00, News. 10.05, Checkpoint. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story: Fully Integrated. 11.00, News. 11.05, Landlord or Tenant? 11.50, Letters From Everywhere (new series). 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, He's a Wonderful Wife. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Grace and Favour.† 4.00, News. 4.05, Groucho Marx: a Tribute. 4.35, Story: Excellent Women (last part). 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity. Hubert Gregg as Shaw and Elgar, part 1. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.30, Going Places. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, Pick of the Week.† 8.10, Verse and Chorus. 8.30, Any Questions. 9.15, Letter from America. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight: News. 10.30, The Jason Explanation. 10.55, My Delight. 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: Tender is the Night, part 10. 11.15, Financial World. 11.30, Findings. 11.45, News. 12.03-12.06 am, Inshore Forecast.

NON-SECRETARIAL

## INTERVIEWING

Dwelling and Housing Survey Group needs freelance interviewers in London, full-time (or equivalent) preferably for up to 4 months or more, training given, flexible hours.

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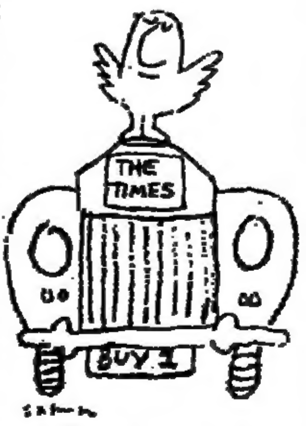

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**NEW FIAT 132.** 2 litre auto 5-speed manual, P.A.S., electric windows, tinted glass. For test drive phone Normans, 01-622 0431.

**ROVER, SD1**, 1977, manual, white, 11,800 mls, private owner. £5,750. Tel. Guildford 76250.

**X.16s AND SOV.**, '73-'77, wanted, cash, travel anywhere.—Hammertons. Day: 01-514 5232. 0277 217743 eves.

**BEIGE MINI 850.** K reg. regularly serviced, excellent condition, only 44,000 miles. Bargain. £550 o.n.o. Phone 946 7005 after 8.30 p.m.

**SAAB COMBI COUPE.** Jan 1973. Interior, many extras including vinyl roof, tow bar, rear fog lamps, private owner. £2,200. India yellow with manila brown. Tel. 0636 812297.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

**PACIFIC BASIN, 1978.**—Highly successful businessman, now retired, is planning extended tour in the first half of 1978 and would welcome assignments—business, journalistic, research—in California, Australia and the Far East. Anything legal considered.—Box 2682 J, The Times.

**PERSONABLE** versatile young man, experienced personal assistant, seeks stimulating and rewarding similar position.—Box 2515 J, The Times.

**ENTERPRISING** young lady (29) seeks challenging P.A. Social Secretary position to dynamic person, secretarial/hotel experience, private pilot's licence.—Write Box 2526 J, The Times.

**ENTERPRISING** and hard-working English couple, early 30s, seek business travel opportunity anywhere considered.—Box 2522 J, The Times.

**RETIRED SOLICITOR** aged 57 seeks part time work London area. Phone 589 2751 between 5-6p.m.

### FLAT SHARING

**S.W.17.**—Large bed-sit for young professional person, £12.50 p.w. 672 0456.

**S.W.18.**—One bedroom, large kitchen-bath, share w.c., £40 p.w. Short period only. 874 9090.

**S.W.1.**—3rd girl, 25-32, own room. £36 p.c.m. plus deposit from early October 730 9469.

**N.10.**—Prof. own room, 26+, £19 p.c.m. Anne, 883 7361, eves.

**S.W.11.**—25+, own room, share k. and b., £15 p.w. Hassocks (07918) 5567.

**ATTRACTIVE ROOM** to let in Hampstead for foreign student until end of December, £20 p.w. 794 0410.

**W.1.**—Guy to share small luxury flat, c.h., £80 p.c.m. 636 3535.

**YOUNG LADY** required to share luxury riverside flat, situated in private courtyard, Upper Mall, own room, TV. £85 p.c.m. inc. Gas, elec., ideal for air hostess. Tel.: 748 1505, after 7.0. View Sat. and Sun.

**KENSINGTON.**—Large room use of k. and b., in lady's flat. £12 p.w., girl, 25+, 373 5427.

**S.W.11.**—Young prof. gent. share super house, own room. £75 p.c.m. excl. 223 0776 (p.m.).

**PIED-A-TERRE.** Holland Park.—Small room in family house with basin, access to bathroom, linen provided. No meals. £10 p.w. Box 1857 J, The Times.

**S. KEN.**—Own double room, £15 p.w. 373 0206 eves.

**MATURE** prof. person: own room, superb Barnes house. Reasonable rent.—01-748 2369 (eves.).

RENTALS

## GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS

SPECIALIST AGENTS FOR RENTALS IN ALL NORTH AND NORTH-WEST LONDON DISTRICTS

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Telephone: 01-794 1125

**ELSTREE**—A fine detached house of split level design which stands in landscaped gardens with lawns and patio. Nearby are many good schools, excellent shops and facilities for golf, swimming, sailing, flying, riding, squash and tennis. The journey to town by rail takes about 30 mins. The accommodation (on 2 floors only) provides 1 double and 3 single bedrooms, bathroom, shower room, living dining room (33ft. x 15ft.), study, family room and well-equipped kitchen, central heating, garage available early October for long let of up to 3 years at £160 per week.

**HIGHGATE VILLAGE** in a quiet location with verdant outlook is this attractive house which is available now till end of May '78. It provides a reception room 34ft x 12ft with grand piano, family room, study, 2 double and 3 single bedrooms "Elizabeth Anne" kitchen and bathroom, central heating, small paved garden, plus nearby Waterlow Park. £100 p.w.

**MILL HILL**—A fully insulated and double glazed house with gas-fired central heating which is available for 6 mths. while its owners visit the antipodes, they seek a careful family which will appreciate and care for the super large garden as well as the home of 4 bedrooms, bathroom, living room, dining room and modern kitchen. All on 2 floors and easily maintained, garage. £100 p.w.

**GOLDERS GREEN**—Our client is off to Saudi Arabia for about 6 months and wishes to let her comfortable 2nd floor flat to a couple with perhaps 1 or 2 children. 2 double bedrooms, living room, kitchen large enough to eat in, bathroom, night storage heaters. £65 p.w.

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### FLAT SHARING

**KEN., W.8.** Girl share s.c. flat, own room: £13.50 p.w. 727 5284.

**CANADIAN MALE STUDENT**, aged 18, requires accommodation Kensington, Knightsbridge, Chelsea area as boarder or on flat-sharing basis. Phone 603 3137.

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE.** — Lady, 25+, luxury porterage flat overlooking park, £30 p.w.—589 8350.

**FLATSHARE**, 213 Piccadilly, 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

**SHARE A FLAT**, 25-plus, personal —efficient —175 Piccadilly, 493 1265.

**WIMBLEDON.**—Spacious cottage (own room), £16 plus electric. 789 9203 after 8 p.m. plus Sunday.

**W.1.**—Quiet, double room. Occasional use. Box 2565 J, The Times.

**HOUNSLOW.**—Second prof. person, own room, close to tube. £75 p.c.m. incl.—Ring 570 2763 (after 6.30 p.m.).

**FLATMATES.** Specialists — 313 Brompton Rd. SW3. 589 5491.

**GIRL FOR LUXURY N.4 FLAT.**—Own room. £15 p.w. Tel. 348 0917.

**WIMBLEDON.**—Share pretty house and garden. Over 30s, professional, £80 p.c.m. 390 5751, ext. 51, or 340 4011.

RENTALS

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Luxury, self-contained flat, in quiet residential area, 3 double bedrooms, large fitted kitchen/dining room, lounge, reception, bathroom/shower, w.c., fully carpeted & furnished throughout including colour T.V. & telephone. Close to all amenities, 15 minutes central London. 3-6 month lets available

£70 P.W. INCLUDING RATES

Chauffeur driven car available if required, but extra.

Phone 01-800 0170

### HELEN WATSON & CO.

£130 p.w., Family House in Westbourne Pk., W.2, 5 beds., 2 recepts., central heating, garden.

£60 p.w., Hampstead, luxury flat, architect's own design, suit couple.

£60 p.w., Holland Park, double bed., 2 recepts., central heating, in luxury block, garage.

637 9096

**OXFORD STREET.**—Luxurious quiet 4th floor flat in superb modern block, 2 beds., split level reception, k. and b., with shower. Full air conditioning, C.H., C.H.W. Must be seen to be fully appreciated. £6,750 carpets, curtains, light fittings, etc. Rent £2,000 per annum. Ring: 499 0981.

**DORKING.**—Early November for 1 year, well equipped, detached house, near main line station: 2 receptions, 3 beds, bathroom, separate cloak, shower, large kitchen; laundry room; gas C.H., T.V., garage, garden; £35 p.w., including rates.—Tel. Dorking (0306) 3204.

**HIGHEST RENTS PAID FOR** ultra-luxurious houses and flats urgently required in central areas for arriving overseas visitors. Long/short lets. Ring now Anmor Estates. 229 5407 or 221 7824.

**SUPERIOR FLATS AND HOUSES** available and also required for diplomats and executives. Long or short lets, in all areas.—Lipfriend & Co., 17 Stratton Street, W.1 01-499 5334.

**WE DO NOT CLAIM** to be magicians. We do try harder to find good tenants for good properties. Telephone us to discuss your requirements. Long/short lets.—Cutlass & Co., 589 8247.

**HOLIDAY FLATS.** Large selection immediately available and required. Long/short lets. Central London Luxury Flats Ltd., 937 9708.

**UNFURN. FLATS** wanted, f. and f. purchased.—602 4071. Dixon & Co.

**HAMPSTEAD.**—Charming luxury 3 rooms, k. & b., garden, parking. £50 p.w. 794 8280.

**KENSINGTON.**—S.C. flat, 2 rooms, k. & b., c.h., phone, T.V. £40 p.w. 373 4058.

**CHELSEA.**—Lovely 3-bed. flat avail. Oct.-Nov., £90 p.w.—351 1526.

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE / KENSINGTON.** —Luxury flats houses, long or short lets, 2-6 bedrooms, 1 studio, Al-Arabi, 937 2282 2141.

**KENSINGTON, W.8.**—Studio flat, 1 room, k. and b., c.h., colour TV, maid service. £50 p.w., incl. 072 372 6551.

**LUXURY BACHELOR FLAT**, Putney, modern block, fully furnished, colour TV, near Tube, short or long let, £48 p.w. inc. c.h. Tel. 789 0758.

**EARL'S COURT:** Double-bedroom flat, col TV, c.h.; short let: £100 pw.—01-624 2644.

**PARK LANE.** An exclusive block of luxury apartments, situated in the heart of Mayfair can now offer a small selection of furnished flats comprising 1/2 bed, 1 recept., K. & B. Minimum period 3 months at rentals from £90 p.w. (1 bedroom), £110 p.w. (2 bedrooms). Efficient 24 hr porterage, lifts and full C.H., C.H.W. are part of the unique service provided. Hampton & Sons. 01-493 8222.

**LUXURIOUS** tastefully furnished 1st floor flat. Large reception room overlooking gardens and river. Double bed, kitchen and bathroom. C.H. and constant hot water incl. Full hotel services available if required. Superb position, 100 metres from Trafalgar Sq. £130 p.w. Min. 3 mths. Tel. 061 27686.

**WEST HAMPSTEAD.** Well furnished flat available for holiday lets; bedroom, lounge, k. & b., colour TV. £50.—01-450 7456.

**LUXURY RIVERSIDE FLAT.**—3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, swimming pool, 30 mins. West End; short family let preferred. £100 negotiable.—Tel. 01-546 0142.

**WIMBLEDON.**—4 bedroomed house, 2 recepts., k. and b., C.H., garage and garden. £340 p.c.m. —946 0553.

**UNFURNISHED CHELSEA** modern house, luxuriously decorated and fitted. Three beds., 2 baths., cloakroom, 2 recepts. Garage, Patio. A snip at £3,000 p.a. Fixtures and fittings and many extras at commensurate price.—493 9441.

**BELGRAVIA.**—Luxury bachelor service flats from £60 p.w.—Marchant, 235 5812.

**TO LET** in Epsom, 30 mins. from London, a detached newly modernised and decorated fully furnished house with 5 bedrooms, lounge, dining room and garden. Rent £235 per month.—Tel. between 9.30 and 5.30 491 7571 and evenings and weekends 866 1765.

**DORCHESTER.**—Shooting lodge, winter let.—See Rentals.

**TITE ST. SW10.** Attractive 2 bed flat on 1st floor. Recept., k & b., C.H., C.H.W. Avail. September 1 year. £70 p.w. Willetts. 730 3435.

**UPPER CHEYNE ROW. SW3.** Large 4/5 bed Chelsea house, 2 recept., k & 2b., garage. Long let. Furn. unfurn. £175 p.w. Johnston & Pycraft, 370 4329.

**NR. HARRODS.**—Spacious new 2-roomed apartment, superbly furnished £110 p.w. 589 1754.

**KENSINGTON.**—Attractive serviced flat. Large recept., double bed, K. & B. £65 p.w. Tel. owner 370 5506.

**ST. ALBANS.**—Close centre, station (London 25 mins.). 3 bedroomed detached family house, fully furnished, £55 p.w. Phone St. Albans 65449.

**HARLEY STREET** (off) mews maisonette, 3 bed, K. & B., cloaks, lounge dining, parking, C.H. Fully furnished. Col. T.V., etc. £150 p.w. 0451 30710.

**PORTMAN SQ., W.1.** Spacious flat in prestige block, newly dec., 3 beds, 2 bath, 1 recept., avail. long/short term.—Apply Landway Securities. 235 0036.

**PRINCE OF WALES DRIVE, SW11.** 2nd floor flat, 2 dble bed, 1 recept., k. and b., facing park, avail. 6 months-1 year, £60 p.w. —Willetts. 730 3435.

**HIPPODROME MEWS, W.11**, overlooking pottery, mod., attractive mews house with terrace, 2 dble bed, dressing-room, 2 recept., k. and 2 b., gge. avail. mid-Oct., £170 p.w.—Marsh & Parsons, 937 6091.

**WANTED.** Flatlet by gentleman. Long let, excellent refs, SW3 or SW1 preferred.—Phone 589 9417 mornings or evenings.

**N.1.** Furn. flat, c.h., £50 p.w. —254 4826.

**GARAGE TO LET.** 2 cars Belgravia Mews.—Ring 0787 210202.

**Kenwood**

**23 Spring St. London W2**

Nr. Marble Arch luxury maisonette containing 3 double bedrooms, 2 recps., 2 bath., kitchen, telephone, colour t.v. and sauna available now for long or short lets. £160 p.w.

Tel: 01-402 2271

### NR. REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL

S.c. Garden Flat. Single bedroom, large sitting room with divan, hall, fitted kitchen with refrigerator and cooker, and bathroom. Own small paved garden. Non-smokers only. Vacant October 1st. £40 p.w.

Tel : 01-485 9953

**A SELECTION** from our list of good furnished family properties. NW3, 2 double bedrooms, recept., k. & b., £60 p.w. Wimbledon house, 3/4 beds., 1/2 recepts., k. & b., garden, garage. £85. Hampstead Garden suburb house, 5 beds., 2 recepts., k. & b., garage, garden. £100. W.3. Overlooking river, house, 4 beds., 3 recept., k. & 2 b., £150. W.2. House, 4 beds., 2 recepts., k. & b. 3, garden, car port. £200. Long lets. Birch & Co., 01-435 1162.

**OVERSEAS VISITORS**, holiday flats in Belgravia avail. 2-6 mths. 1 bed, lounge, k. & b. £70 p.w. incl. 2 bed, lounge, k. & b. £70 p.w. incl. Small single bedsit, Lancaster £18 p.w. plus elect. Tel., Belroma 01-235 3658.

**THAMESIDE** furnished cottage avail 1st Oct. minimum 6 months, 3 bed, 2 bath, 2 living rooms, gas c.h. Apply McKenzie, 3 Abbey Cottages, Sutton Courtenay, Oxon. Tel. Sutton Courtenay 480.

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING** for a Flat or House in London call Abbey Ltd., today. Rentals from one week to one year. A prompt service for visitors and companies, 378 Maddox St., W.1. 499 0951.

**SHORT LET?** Centrally located luxury flat in the best area. £40-£400 p.w. Flatland, 79 Buckingham Palace Rd., London, S.W.1. Tel.: 01-828 8251.

**CHELSEA CLOISTERS**, Sloane Avenue, London, S.W.3, for luxurious fully furnished serviced flats from £60-£270 per week, minimum let 28 days. For full details tel. 01-589 5110.

**BELGRAVIA.** Luxury penthouse, furnished Duplex, 3 bedrooms, 2 large receptions. Lodsworth 279 or 834 0073.

**KENSINGTON.**—Charming town house, 2 beds., 2 recept., American kit., 2 baths. Avail. now. 3-9 mths. Plaza Est., 584 4372.

**AROUND TOWN FLATS**, 120 Holland Park Ave., W.11. Central London's short long let specialists £40+. 01-229 0033.

**WANTED BY BUSINESS LADY**, Unfurn. flat, room. Central, N, NE London. Tel.: 078733 341.

**S.W.7.** Beautifully furnished house, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths., 3 receptions, new fitted kitchen. Garden, parking. £300 p.w. 6 months +. 589 2007.

**HOUSEPROUD LANDLORDS** you have the home—we have the ideal tenant, so phone Cabbell & Gaselee, 589 5481.

**MARBLE ARCH/HYDE PARK** luxury 2, 3 & 4 bedroom flats available for short lets. West Trend, 262 5204.

**UNIQUE ARTIST CONVERSION.** quiet street off Bayswater Road. 2 bedroom maisonette complete from sheets to forks. Colour T.V. £85 p.w. Long let. 723 1421.

**AN S.W.1 FURN. FLAT.** 2 double beds. £75 p.w. Companies or visitors. 01-235 7180.

**KENSINGTON, W.8.**—Flat, 1 bed., recep., k. and b., use garden; £50 p.w.—937 3301.

**THE BEST IN TOWN.** Flats, houses always available. Long short let. Excellent service maintained. Aylesford & Co., 351 2383.

**AMERICAN EXECUTIVE** needs luxury furnished flat or house, up to £150 p.w. Usual fees required. Phillips Kay & Lewis, 629 8811.

**SHERFF & CO.** Wanted and to let luxury flats houses for short long lets. Overseas Visitors £40 p.w. to £1,000 p.w. 235 2355/1627 6265 5801 5807 6800.

**RUCK & RUCK**, 584 3721.—Quality furn. flats houses for long lets needed urgently and available, ideal tenants waiting.

**ST. JOHN'S WOOD.** Small, well-equipped 3 roomed flat, C.H. £65 p.w. 457 6177, Ext. 21.

**LUXURY, MODERN**, fully furnished, 3 bedroomed house, Hampton. Superb view, colour TV, £60 p.w. Tel. 780 0718.

**BAYSWATER.** — Beautifully furnished ground floor flat, 1 double and 1 single bedroom. Large drawing room with dining recess, k. & b. c.h. Refs. essential. £60 p.w. Phone 727 8755 mornings only.

**MAYFAIR.** Luxury furnished 2 bedrooms, £150 p.w. 629 9030.

**ONE WEEK TO 99 YEARS**, please ring Living in London 629 0206.

**DORCHESTER.**—Detached, secluded shooting lodge, 3 bedrooms, fully equipped. Avail. now to end March. £30 p.w. (0305) 74777.

**FULLY SERVICED ROOMS** to let in Kensington area for periods of three weeks-6 mths. £36 p.w. including breakfast. 01-370 1477.

**MAYFAIR, W.1.** Selection of superb modern flats, 3 double beds, 2 baths, serviced. Avail. immediately.—Landway Securities. 235 0036.

**PROFESSOR'S** charming maisonette, N.1. Spic and span, architect designed. Kitchen, 2 bedrooms, study. Leafy garden. £65 p.w.—Tel. 607 4981.

**HAMPSTEAD S.C** 2-bedroom furnished flat to let, £58 p.w.—01-435 2064.

**ISLINGTON.**—New furn. hse. 3 beds., 2 recept., k and b. Family only, one year max. £65 p.w.—Kennedy & Dunphy, 580 5505-6.

**BROMLEY SOUTH.**—Fully furnished attractive modern 3-bedroom town house. Gas C.H. Excellent locality, 20 mins. London. £58 p.w.—Tel. Walton on Thames 40752.

**PROPERTY TO LET?**—We urgently require for international companies flats houses from £35 to £350 p.w. in London. Short/long lets.—Scott Gilroy, 584 7881.

**S.W.1.**—Newly decorated 3-bedrooms mews house avail now. 1 year. £140 p.w.—At Home in London, 581 2216.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON.**—Four bedrooms, light balcony flat overlooking gardens. Long or short let. Rent neg.—403 6724 or 370 1470.

**NR. HARRODS.**—Elegantly furnished cottage. L-shaped room, k. and b., courtyard garden. £70 p.w.—589 1754.

**LANDLORDS ONLY.**—Can K.A.L., Fulham, help in letting your property? Our areas are Fulham, Putney, Battersea, Clapham, Wandsworth.—351 3351.

**WANTED.**—Central, 3 beds., Oxford graduates, approx. £50.—837 5210.

**SLOANE SQUARE.** Small, quiet s/c. flat, 2 rooms, k. and b., £35 p.w.—01-584 0185.

**A WARM FLAT** for visitors N.W.3. Short/long lets. Tel.: 435 4814.

**WINDSOR** (within a 10-mile radius). A high class selection of furnished flats and houses available now and ranging in rental from £35-£100 p.w. for which tenants with highest references are required. List and further information including our management service from A. C. Frost & Co., 7 High St., Windsor. Tel. Windsor 61254.

### SERVICES

**INTERNATIONAL CONCERT** pianist has limited capacity to take a few adult pupils in London. Tel.: 229 5806 after 8.00 p.m. and at weekends, or 499 1161, 5-8.0 p.m. weekdays.

(continued on page 28)

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisement. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . But take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling block to them that are weak."—1 Corinthians 8: 9.

## BIRTHS

**BACKHURST.**—On September 7th at Royston Hospital to Sally (nee Falconer) and George—a daughter (Gemma Miriam) a sister for Rachel.

**BELL.**—On Sept. 8, at Poole General Hospital, to Belinda and Peter, a brother (William James) for Elizabeth, Caroline and Andrew.

**BOW.**—On September 15th, to Michael and Aileen, a daughter, Stephanie.

**BRADBURY.**—On Tuesday, 13th September, at Norwich to Catherine (nee Robins) and Oliver—a son, brother for Christopher.

**DENNIS.**—On 12th September, to Karina (nee Selwyn) and John—a daughter.

**DILL.**—On Sunday, September 11th, 1977, to Suzanne and Jack of 16 Woodlands, Standlake, Oxon.—a son (Benjamin).

**DOLTON.**—On September 8th at Birmingham Maternity Hospital, to Rosalind (nee Chamings) and Robert, a son, Oliver James Robert, now in the children's hospital.

**FOSTER.**—On Sept. 13 at Westminster Hospital, S.W.1, to Ann (nee Butler) wife of Euan—a daughter.

**HEATHCOTE.**—On Sept. 12, at Pembury, Kent, to Rosemary and Roger—a daughter Abigail Harriet Sarah.

**HICKMAN ROBERTSON.**—On St. George's Cay Day, 10th Sept., at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Karla and Patrick—a daughter (Nicola).

**KEMENY.**—On Sept. 10th to Toni (nee Riviere) and Paul—a daughter.

**LEMANSKI.**—On the 12th Sept. at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, W4, to Alexandra (nee Dawes) and Philip—a son (Max).

## BIRTHS

**McCORQUODALE.**—At The Westminster Hospital on 14th Sept. to Sally and Evan—a son.

**MILLHOUSE.**—On August 2nd to Susan and Peter (nee Jones)—a daughter (Anna Melissa).

**MOIR.**—To Sally (nee Bishop) and Bill—a daughter, Emma Claire (by adoption) a sister for Peter.

**ROWBERRY.**—On Wed. 14th Sept. at Queen Charlotte's to Ann (nee Tapley) and Ian—a son (William Michael) a brother for Edward.

**SOUTER.**—On Sept. 15th at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Ann-Rose (Rosie) (nee Henn-Collins) and Julian—a son (Alexander David Richard).

**TAPPRELL.**—On 13th Sept. at The City Hospital, Nottingham, to Pauline (nee Bevan) and Roy—a son (Francis Edward) a brother for Adrian and Margaret.

**VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH.**—On Sept. 15th at the Westminster Hospital to Gita and Arnold—a son.

**WARBRICK.**—On Sept. 13th, 1977, to Susan (nee Norris) and Neil—a son (Ian James), a brother for Lucinda.

**WILLIAMS.**—On Sept. 9 at St Mary's Hospital, Manchester, to Caroline (nee Dodd) and Fabian, a son—Samuel Gwilym Peter Delaiol.

**ZIER.**—On 6th Sept. at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital to Angela and Peter an Anglo-German daughter (Helena Ann).

## MARRIAGES

**MALLOWAN : PARKER.**—On September 14th quietly in London, Sir Max Mallowan of Winterbrook House, Wallingford, Oxon, to Miss Barbara Parker of 40 Scarsdale Villas, London, W.8.

**PARR : PATERSON.**—Recently in Inverness, Henry Charlton to Violet Mary.

## DEATHS

**BATTEY.**—On 11th Sept., 1977, in a motor accident, Christopher John Battey, aged 22 years, at Wylam, Northumberland. A dearly loved son and brother. Service and interment at Hexham Cemetery on Monday, 19th Sept., at 10.00 a.m.

**BETTELHEIM.**—On 13th September, Hedwig of Esher, Surrey, after a short illness. Funeral service at Putney Vale Cemetery on Monday, 19th September, at 12 noon. Enquiries to Kenyons—01-723 3277.

**BRIGGS.**—On Tuesday, 13 September, at Fareham, Elidor Mary (Babbs), aged 73. No flowers please. Any donations to Pestalozzi Children's Village.

**CROY-SOLRE.**—On Tuesday, 13th September, 1977, at Château d'Azy, St. Benin d'Azy, Nièvre, France, H.S.H. Jacqueline de Lespinay, Princesse de Croy et de Solre, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.

**EAGAR.**—On September 13th, 1977 suddenly on holiday, Edward Desmond Russell Eagar, J.P., aged 59 of 219 Bassett Avenue, Southampton. Adored husband of Marjorie and much loved father of Patrick and Jane. Service at St. Michael and All Angels', Bassett Avenue, on Tuesday, September 20th, at 2 p.m. followed by private cremation. Family flowers only please, but if desired donations may be sent to the British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

**FIELD.**—Peacefully on 15th September at "Fairlawn", Blintree, Norfolk, John in his 93rd year. Funeral, Twyford Church, Norfolk, Friday 16th September, 1977, 2.30 p.m.

**FONNEREAU.**—On Sept. 13th, Noel Claude Fonnereau of 102 Wodeland Avenue, Guildford, younger son of William Neale Fonnereau, late of Christchurch Mansions, Ipswich. Service at The Guildford Crematorium on Tuesday, Sept. 20th at 3 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Pimms Funerals, Guildford.

**GOODALL.**—On Sept. 13th, 1977, suddenly at her home, 195 Kingsway, Hove, Dora Kate, aged 90 years, beloved wife of the late John Goodall. Funeral Service at the Downs Crematorium, Bear Rd., Brighton, on Friday, Sept. 16th, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Attree and Kent Ltd., 108 Church Rd., Hove.

**HADFIELD, NANNIE.**—On 13 Sept. much loved mother of Marguerite, Richard and Marabel, very happily to join her husband Norman. Donations if wished to Elderly Invalids Fund, 10 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, or flowers to W. English, 190 George Lane, London, E.18.

**HARRINGTON.**—On 8th September, suddenly whilst on holiday in Israel, Major W. E. Harrington, M.B.E. (retd.). Deeply mourned by wife Elizabeth, children Audrey (Tomkins), Peter, Michael, Robin and Roger and fourteen grandchildren. Interred at Anglican Cemetery, Bethlehem. Memorial Service at Church of the Holy Cross, Woodingdean, Brighton, Sussex, at 3 p.m., 23rd September. No flowers by request, but donations if desired to Church Funds as above.

**HENDERSON.**—On Sept. 15th, 1977, Philip Prichard Henderson, much loved husband of Belinda, and beloved father of John and Julian. Funeral at 3.30 p.m. on Monday, Sept. 19th at Golders Green Crematorium (West Chapel). Cut flowers may be sent to Leverton & Sons Ltd., 181 Haverstock Hill, N.W.3.

**HERBERT, L. F.** (Bill) on 13th Sept., suddenly, after a long series of illnesses most courageously borne, deeply loved and loving husband of Ann and father of Antonia. For funeral arrangements contact Herbert & Gowers & Co., Oxford 49991.

**HUTCHINSON : SCOTT.**—On September 14th, 1977, at Harrow, J. Hutchinson Scott. Cremation private and no flowers but donations if wished to British Heart Foundation, 57, Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

**KIRKPATRICK.**—On August 28th, 1977, suddenly on holiday, Air Vice-Marshal Herbert James Kirkpatrick, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., Royal Air Force, retired, of Rectory Hill Cottage, East Bergholt, Colchester, beloved husband of Pamela. Memorial service St. Mary's Church, East Bergholt, Tuesday, September 20th, 3.00 p.m.

**LAWSON.**—On the 14th Sep., 1977, suddenly, Hardy of Field End, Whatton in the Vale, Notts (formerly of the Park, Nottingham), dearly loved husband of Alethea and father of Daphne, Anthony, Diana and family. Service at St. Peter Church, Nottingham, on Monday, 19th Sept., 1.45 p.m. Flowers to Bagulev Bros., 500 Mansfield Rd., Nottingham, please.

## DEATHS

**MORRISON.**—On 13th September, 1977, at Deaconess Hospital, Edinburgh, peacefully, Mrs U. K. Morrison (nee A. B. Runciman), 11 Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh. Cremation private, no letters please.

**PEMBERTON.**—On September 13th, in Charing Cross Hospital, Reece Pemberton, stage designer, film and television art director. Funeral service at Frensham, Surrey.

**PERRY.**—On September 8th, 1977, Jimmy, aged 19 years, much loved only son of Jimmy and Gilda. Burial service on Friday, September 16th, 3 p.m., at East Sheen Cemetery, Sheen Road, Richmond. Flowers may be sent to Frederick W. Paine, 263 Ewell Rd., Surbiton. Tel. 399 2060.

**PRYOR, CHARLES SELWYN.**—On 14th Sept. at home, Great Lodge, Framlingham, Suffolk. Funeral private, memorial service at St. Michael's Church, Framlingham, on Thursday, 22nd Sept. at 12 noon.

**ROBB.**—At Troon on 13th Sept. 1977, Kitty, wife of the late Colonel A. L. Robb, R.A.M.C. Funeral private. Family flowers only.

**ROUND-TURNER.**—On September 12th, peacefully, Janet Mary, aged 90, wife of the late Vice-Admiral C. W. Round-Turner, C.B., C.M.G., greatly loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Cremation private. Service in her memory to be arranged later, no flowers, but donations may be sent to the Church of England Children Society, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E.11 4QD.

**SHINER.**—On Wednesday Sept. 14th, peacefully at his home, Hazelwood, Pembury, Kent, Lawrence Alexander Shiner, F.R.I.B.A., aged 91 years, beloved husband of Ada and beloved father of Lawrence, Norman, Daphne, Enid, Thomas, Mary, Madeline and Alan. Funeral at St. John's Methodist Church, Southborough, Nr. Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Today Sept. 16 at 2.00 p.m. Enquiries to W. & F. Groombridge, 35 Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells. Tel. 32510.

**STOKOWSKI.**—On the 13th September, peacefully, at his home, Leopold Stokowski. Private funeral today Friday. No flowers please, but at his request donations may be sent to Musicians Benevolent Fund, 16 Ogle Street, London, W.1.

**TURNER.**—Tragically at Reading in August, Leslie Cumming Turner, younger son of Mr and Mrs William Turner, 8 Headley Terrace, Leeds. Funeral today, Friday 16th September at Riddrie Park Cemetery, Glasgow, at 2.20 p.m.

**VARTAN.**—On September 13th, suddenly at home, Stewart, loved husband of June and loving father of Dickie, Jonathan and Amanda. Cremation at Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, near Crawley, on Thursday, September 22nd at 2 p.m.

**VASS.**—On September 13th, Gordon Wesley (Peter) Vass, M.B.E., after a short illness borne with great courage, aged 65. Beloved husband of Eileen. Funeral service St Nicholas Parish Church, Harpenden, 11 a.m., Tuesday, September 20th.

**WARDLE.**—On Sept. 7th at Woking, Colonel Mark Kingsley, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Leicestershire Regiment (retired).

**WILDASH, WILLIAM TOM BATHURST.**—On 5th September, beloved eldest son of the late W. T. B. Wildash and Mrs Wildash of Springfield, Adelaide, South Australia and grandson of Captain William Wildash and Charlotte Bathurst Wildash.

### MEMORIAL SERVICES

**CHICK.**—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Dame Harriette Chick will be held at Emmanuel United Reform Church, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, on Saturday, 15th October, 1977, at 3.00 p.m.

**EDKINS.**—A Memorial Service for Dr. Nora Edkins will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Castlenau, Barnes, on Saturday, October 8th at 11.30 a.m.

**FORBES OF CALLENDAR.**—A Memorial Service for Lieut.-Col. William Forbes of Callendar, C.B.E., will be held at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, noon on Friday, 14th October.

**JONES.**—A Memorial Service for Revd. T. Alwyn Jones will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Worthy Down, Winchester, on Thursday, 22nd Sept., at 2 p.m.

## IN MEMORIAM

**MORLEY-FLETCHER.**—A memorial service for Charles Morley-Fletcher will be held in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, at 12 noon, on Monday, September 26.

**JAMES II, King of England,** etc., died in exile in St. Germain-en-Laye, 16th September, 1701. May he rest in peace.

## FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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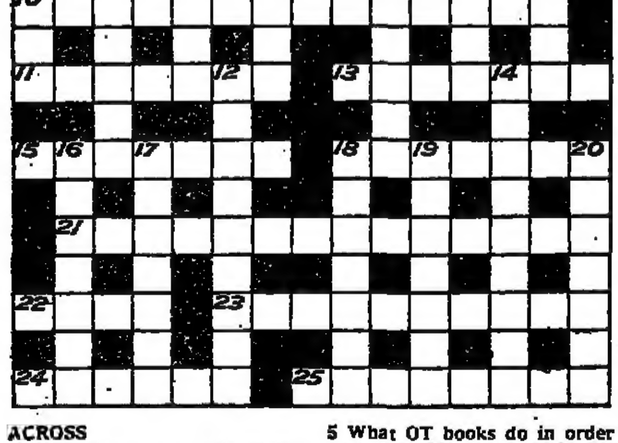
## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,708



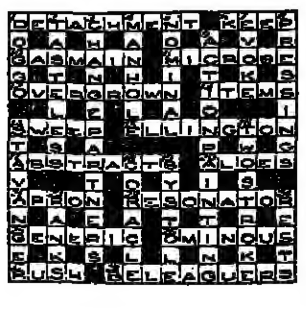
**ACROSS**

1 Doctors go to Ecuador's capital—malaria risk (8).
5 Corporation has article in popular weekly (6).
8 See marbles scattered—what to do? (10).
9 No Saul and Jonathan death report here, please (4).
10 On the side of the head, a ring souvenir (11, 3).
11 Juicy fruit, but nothing to old-style cookers (7).
13 Worn by the acrobat Pope, late of Paris (7).
15 Workers grow fat on furniture polish (7).
18 Spurs £2? Must be wrong (7).
21 Insignificant contribution made by the bathysphere? (4, 2, 3, 5).
22 Note the epitaph of Barnaby's raven (4).
23 Our man's back in the marquee for the contest (10).
24 A short time back (6).
25 Underground workers Edward annoyed (8).

**DOWN**

1 Its prince chose gold at Belmont (7).
2 Put a new variety into roofing material, with a broad flat end (9).
3 Get hammock off hook (a sort of sun-fish) (7).
4 Endless uproar over us making this barrow (7).
5 What OT books do in order to provide past authority (9).
6 Application by a French gentleman to import uranium (7).
7 He supplies King Charles with a new tree to hide inside (7).
12 Like Augustus refusing soup, iced tea ma ordered (9).
14 Arcadian fun? (9).
16 Back from Witchville, with directions (7).
17 He has sting—anag. for "the sign" (7).
18 Playful joke thus captures many a German heart (7).
19 Set aside one note on tea-blending (7).
20 Will gin diet maybe get us fired? (7).

**Solution of Puzzle No 14,707**



A fog in sight?
That's cheerful. (10)

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With the new research into the disabling illness from which many of our patients suffer and the research into physical methods of help for the disabled, our optimism increases daily. Can you help us? All contributions are gratefully received by our Appeals Secretary, and would enable us to become even more . . .

Look on the bright side.
Topics change round me and a helpful lady. (10)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

R H
H I

Air Commodore D. F. Rixson,
OBE, DFC, AFC, Appeal Secretary,
The Royal Hospital & Home
for Incurables,
West Hill, London SW15 3SW

# PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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**MEDICAL OR THEATRICAL** make up artist required to recreate a chin and lower lip following Surgery.—Box 2040 J, The Times.

**CITY OF BENARES,** September 17, 1940—Historian seeks survivors. Box 2514 J, The Times.

**BARBICAN** unfurnished 3 bedroom flat—See Rentals.

**EDITOR** in Travel requires Secretary Assistant. See Secretarial.

**SENSE OF HUMOUR?**—Needed by video company.—See Sec. Appts.

**PILOT** seeks sponsorship for Commercial Pilots Licence and subsequent contract. Apply Box 2677 J, The Times.

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**BATTLE OF BRITAIN.** Help to keep a Spitfire flying as a memorial to the pilots who gave their lives for our freedom. Donations to: The Spitfire Heritage, c/o The Imperial War Museum, Duxford, Cambridge.

**7½ MILLION CHILDREN** killed under the Abortion Act, wonder what happened to their civil liberties. LIFE (0926 21587).

**LONDON WINE BAR** requires manager. See General Vacs.

**TOLFORD.** American Tolford would like to hear from English, Scottish, Irish Tolfords. Object: genealogy.—Box 3685 J, The Times.

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**SUPERVISOR** for Hampstead Secretarial College.—See Non-Sec. Appts.

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**CAR DELIVERY TO SPAIN.**—English businessman living in Spain will deliver car to Spain, early November.—£60 plus ferry. Ring 0267 301734.

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